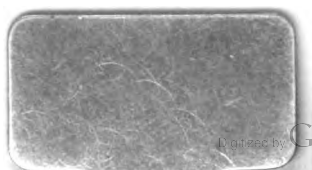




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PHRASEOLOGICAL ENGLISH-LATIN DICTIONARY,

FOR THE USE OF

ETON, WINCHESTER, HARROW,
AND RUGBY SCHOOLS; AND KING'S COLLEGE,
LONDON.

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PREFACE.

THE present Work does not profess to be a complete Thesaurus of the Latin language, but only a School Dictionary. It, therefore, does not aim at giving every imaginable Latin word for the corresponding English one, but only a few of the best.

In its compilation, I have followed the plan which I adopted in my English-Greek Lexicon, so that I have given scarcely any words which are not sanctioned by the use of the writers of the present age, beginning with Cicero and ending with Ovid. For all other words I have added the authority, even when they are employed by such standard writers as Tacitus, Pliny, or Quintilian.

I have, as will be seen, had recourse, in a very great degree, to phrases, which are always given in the exact language of the author cited; and in the selection of which I have confined myself entirely to Cicero, the writers of the Augustan age, and the three others above-mentioned. All the letters from different writers in the Collection of Cicero's

Epistles I quote as Cic., to avoid confusion, as it is evident that, for the purpose for which the phrase is cited here, the authority of Cicero's contemporaries is equal to his own.

I have given the construction of verbs and adjectives, when at all irregular, or variable; and the declension, genitive case, and gender of nouns, whenever the termination of the nominative case left them doubtful.

I have marked the quantities of all doubtful syllables, and distinguished words used only by poets by an asterisk.

C. D. Y.

A SCHOOL PHRASEOLOGICAL ENGLISH-LATIN DICTIONARY.

N. B.—WORDS USED ONLY BY POETS ARE MARKED *.

A, an, as the indefinite article cannot be rendered in Latin. Sometimes it is rendered by *quidam*, *aliquis*.—*See any, some.*

The answer of Crassus shows an excellent disposition. *Crassi responsum excellentis cujusdam est ingenii.* Cic.—A man may say. *Dicat aliquis.* Cic. When it is used as equivalent to “A single”.... it is rendered by *unus*.—All, to a man, have the same feelings about friendship. *De amicitia omnes ad unum idem sentiunt.* Cic.—And twice a day they number the cattle. *Bisque die numerant pecus.*—The price of corn had now risen to fifty denarii a bushel. *Jam ad denarios L in singulos modios annona perveneret.* Cæs.—*See each.*

to abandon. *Dēsēro, dērēlinquo, 3.*—*See to leave.*

When people abandon their party. *Cum a suis desiscunt.* Liv.—He has abandoned his idea of making war. *Consilium belli faciendi abiecit.* Cic.—Having it in his own power to insist upon or to abandon his rights. *Juris et retinendi et dimittendi dominus.* Cic.—To abandon the same man to the arms of the soldiers. *Eundem telis militum dedere.* Cic.—To abandon myself to sorrow. *Me mæstitiæ dedere.* Cic.—So, qui se tradiderunt voluptatibus. Cic.

abandoned, i. e. desperately wicked. *Perditus.* *See wicked.*

abandonment. *Dērēlictio, dēsertio.*

to abase. *Dēprimo, 3; submitto, 3.*

abasement. *Submissio.*—The act of abasing another. *Dejectio.*

to abash. You often abash me.—*Sæpe verecundiorem me facis.* Cic.—*See modest.*

to abate, trans. *Mīnuo, 3; diminuo, imminuo, intrans,* passives of the preceding words, 3.—I will abate somewhat of my rights. *De meo jure decedam.* Cic.—I asked him to abate something of the price, if he could. *Rogavi ut, si quid posset, de eâ summâ detraheret.* Cic.—He abated his severity a little. *Remisit aliquid de severitate suâ.* Cic.—When his pain had abated. *Cum remiserant dolores.* Cic.—As soon as the rain abated. *Ubi primum remiserunt imbres.* Liv.

abatement. *Diminutio, imminutio, remissio.*—An abatement of a thousand talents. *Mille talentorum decessio.* Cic.—That there might be no abatement (from an amount). *Ne qua deductio fieret.* Cic.

to abbreviate. *Contraho, 3.*

abbreviation. *Contractio.*

to abdicate. *Abdico, 1; c. acc. of the office, or sine c. dēpono, 3.*

Also—He abdicated the prætorship. *Se præturâ abdicavit.* Cic.—

(This is the most common construction of *abdico*.)

abdication. *Abdicatio.*

abduction. *Sēductio.*

aberration. Error.

to abet. Adjūvo, 1; uvi ūtum.—*See* to help.

in abeyance. Vācuus.

to be in abeyance. Vāco, 1; jūceo, 2.

to abhor. Abhorreo, 2; ābōmīnor, 1.—*See* to hate.

abhorrence. Odium. *See* hatred.

abhorrent from. Abhorrens, c. a, ab, and *abl.*; aliēnus, c. *abl.* or c. a, ab, and *abl.*, or c. *dat.*—*See* contrary.

to abide, *intrans.* Māneo, 2; to abide in, hābīto, 1.—*See* to live.

They all wished Cæsar to abide by those conditions. Omnes cupiebant Cæsarem stare iis conditionibus. Cic.—They will abide by that determination. Eo stabitur consilio. Liv.—Only do you abide by your promises. Tu modo promissis maneat. Virg.

to abide, *trans.*, i. e. To wait for, māneo, 2; expecto, 1.—To endure, q. v. pātior, 3.

ability, i. e. power, q. v. pōtentia.

Hortensius, to whom nature has given consummate ability in speaking. Hortensius cui summam facultatem dicendi natura largita est. Cic.—In the first place he must be a man of pre-eminent ability. Primum ingenio eximio sit necesse est. Cic.—To the best of one's abilities. Pro virili parte, or pro parte virili.—Summis viribus.

abject. Abiectus, hūmīlis.—*See* humble.

abjectly. Abiecte, hūmīlīter.

abjectness. Hūmīlītas.

abjuration. Ejūrātio. (Sen.)

to abjure. Ejūro, 1.

able. Pōtens.—*See* ability.

to be able. Possum, vāleo (chiefly poet.).

able-bodied. Vālidus.

ablution. Lāvātio.

aboard. *See* ship.

abode. Dōmīcīlium, dōmus, 4th *decl.* with *abl. sing.* domo; *gen. pl.* domum, *more usu.* domorum; *acc. pl.* domos. Sēdes.

to abolish. Abōleo, 2 (rare in *pass.*); extinguo, 3; tollo, sustūli, sublatum. To abolish a law.—*See* to repeal.

abolition. Abōlītio, extinctio.

abominable. Dētestābilis, ōdiōsus, fœdus.

abominably. Odiōse, fœde.

to abominate. Abōmīnor, 1; ōdi, *verb. def.*—*See* to hate.

abomination. Dētestātio, ōdium, i. e. object of hatred. Nēfas, *indecl.*

aborigines. Abōrigīnes.

abortion. Abortus, 4; abortio.

abortive, born as an abortion, &c. Abortivus, i. e. vain, q. v. vānus.

above, *prep.* of situation. Sūper, supra.—Of number, power, &c., ultra.—*See* beyond.—In comparison, ante, prae.—Demosthenes is eminent above all. Demosthenes eminet inter omnes. Cic.—Whom I venture to place above all men of our nation for genius and knowledge of law. Quem unum nostræ civitatis et ingenio et justitiâ prestantissimum audeo dicere. Cic.—Born to eloquence above all men. Ex omnibus ad dicendum maxime natus. Cic.—Above two hundred were slain. Plus quam ducenti cæsi sunt. Liv.—*See* more.

above, *adv.* Insūper. (Not followed by a case in good authors.)

above, *adj.* In place, sūp̄rior; in size, dignity, extent, &c., major; in breadth, latior; in height, altior; in length, longior, &c. &c.

to be above. In point of height, sūp̄rēmīneo, 2; c. *acc.*—To excel, q. v. p̄resto, 1.

I am above being hurt by Fortune. Major sum quam cui possit Fortuna nocere. Ov.

from above. Dēsūper, sūperne.

over and above. *Insuper*.—*See* besides.

to place above, rank above, &c. *Antēpōno*, 3.—*See* to prefer.

to abound, to abound with. *Abundo*, 1.—Who can endure that they should abound in riches? *Quis tolerare potest illis divitias superare!* Sall.

abounding in. (Of a place or thing), *plēnus*; (of a person), *dīves*.

about, *prep.* 1. Around, *circa*, *circum*.—2. In point of time, *circiter*.

Sub. c. *acc.* or c. *abl.*—3. Concerning, *de*, *super*, c. *abl.* (poet).—

About 4500 slaves. *Servi ad quatuor millia hominum et quingentos.*

Liv.—About the same hour. *Eādem fere horā.* Cic.—It is about

fifteen miles from Carthage. *Abest a Carthagine quasi decem ferme*

millia passuum. Liv.—I was glad to have Brutus about me.

Brutum apud me fuisse gaudeo. Cic.

to be about (business, &c.). *Sum in, versor in*.—*See* to be employed.—

2. i. e. to surround, *q. v. cingo*, 3.

to go about. *Circūmeo*, 4; *obambulo*, 1 (only of animals).—*See* round.

to come about, i. e. to happen, *q. v. evenio*, 4.

About is also often the sign of the future in *rus*; *as*, about to love, *amaturus*.

abreast. He saw the fleet proceed abreast. *Æquatis vidit classem procedere velis.* Virg.

to abridge. *Contrahō*, 3; *immīnuo*, 3.

an abridgement. *Epitōmē*, written also *epitoma*.—2. Diminution, *q. v. immīnūtio*.

abroad, *adv.* *Fōris*, *foras* (only after verbs of motion to); i. e. in, to, or from foreign countries, *Pētrēgre*.

abroad, *adj.* *Pētrēgrīnus*.—*See* foreign.

to be abroad, travel abroad, live abroad, &c. *Pētrēgrīnor*.

to abrogate (a law). *Abrōgo*, 1; *antīquo*, 1; *rescindo*, 3; *rēfīgo*, 3.

abrogation. *Abrōgatio*, *ābōlūtio*.

abrupt (of a rock, path, &c.). *Abruptus*, *præruptus*.—*See* precipitous.—

2. Sudden, *q. v. sūbitus*.

abruptly. *Abrupte*.

an abscess. *Vōmīca*.

to abscond. *Fūgio*, 3.—Who has absconded on account of fraud.

Qui fraudationis causā latitārit. Cic.

absence. *Absentia*.

In my, your, his absence, is equivalent to I, you, he being absent.

absent. *Absens*.

to be absent. *Absum*.

The slaves who absented themselves. *Servi qui non comparebant.* Cic.

So non adsum, non venio.

to absolve. *Absolvo*, 3.—*See* to acquit.

absolute, i. e. complete, entire. *Absolūtus*.

An absolute master. *Dōmīnus*.

Absolute power. *Dōmīnatio*.

absolutely. *Absolūte*, *prorsus*.—*See* entirely.

absoluteness, absolution. *Absolūtio*.—*See* acquittal, pardon.

to absorb. *Absorbeo*, 2; *exhaurio*, 4; *dēvōro*, 1.—Absorbed in trifles.

Totus in nugis. Hor.—*See* devoted.

to abstain from. *Abstīneo*, 2. Oftener *abstīneo me*, c. *abl.*—*parco*, 3, c. *dat.*—They could scarcely abstain from attacking them at once.

Vix temperavere animis quin extemplo impetum facerent. Liv.—*See*

to restrain myself.—Nor would they have abstained from violence.

Nec temperatum manibus foret. Liv.

abstemious. *Abstēmīus*, *sōbrius*.—*See* temperate.

abstemiousness. *Sōbrietas*.

abstinence. *Abstīnentia*.—*See* temperance.

to abstract. *Abstrahō*, 3; *aufēro*, *abstūli*, *ablātum*.—*See* to separate.

—To abstract one's mind from all business. *Ab omni negotio sevocare animum.* Cic.

an abstract. *Summārium.*

abstracted. *Abtractus.*

abstruse. *Abstrusus, rēconditus, obscurus.*

abtruseness. *Obscūritas.*

absurd. *Absurdus, ridicūlus, i. e. foolish, q. v. ineptus.*

absurdities. *Ineptiæ.—See folly.*

absurdly. *Absurde, inepte.*

abundance. *Abundantia, cōpia.*

abundant. *Abundans, largus, effusus.*

abundantly. *Abundanter, abunde, cōpiōse, affatim, cūmūlate.*

to abuse, i. e. misuse, make a bad use of, ābūtor, 3, c. abl.—2. Revile mālēdico, 3, c. dat.; cōnvicior, 1, c. dat.

abuse, i. e. misuse. *Abūsus, 4.—Bad language, cōnviciū, maledictum (usu in pl.), prōbrum (usu in pl.).—The act of abusing, mālēdictio. Cic.—4. An abuse, prāva consuetudo.*

He heaped all sorts of abuse on that excellent man. *Optimum virum probris omnibus maledictisque vexavit. Cic.—So, insequor contumeliā; lacerō contumeliā; afficio contumeliā. Cic.—Abuse heaped upon him. Probra in eum jactata. Liv.—To utter abuse. Dicere contumelias. Liv.*

an abuser, i. e. reviler. *Cōnviciator.*

abusive. *Mālēdicus, superl., -dicentissimus, cōtūmēliōsus.*

abusively. *Mālēdice, cōtumeliose.*

to abut on. *Adjāceo, 2.*

abutting on. *Contermīnus, c. dat.; confinis, c. dat.*

an academy. *Acadēmia.—See school.*

to accede to. 1. Agree with, *accedo, 3, c. dat., of a person; c. ad and acc., of a design; assentior, 4.—2. Join (an alliance, a league), vēnio, 4, c. in and acc.; adjungo me, c. dat. or c. in and acc.—See to join.*

to accelerate. *Cēlēro, 1; accelero, 1; festīno, 1; mātūro, 1.*

accent. *Vox, vōcis. An accent, i. e. a grammatical mark. Accentus.*

The emphasis on one syllable, *ādnus.*

to accept. *Accipio, 3, i. e. to approve of, probō, 1.*

acceptable. *Grātus, jūcundus.*

acceptance. *Acceptio.*

acceptation (of a word). *Vis.*

an acceptor. *Rēceptor; fcm. rēceptrix.*

access. *Accessus, 4; ādītus, 4.*

As for some days the prætors could not be approached and would allow no one to have access to them. *Cum neque prætores diebus aliquot adiri possent, vel potestatem sui facerent. Cic.—I should have had no access to the documents. Tabularum potestas mihi facta non esset. Cic.*

accessible, of a person, Fācīlis, obvius (Tac.); of person or place, ādeundus.—See to approach.

accession, i. e. addition, increase, q. v. Accessio, incrementum.—For "accession to the throne," see throne.

an accessory. *Consciū.—See accomplice.*

the accidence. *Elēmenta, orum.*

an accident. *Cāsus, 4 (either indifferent or unfavourable; if favourable, it requires an epithet).*

accidental. *Fortuitus.*

accidentally, by accident. *Forte, fortuito, cāsu.—See to happen.*

acclamation. *Clāmōr, acclāmātio.*

an acclivity. *Acclivitas.*

to accommodate, i. e. make to agree with. Accommodō, 1, c. dat. or c. ad and acc.—See to adapt. To accommodate (a quarrel), cōpōno, 3.—See to reconcile.

I entreat you to accommodate them in every thing, as far as is consistent with your dignity. *Peto a te, ut his omnibus in rebus quantum tua dignitas patietur commodes.* Cic.

accommodating. *Hūmānus, cōmis, commōdus.*
accommodating conduct; an accommodating disposition. *Cōmītas, hūmānitas, accommodatio.*
accommodation, i. e. convenience. *Commōdum.*

I have not ceased to be the adviser of peace, concord, and accommodation. *Pacis, concordiae, compositionis auctor esse non destiti.* Cic.—*See reconciliation.*

accompaniment. *Additamentum.*

To the accompaniment of (in music), *ad.*

to accompany. *Cōmītor; and stipo, 1, cōmīto, 1.*

accompanying. *Sōcius.*—*See companion.*

an accomplice. *Consciū, particeps, īpis, c. gen. of the act; affinis, c. dat. of the act; sōcius.*

to accomplish. *Perficio, 3; conficio, pērago, 3.*—*See to finish.*

Sometimes the events which have been predicted are not accomplished. *Nonnunquam ea quae praedicta sunt minus eveniunt.* Cic.

accomplished, of a person. Accomplished in every liberal science. *Omnibus ingenuis artibus instructus.* Cic.—He who did not understand it (music) was not considered properly accomplished. *Nec qui nesciebat satis exultus doctrinā putabatur.* Cic.—An accomplished orator. *Egregius orator.* Cic.—A most accomplished orator. *Summus orator.* Cic.

accomplishment, of a task, &c. *Pēractio, confectio.*—Of a prophecy, *exītus, 4; ēventus, 4.*

accomplishments. *Artes ingēnuae.* Cic.—*Artes libērales.* Cic.—The accomplishments of a general. *Artes militares.* Tac.—Not destitute of accomplishments. *Politioris humanitatis non expers.* Cic.

to accord, i. e. to agree. *Congruo, 3; convēnio, 4; often c. ad or in and acc.; i. e. to grant, concēdo, 3.*

accord. *Consensus, 4; concordia, congruentia.* Suet.

Of one's own accord. *Ultro, sponte.* Sometimes with the *possessive pronouns*, *as, sponte meā, tuā, &c.*—A thing which whoever ventured to do of his own accord before? *Quod quis unquam de suā sententiā facere ausus est?* Liv.—With one accord. *Unā voce.* Cic. in accordance with, *adv.* *Congruenter, convēnienter, c. dat.* See next word.

according to. *Secundum* (from *sequor*, to follow), *pro* (i. e. in proportion to), *e, ex.* To live according to nature. *Secundum naturam vivere.* Cic.—You will decide according to, or in accordance with my dignity. *Statues ex nostrā dignitate.* Cic.—We have administered affairs according to my wishes. *Ex meā sententiā rempublicam gessimus.* Cic.—Presents were made to each according to custom. *Munera ex instituto data utrique.* Liv.—According to a man's means. *Pro facultatibus.* Nep.—According to my opinion. *Meo iudicio.* Cic.—I shall never say that they were wise according to the rule of those men. *Nunquam eos dicam ad istorum normam fuisse sapientes.* Cic.—When many things are written not according to (or, in accordance with) his judgment (the writer's). *Cum plurima non ad suum iudicium scribantur.* Cic.

according as, i. e. prout.—*See as.*

accordingly. *Itāque.*—*See therefore.*

to accost. *Appello, 1; compello, 1; allōquor, 3; affari,* used chiefly in *pres. infin.* and *perf.*, *affatus sum, pres.* (only used in 3rd sing.) and *imperf. indic.* (only in poet.).

an accosting. *Compellatio, allōquium, affatus, 4* (chiefly poet.).

accouchement. *Partus, 4.*

an account, arithmetical. Rätio, litære; i. e. a relation; q. z. narratio; i. e. cause, reason; causa.

The accounts must be examined. De calculis cognosci oportet. Quint.

—To give in one's accounts. Rationem or rationes conferre, or odere.

Cic.—The require the accounts. Rationem repetere.—A man of no account. Homo sine existimatione. Cic.—He is a person of little account. Parvi pretii est. Cic.—Past pleasure is of no account. Omnis voluptas præterita pro nihilo est. Cic.—Thinking it a matter of great account. Existimans magni esse.—See importance.—On that account, Ob eam rem. Cic.—For this he was called to account. Ob eam rem in crimen vocabatur. Nep.

on account of. Ob, propter, causâ, grātiâ, with *gen.* or with *possessive pronouns*; as, causâ meâ, Cæsaris grātiâ, &c.—Being condemned on account of their guilt and conspiracy. Nomine sceleris conjurationisque damnati. Cic.—They complain that sums have been levied from them on account of the fleet. Classis nomine pecuniam imperatam queruntur. Cic.—So on my account. Meo nomine. Cic.

on which account. Quâre, quamobrem (not poet.).—See wherefore.

to account, i. e. think, q. z. Existimo, 1; dūco, 3.

And then he accounts for his thinking so. Et cur sic opinetur rationem subjicit. Cic.—You account sufficiently for . . . Justas causas affers cur. Cic.—You account for it with sufficient probability.

Causam probabilem tu quidem affers. Cic.

an accountant. Rätionarius.

an account book. Cōdex, lēus, m.

to accoutre. Instruo, 3.—See to equip.

accoutrements, i. e. arma. Arma, орум.—See equipment.

to accredit. When they accredited ambassadors to the Senate. Cum ad Senatum legatos mitterent.

to accrue. Orior, 3; cēdo, 3.—See to arise.

to accumulate, trans. Accūmulo, 1; colligo, 3; cōcoervo, 1; *intrans.* cresco, 3.

accumulation, the act. Accūmūlatio, collectio, cōcoervatio.—The things accumulated, Cūmulus, æcervus.

an accumulator. Accūmūlātor.

accuracy, referring to the painstaker. Accuratio, cura.—See care.

accurate. Of the pains, accūratu; of the work, exactus.—See careful.

accurately. Accūrâte.

accursed. Exsécrandus, exsécrābilis, dētestābilis.

accusation. Accūsatio, incūsatio, crimen, crimīnatio, insīmūlatio.

a false accusation. Cālumnia.

to accuse. Accūso, 1; incūso, crimīnor, 1; insīmulo, c. *gen.* of the charge, or c. quod and *subj.*, or c. *infra.*, or c. de and *abl.*, postulo.

They were accused of that action. Ob eam rem in crimen vocabantur. Nep.—See to prosecute.

to accuse falsely. Cālumnior, 1.

an accuser. Accūsātor, crimīnator, c. in and *acc.* (Tac.); fem. accusatrix.—See prosecutor.

a false accuser. Cālumnīātor.

belonging to an accuser or to an accusation. Accūsātōrius.

like an accuser. Accūsātōrie.

deserving to be accused. Accūsābilis.

to accustom. Assuefācio, 3; consuefācio (not so common as assue); assuesco, 3 (poet.).

to be accustomed. Assuesco, 3; consuesco; ōleo.

They so hardened their minds by being accustomed to misery. Ita assuetudine mali efferaverunt animos. Liv.

accustomed. Suetus (only poet.), assuetus, assuefactus.—Affection for a country to which people become accustomed by time. Caritas soli cui longo tempore assuescitur. Liv.

- what one is accustomed to. *Consuetudo*.—*See* custom.
- an ace. The lowest throw on the dice was called *Canis*; *Cunicula* (Pers.).
- acerbity. *Acrobitas*.—*See* bitterness.
- Achæan. *Achæus*, *Achæus*, *Achivus*.—*See* Greek.
- ache. *Dolor*, *angor*.—*See* pain.
- to ache. *Doleo*.
- of Acheron. *Achërontëus*, *Achërûsius*.
- to achieve. *Pârâgo*, 3; *perficio*, 3; *pârto*, 1; *perpëtro*.—*See* to do.
- an achievement. *Fâcinus*, 3.—The glory of his achievements. *Rerum gestarum gloria*. *Nep.*—*See* action.
- of Achilles. *Achilleus*.
- acid. *Acidus*, *austërus*, *âcer*, *âcûtus*.
- rather acid. *Acidûlus*.
- acidity. *Acor*, *âcrimônia*, *âcîtudo*.
- to acknowledge, in every sense. *Agnosco*, 3; *i. e.*, confess, *q. v.*, *fâteor*, 2; *confiteor*.
- acknowledgment. *Agnîtio*; *i. e.*, confession, *confessio*.
- acme. It is the acme of folly. *Summa stultitia est*. *Cic.*
- aconite. *Acônitum*, *âcônitôn* (poet.).
- an acorn. *Glans*, *dis*, *f.*
- bearing acorns. *Glandîffer*.
- to acquaint. He acquainted me with his intention. *Certiorcm me sui consilii fecit*. *Cic.*—*See* to tell.
- to be acquainted with. I have for many years been most intimately acquainted with Trebonius. *Trebonio multos annos utor valde familiariter*. *Cic.*
- acquaintance, *i. e.*, knowledge, *q. v.* *Cognîtio*, *nôtitia*.—Acquaintance (with a person), *consuetudo*.—Intimate acquaintance (with a person), *fâmillâritas*, *ûsus*, 4.—*See* friendship.
- an acquaintance. *Nôtus*.—An intimate acquaintance, *fâmillâris*.—*See* friend.—A man came up, a mere speaking acquaintance. *Occurrit quidam notus mihi nomine tantum*. *Hor.*
- to acquiesce. *Acquiesco*, 3; *assentior*, 4; *accipio*, 3.—*See* to assent.
- acquiescence. *Assensus*, 4.—*See* assent.
- to acquire. *Aquiro*, 3; *consëquor*, 3; *pârto*, 1; *compârto*, *obtîneo*, *pârto*.
- acquisition, the act. *Compâratio*.—To deprive him of his acquisitions honestly made. *Honeste partis bonis privare*. *Cic.*—*See* gain.
- to acquit. *Absolvo*, 3, *c. abl.* or *c. gen.*, crime being understood.—Not in order to acquit you of all blame. *Non quo te liberent aliquâ culpâ*. *Cic.*—He acquitted himself of the duties of friendship. *Amicitie officium præstitit*.—He completely acquitted himself of his promise. *Summam promissi complevit*. *Cic.*—*See* to perform.
- acquittal. *Libëratio*, *absolûtio*.
- an acre. *Jûgërum*, *irr. abl.*, *jugere*, *pl.* (more commonly found), *jugera*, *jugerum* (as of 3rd decl.), *abl.*, *jugeribus*, more rarely, *jugeria*.
- acrimonious. *Amârus*, *asper*.
- acrimoniously. *Aspëre*.
- acrimony. *Aspëritas*, *âcrimônia*.
- across, *prep.*, trans, per. (Of throwing a bridge across a river, &c.)—Strong beams of fir placed across. *Validæ abietes in transversum positæ*. *Plin.*
- across, *adj.* *Transversus*.
- to go across. *Transeo*, 4; *transgrëdior*, 3; *transmitto*, 3.—*See* to cross.
- to send across, convey across. *Transmitto*, *trâjicio*, 3.
- to act, in every sense, *âgo*, 3.—He acted kindly in coming to me. *Fecit humaniter quod ad me venit*. *Cic.*—He acted with great

- honour. Valde honeste se gessit. Cic.—To act with deliberation. Uti consilio. Cic.—It does not become me to act so as to seem careless. Non est meum committere ut negligens videar. Cic.—Hortensius who in this trial acts as prosecutor. Hortensius qui hoc iudicio partes accusatoris obtinet. Cic.
- to act upon, *i. e.* affect, *q. v.* afflicto, 3; *i. e.* follow (advice, &c.). Sæquor, 3; obsequor, pæreo, 2; ūtor, 3.
- an act, actio. (Of a play), actus, 4; (acts of parliament, &c.), acta, orum.—An act of parliament was passed. Senatusconsultum factum est. Cic.
- an action. Actio, in every sense. Factum, facinus (of a bold action, whether good or bad), *i. e.* a battle, *q. v.* pugna. Of a speaker (motion of the hands, &c.), gestus, ūs.—An action at law. Causa, lis.—To bring an action. Actionem instituo, intendo litem, intendo actionem, *c. dat. pers.* Cic.—Litem infero, *c. in and acc. pers.* Cic.—He brings an action for the injury. Agit injuriarum. Cic.—No one could bear you to bring an action for the recovery of your property. Ferre nemo posset te bona tua repetere ac persequi lite et iudicio. Cic.—We have come to trial, so that we must either gain or lose the whole action. Ad iudicium hoc modo venimus, ut totam litem aut obtineamus, aut amittamus. Cic.—He will lose his action. Causa cadet. Cic.—He declared that he would not allow an action to be brought for the injury. Edixit se iudicium injuriarum non daturum. Cic.—So, do actionem.—I think that I have a right to bring an action for this. Hanc puto me habere actionem. Cic.—To apply for leave to bring an action. Actionem postulo.—To defend an action. Causam tueri ac defendere. Cic.—He affirms that an action does not lie against a Roman knight. Actionem competere in equitem Romanum negat. Quint.
- active, *i. e.* personally quick in movement. Agilis, celer.—In disposition, ācer, impiger, actuosus (of virtue. Cic.).—In grammar, activus.
- actively. Agiliter, celeriter.—Actively employed, occupatus. Cic.
- activity. Agilitas, celeritas.
- an actor, in every sense. Actor. (On the stage), histrio. belonging to an actor. Histrionalis, histrionicus. Plaut. the profession of an actor. Histrionia. Plaut.
- actual. Verus.—The actual time. Ipsum tempus. Cic.
- actually. Rēvera.
- an actuary. Scriba.
- to actuate. Mōveo, 2.—See to influence.
- acute, in every sense. Acutus.—In intellect, subtilis, argutus, sagax, vāfer, callidus, ācer (of the intellect and of the external senses).—Acute pain. Acerbissimus dolor. Cic.—The most acute of all our senses is that of seeing. Accerrimus ex omnibus nostris sensibus est sensus videndi. Cic.—So, acre iudicium.
- acutely. Acute, subtiliter, sagaciter, acriter, argute.
- acuteness, in every sense. Acumen.—Of intellect, &c., subtilitas, sagacitas, argutia (always in *pl.* Cic.), perspicacitas.—Of the intellect and external senses, ācies.—Of pain, ācerbitas, grāvitas.
- an adage. Prōverbium.
- adamant. Adāmas, āntis, m.
- adamantine. Adāmantinus, adāmantēus.
- to adapt. Apto, 1; accommodo, 1.
- adaptation. The act, accommodatio; *c. ad* and *acc.*—The being adapted, convēientia.
- adapted. Congruus, Idōneus, aptus.
- to be adapted. Convēnio, 4; *c. in* and *acc.*; or *c. dat.*—See to suit.
- to add. Addo, 3; adjicio, 3; adjungo, 3.—To add besides, supēradde. Virg.—To add up, *i. e.* count, nūmero, 1; dīnūmero, compūto, 1.—

- A vehement desire of adding field to field. *Ingens cupido agros continuandi.* Liv.
- to be added. *Accēdo*, 3.
- an adder. *Vipēra*.
- of an adder. *Vipēreus*, *vipērinus*.
- to addict (one's self to such and such a pursuit). *Applico* (1) *me*, *c. ad* and *acc.*—*Dedo* (3) *me*, *c. dat.*
- addiction. *Applicatio*, *deditio*.
- addition. The act, or the thing added, *additio*, *adjectio*, *adjunctio*.
The thing added, *accessio*, *additamentum*, *appendix*.
- additionally. *Insūper*.—*See* besides.
- addle-headed. *Dēlirus*, *fātūus*.—*See* foolish.
- addled. An addled egg, *ōvum irritum*. Plin.
- to address. *Compello*, 1; *appello*, 1; *allōquor*, 3; *affāri*, used chiefly in *pres. infn.* and *perf. affatus sum* (*pres.* [only in 3rd sing.] and *imperf. indic.*—only poet.).—*Quintus Cicero* read a letter addressed to his father. *Q. Cicero legit epistolam inscriptam patri suo.* Cic.—O your two dear letters addressed to me at once. *O suaves epistolas tuas uno tempore mihi datas duas.* Cic.—To address one's self to a task.
- Aggredior* (3), *c. acc.* or *c. infn.*
- address, *i. e.* speech to a person. *Allōquium*, *affātus*, 4 (poet.); *compellatio*.—The address on a letter, *inscriptio*.—Address, *i. e.* art, *q. v.* *ars*, *calliditas*.—To pay addresses to, *i. e.* seek in marriage, *pēto*, 3.—*See* to court.
- to adduce. *Affēro*, *irr.*
- an adept. *Pēritus*, *adj. c. gen.*, rarely *c. abl.*; poet. *c. infn.*.—*See* skilful.
- adequate. *Idōneus*, *par*.
- to be adequate. *Sufficio*.
- adequately. *Sātis*.
- to adhere. *Hæreo*, 2; *adhæreo*, *adhæresco*, only *pres.*, 3.—To adhere to (an opinion, &c.), *persto*, 1; *permāneo*, 2; both *c. in* and *abl.*.—Some adhered to the party of *Sylla*, some to that of *Cinna*. *Alii Syllanis, alii Cinnanis partibus faverunt.* Sall.—I adhere to his interests. *Me ad ejus rationes adjungo.* Cic.—(Letters being sent to Rome to say) that the *Fundani* adhere to their duty. *Fundanos in officio esse.* Liv.—If they adhered to the agreement which they had made. *Si in eo manerent quod convenisset.* Cæs.—If he does not adhere to it. *Si in eo non stat.* Cic.—Although they adhered to the former treaty. *Etsi priore fœdere staretur.* Liv.—Adhere with all your heart to that conduct which you have hitherto maintained. *Incumbe toto animo in eam rationem quâ adhuc usus es.* Cic.
- an adherent. *Fautor*.
- adhesion, *i. e.* sticking. *Adhesio*, *i. e.* assent, *q. v.* *assensus*, 4.
- adhesive. *Tēnax*.
- adhesiveness. *Tēnācitas*.
- adieu. *Vāle*.
- to bid adieu to. *Vālēdico*, 3; metaph. (as to bid adieu, to hope, &c.) *pōno*, 3; *dēpōno*, *abjicio*, 3.
- adjacent, adjoining. *Contermīnus*, *confinis*, *contiguus*.
- to be adjacent. *Adjāceo*, 2.
- an adjective. *Adjectivum*.
- to adjourn. *Diffēro*, *irr.*, *prōrōgo*, 1. (Sometimes *prorogo diem*.) In courts of law, *amplio*, 1.—To adjourn to the next day but one. *Compērendīno*, 1.—The rest, I imagine, will be adjourned to January. *Reliqua, ut arbitrator, in mensem Januarium rejicientur.* Cic.—As soon as the senate had adjourned. *Misso senatu.* Cic.
- adjournment. *Dilatio*, *prōlatio*, *prōrōgatio*, *compērendinatio*, *compērendinātus*, 4.

to adjudge. Adjūdo, 1; addico, 3.—Let him adjudge the articles to me. *Mihi bona addicat. Cic.*—He had adjudged a free man to slavery. *Liberum corpus in servitutem addixerat. Liv.*—See to decide.

adjudication. Addictio, adjudicatio (Ulp.).—See decision, sentence.

an adjunct. Additio.—See addition.

adjuration. Obtestatio.

to adjura. I adjure you by all the gods. *Per omnes te Deos oro.*

Hor.—*Per omnes Deos te obtestor. Cic.*—See to entreat.

to adjust, i. e. arrange. Compōno, 3; i. e. adapt, q. v. apto, 1; accommo, 1.

adjustment, i. e. arrangement. Compositio; i. e. adaptation, accommodatio.

admeasurement. Mensura.

to administer, i. e. supply, q. v. ministro, 1; administro, praebeo, 2; i. e. manage (affairs), administro, gero, 3; guberno, 1.—See to govern.

To adm. justice, q. v. jus reddo, 3; jus dico, 3; jūdiciū exerceo (all in Cic.).—To administer an oath, q. v. junjurandum dēfero

—He administers the same oath to Afranius. *Idem jusjurandum adigit Afranium. Cæs.*—To administer to a person's necessities. *Laboranti, egenti, pauperi, succurro, 3; subvenio, 4.*—See to assist.

—To adm. medicine, *medicinam adhibeo, 2. Cic.*

administration, i. e. management. Administratio, cūra, cūratio, procuratio, i. e. a body of administrators, conciliū.

an administrator. Cūrator, procurator.—See minister.

admirable. Mirābilis, admirabilis, mirus, egrēgius, praeſtans.

admirableness. Admirābilitas.

admirably. Mirābiliter, admirabiliter, mire, egrēgie, optīme.

an admiral. Dux et praefectus classis. Cic.—The appointment of

admiral. *Praefectura classis. Liv.*—The admiral's ship. *Praetoria navis. Liv.*

admiration. Miratio, admiratio.

full of admiration, inclined to admire. Mirābundus.

to admire. Miror, 1; admiror.

an admirer. Mirator (*fem. miratrix. Juv.*), admirator.

admissible. *Fut. in dus* of the verb meaning to admit.

admission, i. e. being allowed to enter. Admissio, i. e. confession, confessio. Of an argument, agnitio, concessio.—It was easy for private individuals to get admission to him. *Faciles aditus ad eum privatorum. Cic.*

to admit, in every sense. Admitto, 3; usu. c. ad and acc. of the person or place to which; i. e. to confess, fateor, confiteor; i. e. to agree to, as an argument, agnosco, 3; concedo, 3.—I admit that, says she. *Eat vero, inquit. Cic.*—Admit that he is nothing himself. *Esto, ipse nihil est. Cic.*—Suppose we admit that. *Sit ita sane. Cic.*—Suppose we admit as they wish, that the soul does not exist after death. *Fac, quod isti volunt, animos non remanere post mortem. Cic.*—When they admit that, they certainly do not mean to admit that *Eo concedo certe non dant ut Cic.*—I admit that there are many. *Do vobis et concedo esse multos. Cic.*—If you admit this you must also admit that. *Dato hoc, dandum erit illud. Cic.*—See to grant.

admittance. See admission.

admixture. The act, admixtio; the act or the thing mingled, mixtura.

to admonish. Moneo, 2; admoneo.

he who admonishes. Mōnitor, admōnitor.

monition. Mōnitum, monitus, 4; admonitum, admonitus.—The act of admonishing, or the admonition, monitio, admonitio.

monitory. Mōnitorius.

ado. (That we may not be thought deserving of ridicule or hatred) if we make much ado about nothing. Si tragoedias agamus in nugis. Cic.—For Gratiidius was making much ado about nothing, as they say. Excitabat enim fluctus in simpulo, ut dicitur, Gratiidius. Cic.—But without making any more ado, I am so attached to Atticus. Sed, ne plura, Atticum sic amo. Cic.

to adopt. As a son, &c., *adopto*, 1.—As one's patron, &c., *adscisco*, 3; —A plan, *éligo*, 3; *pröbo*, 1; *cäpio*, 3; *suscipio*, *luco* (*consilium*, *rationem*).—To adopt a plan (*sine c.*), *décerno*, 3; *statuo*, 3.—*See* to determine.

an adopter. *Adoptator*. Gell.

adoption. *Adoptio*.—The adoption of this alliance. *Inita societas*. Vell.

adoptive, adopted, belonging to adoption. *Adoptivus*.

adorable. *Vënërábilis*.

adoration. *Adöratio*, *vënëratio*, *rëvërentia*, *cultus*, 4.

to adore. *Adöro*, 1; *vënëror*, 1; *rëvëror*, 2; *cölo*, 3.

an adorer. *Cultor*, *vënërátor*.

to adorn. *Orno*, 1; *exorno*, *dëcöro*, 1; *cölo*, 3; *excolo*, *distinguo*, 3.

adornment. *Ornatus*, 4; *cultus*, 4.—*See* ornament.

adrift, to cut adrift, set adrift. *Dimitto*, 3; *solvo*, 3.

adroit. *Dexter*, *callidus*.—*See* clever.

adroitly. *Dextëre*, *callide*.

adroitness. *Dextëritas*, *calliditas*.

to advance, intrins., i. e. go forward. *Prögrëdior*, 3; *pröcëdo*, 3.—

The Romans advance against them while in confusion. *Trepidantibus signa inferunt Romani*. Liv.—To advance, *trans.*, i. e. to cause to advance, *prömöveo*, 2; *prödüco*, 3.—To advance (a statement, an opinion, &c.), *affirmo*, 1; *pröfëro*, *irr.*—To advance, i. e. increase the power or prosperity of another, *augo*, 2; *effëro*.—His eloquence advanced the cause. *Juvit facundia causam*. Ov.—Whom Cæsar had advanced from a low rank to the highest dignity. *Quem Cæsar ex humili loco ad summam dignitatem perduxerat*. Cæs.

advance. *Prögressus*, 4; *pröcessio*.

advancement, i. e. promotion. *Incrementum*, in *pl.* Vell.

advantage. *Bönum*, *commödu*, *fructus*, 4.—I shall have a considerable advantage over them all. *Omnes facile superabo*. Cic.

—The soldiers having the advantage of the ground. *Milites e loco superiore*. Cæs.—You will decide as you think best for my credit and character and general advantage. *Statues ut ex fide, famâ,*

reque meâ videbitur. Cic.—For the advantage of the republic. *E republicâ*. Cic.—Nor yet ought we to disregard our own advantage. *Nec tamen nostræ nobis utilitates omittendæ sunt*. Cic.

—Taking judicious advantage of every opportunity. *Temporibus sapienter utens*. Nep.—Be assured that I will do every thing which I think for your advantage. *Illud cave dubites quin ego omnia faciam quæ interesse tuâ existimem*. Cic.

to advantage, to be advantageous. *Prosum*.—*See* to profit.

it is an advantage. *Juvat*, *adjuvat*.

advantageous. *Utilis*, *commödu*, *bönu*.

advantageously. *Utiliter*, *commöde*, *bëne*.

adventitious. *Adventitiu*, *externu*.

an adventure. *Eventus*.

to adventure. *Audeo*, 2.—*See* to dare.

adventurous. *Audax*.—*See* bold.

adventurously. *Audäciter*, *sync.* *audacter*, *audenter*.—*See* boldly.

an adverb. *Adverbium*.

an adversary. *Adversärius*, *hostes*.

adverse. *Adversus*, *contrariu*.

to be adverse to. *Adversor*, 1.—*See* to oppose.

a being adverse. Oppositio.

adversity. Res adversæ.—See misfortune.

to advert to, *i. e.* observe, *q. v.* remark. *Observe, animum adverti, c. conj. or c. acc. rei.*

to advertise, *i. e.* inform, *q. v.* certiorum facio.

advice. *Monitus, 4; mōnitum, admonitus, admonitum.*—The thing, or the giving advice, *monitio, admonitio; i. e.* news, information, *numtium* (poet.).—If you will take my advice. *Si me audies, Cic.*—Laugh at all those men if you will take my advice. *Istos omnes, me auctore, deridete. Cic.*—See to warn.

to advise. *Suadeo, 2* (of advising to do rather than not to do), *c. acc. rei or c. subj.; c. infin.* (rather poet.); *persuadeo, mōneo, 2; hortor, 1.*—To advise against. *Dehortor, c. ne and subj., or c. a and abl.; dissuadeo, sometimes also c. acc.*

an adviser. *Suasor, mōnitor* (not absolutely, but of such and such a line of conduct), *auctor* (implying a sort of dignity and authority).

advisable, more, most. *Pōtor, potissimus.*—See good.

adulation. *Adulatio.*—See flattery.

adulatory. *Adulātorius.*

adult. *Adultus.*

to adulterate. *Adultēro, 1; corrumpo, 3; vītio, 1.*

adulterated. *Adultērīnus.*

adulteration. *Adultērātio* (the effect), *vītium.*

an adulterer. *Adulter, mōchus.*

an adulteress. *Adultēra, mōcha.*

adulterous. *Adulter* (poet.), *incestus.*

adultery. *Adultērīum, stūprum.*

to commit adultery. *Adultēror, 1; mōchor, 1.*

advocacy. *Pātrōcīnium, dēfensio.*

an advocate (of a person or cause). *Pātrōnus, dēfensor* (simply), *ōrātor; i. e. a lawyer, q. v. causidicus.*

to advocate. *Dēfendo, 3; ōro* (causam); *i. e. advise, q. v. suadeo, 2.*

an ædile. *Ædilis.*

the ædileship. *Ædilitas.*

an ægis. *Ægis, -īdis.*

aerial. *Aërius.*

afar. *Prōcul, longe.* From afar, *ēmīnus.*

afar, *adj.* *Longinquus.*—See distant.

affability. *Affābilitas sermonis* (Cic.), *facilitas.*—See courtesy.

affable. *Affābilis, facilis, cōmis.*

affably. *Affābilit̄er.* Gell.

an affair. *Res, nēgōtium.*—A flourishing state of affairs. *Res bonæ, res florentes, res salvæ.*—A doubtful state. *Res incertæ, res dubiæ.*—A bad state. *Res perditæ.* All in Cic.—We look after our own affairs. *Res domesticas et familiares tuemur. Cic.*

to affect, *i. e.* move, influence. *Afficio, 3; moveo, 2* (as a shock affects the mind); *percello; i. e.* aim at, *affecto, 1; i. e.* love, *q. v. amo, 1; diligo, 3; i. e.* pretend, *q. v. simulo, 1*, often followed by *acc.* of the *pron., as*, Solon affected to be mad. *Solon furere se simulavit. Cic.*—You are affected. *Tua res agitur. Cic.*

affectation, *i. e.* an unnatural conceited manner. *Affectatio. Quint.*—Pretence. *Sīmūlatiō.*

affected, *i. e.* with an unnatural conceited manner. *Pūtīdus.*—Good citizens, well affected to their country. *Boni cives, amantes patriæ. Cic.*

affection, *i. e.* the way in which one is affected in mind or body. *Affectio; (attachment, not before Pliny), affectus, 4* (attachment, Suet.); *mōtus* (4) *animi; motus mentis* (Cic.); *i. e.* attachment, *q. v. bēnēvolētia, amor.*—See love.—As if they did that from affection to the party. *Quasi id studio partium fecerint. Cic.*—From our mutual affec-

- tion. Pro mutuo inter nos animo. Cic.—Proper feeling towards one's parents is called affection. Justitia erga parentes pietas nominatur. Cic.—Amor is stronger than pietas; pietas stronger than benevolentia. Sulpicius, speaking to Cicero of his daughter, says, Such was her affection for you and for all her relations. Qui illius in te amor fuit, pietasque in omnes suos. Cic. says, I perceived that you were aware of my affection to you, for why should I use such a term as good will when . . . ? Intellexi te perspicere meam in te pietatem, quid enim dicam benevolentiam, cum . . . ?
- affectionate.** Amans (often *c. gen.* as an *adj.*), bēnēvolus, stūdiōsus; sometimes *pius c. gen.*—To use most soothing and affectionate language. Lenissimis et amantissimis verbis uti. Cic.
- affectionately.** Amanter, pie, stūdiōse, bēnēvole.
- affiance, i. e. trust, q. v. fides.**
- to affiancé, i. e. betroth.** Spondeo, *more usu*, despondeo.
- affidavit.** *See* oath.
- affinity, i. e. relationship.** Affinitas, cognatio, prōpinqūitas; *i. e.* resemblance, *q. v. similitudo.*
- to affirm.** Affirmo, 1; confirmo, contendo, 3; assēvēro, 1; assēro. Tac. —*See* to say.
- affirmation.** Affirmatio, assēvēratio.
- affirmatively.** Affirmate, assēvēranter.
- to affix.** Figo, 3; affigo; as a lawgiver affixes a penalty to a crime, impono, 3.
- to afflict.** Vexo, 1; perturbo, 1; afflicto, 1; affligo, 3 (rare); ango, 3.
- to be afflicted, in affliction, &c.** Dōleo, 2; commōveor, 2.—*See* to grieve. —To be afflicted with disease. Morbo afficio, laboro, urgeor, affligor.—All in Cic. Morbo implicor. Cæs.—I was greatly afflicted at it. Graviter molestoque tuli. Sulp. ad Cic.
- afflicted.** Tristis, miser.—*See* sad.
- one who afflicts.** Vexātor.
- affliction, an affliction, i. e. misfortune, q. v. māium, dōlor, ærumna;** *i. e.* the grief (*q. v.*) which we feel at a misfortune. Dōlor, afflictio, afflictatio, ægritudo, ægrimonia.—The act of causing affliction to others, also the feeling of grief. Vexatio.
- afflictive.** Tristis, molestus.
- affluence.** Divitiæ.—*See* riches.
- affluent.** Dives.—*See* rich.
- to afford.** Præbeo, 2; suppēdīto, 1.—*See* to give.—No hope is afforded us that things will be better. Nulla spes ostenditur fore melius. Cic.—So affero spem. Cic.—So to afford assistance. Fero, affero auxilium.
- an affray.** Tūmultus.
- to affright.** Terreo, 2.—*See* to frighten.
- affright.** Tīmor.—*See* fear.
- an affront.** Contūmēlia, injūria.—By submitting to such an affront. Tantā contumeliā acceptā. Cæs.
- to affront.** Contumeliam impono, *c. dat. pers.* Cic.—Contumeliā vexo. Cic.
- affronting.** Contūmēliōsus.
- in an affronting manner.** Contumeliose.
- aforesaid, aforementioned.** Prædictus. Quint. Plin.
- afraid.** Territus, perterritus.—Inclined to be afraid. Tīmīdus.—*See* timid.—Not afraid. Imperterritus, interritus, intrépīdus.—*See* fearless.
- afresh.** Dēnuo.
- African.** Afer, Africānus, Afrīcus (rare in prose).
- aft.** A wind blowing aft. Surgens a puppi ventus. Virg.
- after, in every sense.** Post. In place, *i. e.* behind, pone; *i. e.* according to, e, ex.—After the comitia. Secundum comitia. Cic.—I do

not know what it signifies, whether I go there now or after ten years. Nescio quid intersit utrum illuc nunc veniam an ad decem annos. Cic.—After the days of the festival. Sub dies festos. Cic.—I was waiting day after day. Diem ex die expectabam. Cic.—When messenger after messenger brought word. Nuntiis aliis super alios afferentibus. Liv.—After that time. Ab illo tempore. Cic.—After giving them these orders. Ab his præceptis. Liv.—After the gods it depends on you. Juxta deos in manu tuâ positum est. Tac.—After is sometimes rendered by a participle.—In which instance his authority prevailed even after he was dead. In quo etiam mortui valuit auctoritas. Cic.

after, *adj.* Posterior.—The year after. Insequens annus. Liv.—The night after. Proxima nox. Cæs.—The day after. Postera dies. Virg.

after that. Postquam, posteaquam.—See when.

after, afterwards. Postea, inde, deinde, postmodum, postmodo, posthinc, deinceps. See then.

the day after. Postridie. Sometimes *c. gen.* or *c. acc.*; sometimes *c. quam*, as, When we arrived there, the day after we had been in the Catulus. Cum eo postridie venissemus quam apud Catulum fuissemus. Cic.—So, he resigned the dictatorship twenty days after he had been created. Die vigesima quam creatus erat dictaturâ se abdicavit. Liv.

the afternoon. pōmēridies. Quint.

of, or in the afternoon. pōmēridianus.

again. Rursus, iterum (*esp. a second time*).—In argument, *i. e.* on the other hand, contra, autem; *i. e.* besides, præterea; *i. e.* in turn, vicissim.—Again and again. Etiam atque (*or et*) etiam. Cic. Liv.—Semel atque iterum, iterum atque tertium, iterum ac sæpius. Cic. Liv.—Iterumque iterumque. Virg. (*never rursus et rursus*).—Back again. Rētro.—As large again, &c. Duplo major. Plin.—Again, and especially back again, is rendered in many cases by words compounded of re, as, To seek again, rēpēto; to go back again, rēmeo, rēdeo; to bend back again, reflecto, &c.

against. Contra, adversus, adversum. As against an enemy, &c., in, *c. acc.*—ad, after verbs compounded of ad.—To go against the enemy. Hostibus obviam ire. Sall.—He exhorts them to defend his reputation and dignity against his enemies. Hortatur ut ejus dignitatem auctoritatemque ab inimicis defendant. Cæs.

against, *adj. i. e.* unfavourable. Adversus, contrarius.—Placed against, as a barrier, &c. Oppositus.—He marches out against Jugurtha. Jugurthæ obvius procedit. Sall.

to be against, *i. e.* to disagree with, *q. c.*—Object to. Adversor, 1; dissentio, 4.—As an obstacle. Obsto, 1; obsum.—It is against us. Nocet.

to bring against. Infēro.

to go against, *i. e.* attack, *q. c.* aggrēdior, 3.

to place against, as ladders against a wall, &c. Applēo, 1; *c. dat.* or *c. ad* and *acc.*

to send against. Immitto, 3.

agate. Achātes. Plin.

age. Œtas.—An age. Œvum, sæcūlum, *cont. sæcūlum*.—Old age, Sēnectus, 3; senectia (*poet.*), sēnium.—Worn out with old age. Confectus ævo. Virg.—If he had not died before he came of age. Nisi antequam in tutelam veniret mortuus esset. Cic.—When you were about fifty years of age. Cum annos ad quinquaginta natus esses. Cic.

aged, of great age. Longævus, grandævus.—See old.

of the same age. Œquālis, sequēvus (*poet.*).

of ripe age. Mātūrus.

- agency, *i. e.* means, by your agency. *Per te, operâ tuâ.*
 agency, *i. e.* the office of an agent. *Curatio, procuratio.*
 an agent, *i. e.* doer, actor (for another person). *Cūrator, procurator.*
 to aggrandize. *Augeo, 2; amplifico, 1; effero, irr.*
 aggrandized. *Re, fortunâ auctus. Liv.*
 aggrandizement. *Auctus fortunæ. Cic.*
 to aggravate. *Aggravo, 1; augeo, 2; exaggeo, 1; accumulô, 1;*
 (poet.) *graviorem (dolorem) facio, graviorem reddo.*
 aggravation. *Exaggeratio.*
 the aggregate. *Summa.*
 aggression. *Aggressio.—See attack.*
 an aggressor. *Auctor injuriæ.*
 to be aggrieved. *Lædor, 3.—See to injure.*
 aghast. *Consternatus.—See to frighten.*
 agile. *Agilis.*
 agility. *Agilitas.*
 with agility. *Agiliter.*
 to agitate, in every sense. *Agito, 1; exagito, moveo, 2.—To ag. the*
mind, turbo, 1; conturbo, commoveo.—To ag., i. e. to inflame (the
people, &c.), incendo, 3; excito, 1; concito, inflammo, 1.—To
agitate a design, molior, 4.—A question, i. e. to discuss, q. v. ago, 3.
—For scarcely any question can be agitated. Nulla enim fere
res potest in controversiam vocari. Cic.—If any design affecting
his safety was in agitation among the Ædui. Si quid de suâ salute
ab Æduis consilii iniretur. Cæs.—Feminine angers and cares
agitated the eager woman. Fœminæ ardentem curæque iræque
coquebant. Virg.
 to be agitated (in mind). *Æstuo, 1.—See above.*
 agitation. *Agitatio, concitatio.—Of mind, Æstus, 4; motus, 4;*
inflammatiô, perturbatiô.—See discussion.
 an agitator. *Agitator; i. e. disturber, esp. of the people, concitator,*
turbator in fem. Stat. has turbatrix, and Cicero perturbatrix.
 ago. Some time ago, nothing being implied as to whether it is a long or
 a short time. *Pridem.—A short time ago. Non ita pridem. Cic.*
—Nuper.—A long time ago. Jam pridem, jamdiu.—You were
questor fourteen years ago. Questor fuisti abhinc annos quatuor-
decim. Cic.—Ago is left out in such sentences as, It is many years
ago since; How many years ago is it? &c.
 agonizing (of pain &c.). *Acerbissimus.*
 agony. *Cruciatus.—In the agonies of death. Subipsum funus. Hor.*
—Morte sub ægrâ. Virg. (So too the best prose writers.)
 agrarian. *—Agrarius.*
 to agree together, or with. *Consentio, 4; concordo, 1; convênio, 4;*
congruo, 3; c. cum and abl. (not used of persons.)—To agree with
assentio, and assentior, dep.; concino, 3, c. cum.—To agree to, i. e.
admit (an excuse, &c.), accipio, 3.—To agree about a bargain,
pascor, 3.—I had agreed to remain in Arpinum. Constitueram
ut in Arpino manerem (Cic.), or c. infn.—Philip reduced the
Ætolians to beg for peace and to agree to it on whatever conditions
he chose. Philippus Ætolos quibus voluit conditionibus ad petendam
et paciscendam subigit pacem. Liv.—The enemies agreed again.
Inimici in gratiam reconciliabantur. Cic.—See to reconcile.—The
accounts agree to a farthing. Ad nummum convenit. Cic.—I
agree, i. e. I admit your argument. Concedo. Cic.
 it is agreed upon. *Convenit, impers.; and sometimes with a nom. case.*
—If they wished to give gold instead of silver it was agreed that
they might. Pro argento si aurum dare mallet, darent convenit.
Liv.—So pacto convenit. Liv.—When peace had been agreed to
on those conditions. In eas conditiones cum pax convenisset. Liv.
—The conditions were not agreed to. Conditiones non con-

venerunt. Nep.—It is agreed by all the augurs. Constat inter augures.

agreeable, *i. e.* pleasant. Jucundus, grātus, amœnus, suavis, acceptus. —Of agreeable manners, cōmis, hūmānus, urbānus.—Agreeable to, *i. e.* consistent with, congruus, aptus, consentāneus, conveniens.—very agreeable, perjucundus, pergrātus, peramœnus.

agreeableness. Jucunditas, suavitas.—Of manner, cōmītas, urbānitas, hūmānitas.

agreeably, *i. e.* pleasantly. Jucunde, suaviter.—With agreeable manners, cōmīter, urbāne, hūmāne; *i. e.* consistently with, apte, congruenter, convenienter.

agreeing together (of persons). Concora.

agreeing together, *adv.* Concorditer.

agreement, *i. e.* concord, &c. Concordia, consensio, consensus, 4; *i. e.* coherency, consistency, convenientia, congruentia. Suet.—An agreement, pactum, pactio, conventum, foedus, ēris, *n.*; *i. e.* reconciliation, reconciliatio.

agricultural. ~Agrestis.

agriculture. ~Agricoltura.

an agriculturist. ~Agricōla.

aground. Who ran his ship aground while entering the harbour. Qui navem, dum portum ingreditur impegit. Quint.—The east wind drives three ships aground. Tres Euris . . . illiditque vadis. Virg.

ague. Frigida fēbris. Plin.—Men in an ague. Homines cum aestu febrique jactantur. Cic.—Tertian, quartan ague, tertiana, quartana febris. Celsus.

to have an ague. Fabricito.

ah! Ah!

ahead, *i. e.* in front of. Ante.—Ahead, *i. e.* contrary (as a wind), contrarius.—To be ahead of, to get ahead of, *i. e.* be superior to, *q. v.* sup̄ero, 1.

aid. Auxilium, adjūmentum, subsidium (*prop.* military aid, reinforcement; but used also generally), ōpis, *gen.* (used only in *gen.*, *acc.*, and *abl. sing.*)

to aid. Succurro, 3, *c. dat.*; jūvo, 1, *c. acc.*; adjuvo, auxiliōr, 1, *c. dat.*—To aid those in want. Opem indigentibus ferre. Cic.

an aider. Adjutor (*fem.* adjūtrix), auxiliātor. Tac.

aiding. Auxiliāris.

to aid. See pain.

sailing. Æger.—See sick.

silment. Morbus.—See disease.

aim, *i. e.* the shooting of an arrow, &c. Jactus 4.—Design, intention, consilium, prōpōsitum.—The aim of this governor of the republic is the happiness of his fellow citizens. Huic moderatori reipublice beata civium vita proposita est. Cic.—See below.

to aim, *i. e.* direct an arrow, &c. Dirigo, 3; tendo, 3.—To aim at, p̄to, 3; intendo, *c. in* and *acc.*; intento, 1 (*Tac.*); of an object, sequor, 3.—Neither aim at making us happy; each aims at becoming a king. Neutri σκοπός est ille ut beati simus, uterque regnare vult. Cic.—What is the aim of all this speech? Quorsum hæc omnis spectat oratio? Cic.—His whole aim and object is to render Octavius favourable to him. Eo tendit, id agit, ad eum exitum properat, ut sit illi Octavius propitius. Cic.

air. Ær, æthēr (strictly speaking æther is the purer firmament. Cic. says, "ex aquā aer oritur, ex aere æther;" but in poetry the two are used synonymously, and æther is hardly found in prose except in philosophical treatises), aura.—I can hardly bear the unwholesome air of this place. Vix sustineo gravitatem hujus coeli. Cic.—In the open air. Sub divo, oftener sub diō. Cic., Hor.—They get change of air. Cœlum mutant. Hor.

an air, in music. *Mēlos* (n. only *nom.* and *acc. sing.* and poet. *pl. mele*), *mōdi, nūmēri*.

the air, i. e. demeanour, *q. v.* gait of a person. *Hābītus*, 4.

to give oneself airs. *Sūperbio*, 4; *insolenter*, *superbe*, *arroganter me gero*, ago.

an airhole. *Spirāmentum, spirāctilum, spirāmen*. *Lucan*.

airy. *Aērius*.

akin. *Cognātus, prōpinquus, proxīmus, affinis*.—See kindred.

alabaster. *Alābastrītes, alābaster, alābastrum*; used also for a box or anything made of alabaster.

alacrity. *Alācritas*.

with alacrity, *adj.* *Alācer, ācer, promptus*.

with alacrity, *adv.* *Alācriter, prompte*.

alarm, i. e. fear, *q. v.* *Terror, tīmor, trēpīdātio*.—The alarm was given, and all flocked to the walls. *Conclamatum ad arma concursumque in muros est*. *Liv*.

to alarm, i. e. frighten, *q. v.* *Terreo*, 2: *conterreo, perterreo*; i. e. rouse by a cry of danger, *cicō*, 2; *excito*, 1.—To be alarmed. *Trēpīdo*, 1.—See to tremble.

in alarm, *adj.* *Terrītus, trēpīdus*.

in alarm, *adv.* *Tīmīde, trēpīde, trēpīdāter*.

alas! *Heu! ēheu! vae! proh!*—Alas me! *Hei mihi!*

albeit. *Quamvis*.—See although.

an alcove. *Pergūla*.

an alder tree. *Alnus*.

of alder. *Alneus*. (*Vitruv.*)

ale. *Cervisia*.

alert. *Alācer, ācer, promptus*.

alertness. *Alācritis*.—See alacrity.

an alien. *Aliēnīgēna, pērēgrīnus, peregrina*.

alien, *adj.* *Aliēnus*; i. e. contrary to, *q. v.*, *contrārius*; i. e. unlike, *dis-similis*.

to be alien to, i. e. contrary to. *Rēpugno*.—To be an alien. *Peregrinor*, 1.—The condition of an alien, the fact of being an alien. *Pērēgrinitas*. *Suet*.

to alienate, in any sense. *Aliēno ab aliquo* (i. e. one person from another), *distrabo*, 3; *disjungo*.

alienated from. *Aliēnus*, c. *ab* and *abl.*, or c. *in* and *acc.*, both in *Cic.*—*Alienatus*.—See unfriendly.

alienation. *Aliēnatio, āalienatio*.—Of mind from a person, *dis-sidium, āversatio, animorum disjunctio*. *Cic.*—*Distractio*.

to alight. *Descendo*, 3; *dēsilio*, 4 (from a horse or chariot).—To alight and settle on a spot. *Consido*, 3 (of bees). *Virg.*

alike. *Similis, par.*—See like.

alike, *adv.* *Similiter, pāriter, aequē, pērīnde*. (In no poet after *Lucr.*)

aliment. *Alimentum, nūtrimentum*.—See food.

alimentary, referring to aliment. *Alimentārius* (of a law).—See nutritious.

alive. *Vivus*.

all. *Omnis, cunctus*; i. e. every, *quisque, unusquisque*; i. e. the whole, *tōtus, gen.* -*ius, ūniversus*, which in the *pl.* means every.—All who, every one who, *quīcunque, quisque*.—To be all for oneself, &c., is rendered in *Lat.* To be for oneself alone.—To be all for the republic. *Soli reipublice consulere*. *Cic.*—All that I fear is. *Tantum illud vereor*. *Sall.*—I will do all I can. *Quantum in me est laborabo*. *Cic.*—So, *quantum potero*. *Cic.*—[*Quantumcunque* is used as *quantum* by *Cic.*, and sometimes *quam* (*esp. poet.*).]—It is all the same. *Nihil interest, nihil refert*.—It is all the same to me. *Nil moveor*. *Ov.*—See to care.—All the better. *Tanto melius*.—It is all over with the republic. *Actum est de republica*. *Cic.*—All, as

expressed in English, is often left out in Latin, as, All who think so and so. *Qui existimant.* Cic.—All the while that these things were taking place. *Dum hæc geruntur.* Liv.—The fact of their all being at stake gave them courage. *Discrimen summæ rerum augebat animos.* Liv.

above all. *Præsertim.*—See especially.

at all, in all. *Omnino.*—Not at all, *minime, nihil.*

all but. *Pene.*—See almost.

by all means, i. e. certainly. *Certe*; i. e. by every means in one's power, *quôquomodo, omnimodo* (*Lucr.*), *omnimodis* (*Lucr.*).—I think so by all means. *Ego prorsus existimo.* Cic.

all round, on, or from all sides. *Undique.*

all at once, i. e. immediately, suddenly. *Prætinus, subito*; i. e. all at the same, *simul una.*

of all kinds. *Omnigenus.* *Lucr.*

bearing all things. *Omnifer, omniparens.*

all-devouring. *Omnivorus.* *Plin.*

governing all things. *Omnivorus.* *Cat.*

all-powerful. *Omnipotens.*

all-seeing. *Omnituens.* *Lucr., Val. Fl.*

to allay. *Sêdo, 1*; *lênio, 4*; *mîtigo, 1*; *lêvo, 1.*

the act of allaying. *Sêdâtio, mîtigâtio.*

that which allays. *Lênimen, lèvâmen.*—See alleviation.

an allegation. *Affirmâtio.*—In excuse, *excusâtio.*—See statement, plea.

to allege. *Dîco, 3*; *affirmo, 1.*—Some think that he will allege the commands which he received. *Quidam putant mandata prôlaturum.*

Cic.—He alleged his relationship as an excuse. *Propinquitatem excusavit.* Cic. So Liv.—See to state, to plead.

allegiance. *Fides.*—He deposes him to go to the Rhemi and endeavour to preserve them in their allegiance. *Huic mandat Rhemos adeat, atque in officio contineat.* Cæs.

allegorical. *Fâbulosus* (in this sense, *Curt.*).

allegorically. *Fabulose.* *Plin.*

an allegory. *Fâbûla.*

to alleviate. *lêvo, 1*; *rêlêvo, 1*; *mîtigo, 1*; *lênio, 4*; *mollio.*

alleviation. *Lêvâtio, lèvâmentum, lèvâmen, lênimen, mîtigâtio.*

an alley. *Angîportus, 4*; i. e. a walk in a garden.—*Ambulatio, dimia, ambulatiuncula.*

an alliance. *Societas, foedus, 3.*—An offensive and defensive alliance. *Societas armorum.* Liv.—*Societas belli.* Sall.—See treaty.—When

the Lacedæmonians did not adhere to the alliance which they had made with Artaxerxes. *Cum Lacedæmonii non in societate manerent quam cum Artaxerxe fecerant.* Nep.—Rather to form an alliance for the defence of liberty with many parties. *Ut potius cum pluribus societatem defendendæ libertatis iniremus.* Cic.—It was owing to the justice of Aristides that nearly all the cities of Greece joined the Athenian alliance. *Iustitiâ factum est Aristidis ut omnes fere civitates Græciæ ad Atheniensium societatem se applicarent.* Nep.

—The Treviri made an alliance with Ambiorix. *Treviri Ambiorigem sibi societate adiungunt.* Cæs.—To make an alliance with the Roman people. *Societatem amicitiamque cum populo Romano conjungere.* Sall.—There was an alliance between the Athenians and Artaxerxes. *Athenienses cum Artaxerxe societatem habebant.* Nep.—I wish you had either never made an alliance with C. Cæsar, or had never broken it off. *Utinam cum C. Cæsare societatem aut nunquam coisses, aut nunquam diremisses.* Cic.—They made an alliance. *Coeunt in foedera.* Virg.—To make wicked alliances

with many men. *Conflare cum multis nefarias societates.* Cic.—See treaty.—A matrimonial alliance. *Affinitas, connubium.*—To con-

tract such an alliance. *Contraho affinitatem. Vell.—Affinitate me devincio. Cic.—Conjungi affinitate. Nep.—Jungere affinitatem. Liv.—Affinitate me devincio. Cic. (All c. cum and abl.)—Pervenio in affinitatem, c. gen. Cic.*

allied. *Socius, conjunctus.—By marriage. Affinis, nuptiis alligatus. Cic. an alligator. Crōcōdīlus; acc. um and on.*

to allot. *Tribuo, distribuo, assigno, l.—See to distribute.—To have allotted to one, to have by allotment, sortior, 4.*

allotment. The act of allotting, *sortitio*.—The thing or share allotted, *sors, portio*.—*See lot.*

to allow, i. e. permit, *q. v.* *Permitto, 3; pātor, 3; sīno; i. e. to grant, permit to have, concedo, 3; i. e. admit in argument, concedo, fāteor, confiteor.—It is allowed, i. e. permitted, licet; i. e. admitted, constat, convēnit—Whose opinion, if you will allow me to say so, I far prefer to yours. Cujus ego judicium, pace tuā dixerim, longe anteposito tuo. Cic.—Also, Bonā veniā me audies. Cic.—It is discreditable to allow yourself to be named as prosecutor. Sordidum ad famam est committere ut accusator nominere. Cic.*

allowance, i. e. what is allowed or assigned. *Sors, portio.—What is admitted, concessio; i. e. leave, q. v. indulgence, &c. vēnia.—There is no allowance, then, to be made for error. Nulla igitur est excusatio peccati. Cic.—To make allowance for. Ignosco, 3.—See to excuse.*

to alloy. *Adulterō, 1; corrumpo, 3.—When there is no notion of deterioration, misceo, 2.*

alloy. The act or effect, *adulteratio*.—Without any notion of deterioration, *mistūra, compositio*.

to allude to. *Tango, 3; attingo, perstringo.—They are to be alluded to in passing. Sunt quidem in transcurso dicendi. Plin.*

to allure. *Allicio, 3; prōicio, prōlecto, 1; allecto, dūeo, 3; traho, 3; attraho (usu. followed by ad), Inesco, 1, esp. by deceitful attractions.*

allurement. *Illēcēbræ, pl.*

alluvial soil. *Alluvies.*

an ally. *Socius.*

to ally. *Conjugo, 3; c. cum and abl.—What a war do you suppose that will be which the most powerful kings ally themselves to one another to carry on? Quantum bellum futurum putatis, quod conjungant reges potentissimi? Cic.—Allied cities. Fœderatæ civitates. Cic.—See alliance, and to unite.*

the almanac. *Fasti, cālēndārium. Sen.*

almighty. *Omnīpōtens.*

an almond. *Āmygdāla, āmygdālum.*

an almond tree. *Āmygdālus.*

of almonds. *Āmygdālīnus.—Like almonds. Āmygdālāceus.*

almost. *Pēnē, prōpē, fērē, fermē (not used in good poet.)—(News came) that Lacedæmon was already almost taken. Tantum non jam captam Lacedæmonem esse. Liv.—He was almost killed by the exiles. Haud multum abfuit quin ab exilibus interficeretur. Liv.—So parum abest quin.*

an aloe. *Āloe.*

aloft. In sublime. *Cic.—See high.*

alone, *adj.* *Sōlus.—Pompey can do more alone than all the rest. Pompeius plus potest unus quam cæteri omnes. Cic.*

alone, *adv.* *Solum, tantum, duntaxat.—See only.*

along. *Per.—Along with, cum.—All along, i. e. always, semper.*

aloof. *Prōcul, longe.—To keep aloof, abisto, 3.—See far.*

aloud. He said aloud, so that all might hear. *Clārā voce ut omnes audire possent dixit. Cic.*

alphabet. *Alpha et beta. Jus.—That they may be willing to learn the alphabet. Elementa velint ut discere prima. Hor.*

already. Jam, jamjam.

also. Et, que, quōque, etiam, item.—We desire brave and magnanimous men to be also virtuous and simple-minded. Viroz fortes et magnanimos, eosdem bonos et simplices esse volumus. Cic.—When you also denied. Cum idem negares. Cic.

an altar. Ara, altäre.

to alter. Mūto, 1; immūto, vario, 1 (used by Prop. *intrans.*).—See to change.

alteration. Mūtatio, immutatio.—See change.

what can be altered. Mūtābilis.

altercation. Altercatio, rixa, jurgium.—They proceed to altercation. Altercationem faciunt. Liv.—Labienus began to have an altercation with Vatinius. Labienus cum Vatiniō altercari cōpit. Cæs.—See to wrangle.

alternate. Alternus.

alternately. Alterne, vīcissim, invicem (often in poet. separated, as inque vicem. Ov.), per vīces, Ov.—So vīcibus factis. Ov.

arranged alternately. Alternatus (Plin., Sil.).—Hope and fear alternately bring and take away confidence. Alternant spesque timorque fidem. Ov.

alternation. Alternatio (Apuleius), vīcissitudo, vīces in pl.

although. Quamvis, governing a *subj.* oftener than *indic.*—Quamquam, *indic.* oftener than *subj.*—Etsi, either *indic.* or *subj.*—Licet, only *subj.*—Although all things should succeed according to my wish. Ut omnia ex sententiā succedant. Cic.

altitude. Altitudo, excelsitas.—See height.

altogether. Omnino, pēnitus, prorsus, plāne.

alum. Alūmen. Plin.

impregnated with alum, like alum. Alūminosus, alūminatus.

always. Semper, perpetuo.—It is always foolish to repeat the same thing. Id ipsum dicere nunquam non est ineptum. Cic.—Poetical phrases are sine fine, nullo fine, dempto fine, tempus in omni, in æternum.

I am. Sum, existo (only of living things and their qualities).—The things themselves are very easily understood. Ipsæ res in perfacili cognitione versantur. Cic.—Cæsar was in the same danger. Cæsar in eodem periculo versatus est. Cæs.

to amalgamate, trans. Misceo, 2; commisceo (*intrans.*), misceor, cohæreo, 2.—See to unite.

amalgamation. Mistūra.

an amanuensis. Lībrārius.—For correspondence, servus ab epistolis (servus being often understood).—(They said) that he moreover had nobles whom he called his amanuenses, and secretaries, and keepers of accounts. Quin eum nobiles habere quos ab epistolis et libellis et rationibus appellet. Tac.

amaranth. Amāranthus.

to amass. Collīgo, 3; congēro, aggēro, conficio, 3; cūmulo, 1; accūmulo, æcervo, 1 (Plin.); coacervo. Cic.

amorily. Amātōrie.

amatory. Amātōrius.—Amatory weapons. Cūpīdīnea tēla. Ov.

to amaze. Stūpēfacio, 3; obstupēfacio, percello, 3 (scarcely found except in perf. act. percūli, and perf. pass. part. percussus); attōno, 1 (poet., no pass. except part.).

to be amazed. Stūpeo, 2; obstupēo, stūpēfio, irr. (poet.)

amazed. Stupefactus, obstupefactus, attōnitus, percussus.—See astonished.

amazement. Stūpor.

with amazement. Attonite. Plin.

amazing. Mirābilis, admirabilis, mirus.

amazingly. Mirabiliter, admirabiliter, mire; mirum in modum. Cæs.

an Amazon. *Amazon*, *acc.* Gr. -ονή, and *pl.* Gr. -όνες; *Amazonis*, -idis.
of an Amazon, Amazonian. *Amazonius*.

an ambassador. *Lēgātus*, *orātor*.

to send as an ambassador. *Lēgo* (1), *c. dat.* of the *pers.* to whom he is sent.—To be so sent. *Lēgor*.

the being sent as, the appointment as an ambassador, &c. *Lēgatio*.—*See* embassy.

an ambassador's salary, outfit, &c. *Lēgātivum*. *Ulp*.

amber. *Electrum*, *succinum*. *Plin*.

amber, *adj.*, *i. e.* of amber. *Succineus* (*Plin.*); *electrinus*, *electreus* (both only in late authors).

producing amber. *Electrifer*. *Plin*.

ambient. *Circumfluis* (only of water or air).—*So* *circumfusus*.

ambiguity. *Ambiguitas*.

ambiguous. *Ambiguus*, *anceps*, *dubius*.

ambiguously. *Ambigue*.

ambition. *Ambitio*.

ambitious. *Ambitiosus*.—He was not ambitious of honours. *Honores non petiit*. *Cic*.

ambitiously. *Ambitiose*.

to amble. *Tolūtum incedere*. *Varro*.—*Tolutim carpere incursus*. *Plin*.

an ambling horse. *Tolutarius equus*. *Sen*.

ambrosia. *Ambrōsia*.

ambrosial. *Ambrōsius*.

ambulatory. *Ambulātōrius*. *Vitruv*.

an ambuscade, an ambush. *Insidiæ*.

a soldier in ambuscade. *Insidiator*, in *pl.* *insidiæ*. *Cæs*.

to lie in ambush. *Insidior*, 1 (*c. dat.* of the enemy against whom); *insideo*, 2, *c. acc.* of the place.

amenable. *Obnoxius*.

to amend, *trans*. *Corrigo*, 3; *emendo*, 1; *meliozem* (aliquem) *facio*.

Cic.—*Intrans.*, Pompey's health began to amend. *Pompeio melius est factum*. *Cic*.

one who amends. *Corrector*, *emendator*.

amendment. *Correctio*, *emendatio*.

amends. A making amends for. *Compensatio*.

to make amends for. *Sarcio*, 4; *resarcio*, *compenso*, 1; *corrigo*, 3.—

See to repair.

amenity. *Amoenitas*, *suavitas*.—Of manners, *cōmitas*, *hūmānitas*, *facilitas*.

to amerce. *Mulcto*, 1.

amerement. *Mulcta*.—He amerced him in a fine and penalty.

Mulctā et poenā mulctavit. *Cic*.—*See* fine.

an amethyst. *Amethystus*, *fem*.

of the colour of an amethyst. *Amethystinus*. *Juv*.

amiable. *Amābilis*.

amiableness. *Amābilitas*. *Plaut*.

amiably. *Amābilit̄r*.

amicable. *Amicus*.

amicably. *Amice*.

amid, amidst. *Inter*, *per*.

amiss. *Māle*, *perp̄eram*.—*See* badly.

to take amiss. *Ægre fero*, *moleste fero*.—Both executions were taken amiss. *Utraque cædes sinistre accepta*. *Tac*.

to do amiss. *Pecco*, 1.—*See* to err.

amiss, *adj*. *Mālus*.—Of fortune. *Adversus*.—*See* bad.

amity. *Amicitia*.

ammunition. *Belii instrumenta et apparatus*. *Cic*.

amnesty. *Oblivio*.—*Lex oblivionis*. *Nep*.—Therefore he pronounced

- an amnesty for all actions or speeches. *Omnium itaque factorum, dictorumque veniam et oblivionem sanxit. Suet.*
- amomum. *Amōmum.*
- among. *Inter, in c. abl.; after a verb of motion, per. to be among. Intersum.*
- to place among. *Interpōno, 3; interjicio, 3; intersero, 3.*
- amorous. *Cūpidus, amātōrius, amans.*
- an amorous person. *Amātor.*
- amorously. *Amātōrie, amanter.*
- amount. *Summa.*—The amount of a person's income. *Estimatio, census. Cic.*
- to amount to. *Fācio, 3; efficio, conficio.*—It (a saying) amounts in my opinion to this. *Id habet hanc ut opinor sententiam. Cic.*
- amphibious, of beasts. Some are as it were amphibious, living in each element. *Bestiarum sunt . . . alie quasi ancipites, in utrāque seda viventes. Cic.*
- the Amphictyons. *Amphictyōnes.*
- an amphitheatre. *Amphitheatrum. Mart.*
- of an amphitheatre. *Amphitheatricus (Plin.), amphitheatralis (Plin.).*
- ample. *Amplus, largus, magnus, spātiosus (of extent), cōpiōsus (of quantity).*—This will be ample testimony of his moderation. *Abstinentiæ erit hoc satis exemplum. Nep.*
- amplification. *Amplificatio.*—See increase.
- an amplifier. *Amplificator.*
- to amplify. *Amplifico, 1; augeo, 2; exaggéro, 1.*
- amplitude. *Amplitudo, magnitudo, spātium.*—In quantity. *Abundantia, cōpia.*
- amply. *Ample, large, cōpiōse (the two last esp. of quantity); i. e. sufficiently, sātis.*—See enough.
- to amputate. *Excido, 3; præcido, abscindo, 3; amputo, 1.*
- amputation. *Amputatio.*
- an amulet. *Amuletum. Plin.*
- to amuse. *Dēlecto, 1; oblecto.*—This ape had chosen me as the object of his attack just to amuse himself. *Hic simiolus, animi causâ me in quem inveheretur delegerat. Cic.*
- amusement. *Dēlectatio, delectamentum, oblectatio, oblectamentum, oblectamen (poet.).*
- analogous. *Similis, anālōgus. Varro.*
- analogy. *Compāratio, proportio.*
- by analogy, analogical. *Compārativus, analogicus. Gell.*
- to analyze. *Excōquo, 3; metaph., exāmīno, 1.*
- analysis. *Metaph., inquisitio, investigatio.*
- an anapest. *Anāpæstus.*
- anapestic. *Anapæsticus.*—An anapestic verse, *anāpæstum.*
- anatomical. *Anātōmīcus. Macrob.*
- to anatomise. *Discindo, 3; incido, 3.*
- anatomy. *Anatomica. Macrob.*
- an ancestor. *Ātāvus, proāvus.*—Ancestors, *āvi, majōres, pātres.*
- ancestral. *Āvitus, proavitus, pātrius, pāternus.*
- ancestry, i. e. simply family, q. v. *origo, stirps; i. e. noble family, nobilitas.*
- an anchor. *Ancōra.*—Having cast anchor. *Ancoris jactis. Cæs.*—The transports which were at anchor. *Onerariæ quæ ad ancoras erant delatæ. Cæs.*—The letter which you wrote on board, after you had weighed anchor. *Epistola quam ancorâ solutâ de phaselo dedisti. Cic.*—For solvo, Cæsar uses *tollo*; Livy, *vello ancoram.*—He himself rode at anchor one night. *Ipse ad ancoram unâ nocte constitit. Cic.*—He remained at anchor till nine o'clock. *Ad horam, nonam in ancoris expectavit. Cæs.*
- belonging to an anchor. *ancorarius.*

anchorage. *Locus ancoris idoneus.*

ancient. *Antiquus, vêtus (gen. veteris), vêtustus, priscus.*—The ancients, *vêtêrea.*—Very ancient, *pervêtus, perantiqua.*

anciently. *Olim.*—In the manner of the ancients, *antique.* Tac.

ancientness. *Antiquitas.*

and. *Et, atque (usu. the first words in a sentence), ac (never before a vowel), que (usu. the second word in a sentence), necnon.*—And not, *nec.*—And again when you denied that any thing certain could be ascertained. *Cum idem negares quidquam certi posse reperiri.* Cic.—When joined with a pronoun that and the conjunction are *usu.* rendered in Latin by the relative.—And if I had been there. *Qui si istic affuissem.* Cic.—See also.

an anemone. *Ānēmōne.* Plin.

anew. *Īterum, dēnuo, ex or ab integro.*

an angel. *Angēlus.* Prud.—The guardian angel. *Genius, notale comes qui temperat astrum.* Hor.

angelic. *Angēlicus.* Prud.

anger. *Ira, irācundia.* The man was boiling over with rage and anger. *Homo exarsit iracundiā et stomacho.* Cic.—See rage.

to anger. *Irrito, 1; incendo, 3.*—Not indeed that they angered me.

Nou illud quidem ut stomachum mihi facerent. Cic.

an angle. *Angūlus.*—A little angle, *angellus.* Luc.

to angle. *Piscor, 1.*—See to fish.—To angle for praise. *Ancupari sibi famam.* Plin.—So Cic.

an angler. *Piscātor.*—See fisherman, &c.

Anglican. *Britannus, Britānicus.*

angrily. *Irāte.* Phædr.—Looking angrily, *torva tuens.* Virg.

angry. *Irātus.*—Very angry, *furēns irā (Liv.), servīdus irā (Virg.).*

to be angry. *Irascor, 3; succenseo, 2; stōmāchon, 1.*—*Irā exastuo (Ov.); irā rēcandesco (Ov.); iram concipio (Ov.).*

apt to be angry. *Irācundus.*—See passionate.

anguish. *Dōlor, angor, crūciātus, 4.*

angular. *Angūlāris (Cato), angūlōsus (Plin.).*

animadversion, in every sense. *Ānimadversio; i. e. observation, q. a. observātio, nōtatio; i. e. reproof, q. a. objurgātio, exprōbrātio.*

to animadvert upon, *i. e. notice, nōto, 1; observe, 1; i. e. reprove, q. a. exprōbro, 1.*

an animal. *Ānīmal, ānīmans, bestia.*

animal, belonging to animals. *Ānīmālis, ānīmana.*

an animalcule. *Bestiōla.*

animate. *Ānīmans, ānīmātus.*

to animate, *i. e. give life to, ānīmo, 1; i. e. to encourage, excitō, 1; incendo, 3; stīmulō, 1; exstīmulō.*

animated, *i. e. alive, q. a. vivus; i. e. spirited, ānīmōsus, vivīdus (of qualities, &c., not of persons).*

animation, in any sense. *Ānīmus; i. e. vitality, ānīma, animatio, vīta; i. e. vigour, q. a. impētus, 4.*

with animation. *Ānīmōse.*

animosity. *Ira, ōdium, mālēvolentia, Inīmīcītia, sīmultas.*—See hatred.

full of animosity. *Mālēvōlus, inimicus.*

anise. *Ānēthum.*

an ankle. *Tālus.*

annals. *Fasti, annāles.*—An annalist, *i. e. compiler of annals, scriptor fastorum, conditor historiarū, conditor rerum.* Plin.

to anneal. *Cōquo, 3; excoquo.*

to annex. *Jungo, 3; adjungo, annecto, 3; esp. one country to another, contrībuo, 3.*

annexation. *Adjunctio, annexus, 4.* Tac.

to annihilate. *Exstinguo, 3; dēleo, 2; abōleo, 2; extirpo, 1; funditus tollo; funditus ēverto.* Cic.—See to destroy.

annihilation. Extinctio.—*See* destruction.

anniversary. The Syracusans keep the anniversary as a festival. Syracusani festos dies anniversarios agunt. Cic.

annotation. Nōtatio, annōtatio (Plin.), nōta.

an annotator. Annōtator. Plin.

to announce. Nuntio, 1; rēfēro, *irr.*, narro, 1.—He announced his intention to me. Certiorem me sui consilii fecit. Cic.—Certiorem facio, with *de* and *abl.* Cæs.

an announcement. Nuntius, narratio.

to annoy. Vexo, 1; turbo, 1; perturbo, sōllicito, 1; ango, 3; lædo, 3; offendo, 3; incommodo, 1, *c. dat.*; all the rest *c. accus.*—To be annoyed. Molestiam capio, molestiam traho, sum in molestiis. All in Cic.—I was annoyed at. Solllicitus eram *de*, *c. abl.* Cic.

annoyance. Vexatio, perturbatio, molestia, incommōdum (not of the feeling).

annoying. Molestus, incommōdus.

annoyingly. Molestē, incommōdē.

annual. annuus, annīversarius.

annually. Quānnis.

an annuity. annuum. Suet.

to annul. Dēleo, 2; tollo, 3; abōleo.—To annul a law, &c. Abrogo, 1; antiquo, 1; rescindo, 3.—What you did in your year of office he abrogated and annulled. Ea quæ in magistratu fecisti sustulit atque irrita iussit esse. Cic.

annulled. Irritus, nullus, *gen.* -ius.

an annulling. Abrogatio, abōlitio.

annular. Rōtundus, orbiculatus. Plin.

to anoint. Ungo, 3; pōrungo, Inungo, lino, 3; oblino, illino.—To anoint around, circumlino.—With which she anointed the whole body of her son. Quo totum nati corpus perunxit. Virg.

an anointer. Uctor. Juv.

an anointing. Uctio, unctura, inunctio, perunctio. Plin.

anomalous. Insequālis, enormis. Plin.

anomaly. Insequālitās, enormitas. Quint.

anon. Prōtinus.—*See* immediately.

anonymously. For when he had written a distich and fixed it anonymously on the doors. Cum enim distichon fecisset, valvisque, non nominato auctore affixisset. Donatus in Vit. Virg.

another. Alius, *neut.* aliud, *gen.* alius, *dat.* alii.—The other, alter, *gen.* -ius.—The others, ceteri.—One another. They differ from one another. Inter se discrepant. Cic.—That we may love one another eagerly. Ut invicem ardentius diligamus. Plin.—Who, being both guilty, seek to lay the blame on one another. Qui noxii ambo alter in alterum causam conferant. Liv.—One after another, *i. e.* in turns. Vicissim, invicem.—*See* mutual.

what belongs to another. Aliēnus.

of another kind. Aliusmodi.

to another place. Alio.—*Also* for another purpose, in another place, *alibi*.—*See* elsewhere.

in another respect. Aliōqui.

at another time. Alias.

in another way. Alias, *aliter*, alio.—*See* otherwise.

to answer. Respondeo, 2 (*c. dat.*, but sometimes *c. ad* of a letter; *c. ad* or *contra* of an accusation; never with double *dat.*), responso, 1 (*poet.*), responsio, 1, esp. of lawyers consulted by their clients.—To answer, as one orator replies to another, contradico, 3.—To answer a letter, rescribo, 3.—To answer, *i. e.* appear, *q. v.* to a legal summons, comparere, 2.—To answer for, be security for, spondeo, *c. pro* and *abl.*—Who could answer for it that there should be no robbers! Præ-

- dones nullos fore quis præstare poterat? Cic.—May it answer (*i. e.* succeed, *q. v.*). Quod bene vertat. Liv.
- an answer.** Responsum, responsio.—A written answer, rescriptum (Plin.), epistola rescripta, *c. ad* and *acc.* Cic.—An answer to an accusation, contradictio. Tac.
- answerable to, i. e. corresponding to.** Convēiens, congruens, congruus. —You are made answerable for the safety of the great Cæsar. Tibi cura magni Cæsaris datur. Hor.
- answerableness, i. e. the quality of corresponding to.** Convēientia.
- answerably.** Convēienter, congruenter.
- an ant.** Formica.
- full of ants.** Formicōsus. Plin.
- antagonism.** Oppōsitio.
- an antagonist.** Adversārius, rivālis.—See enemy.
- antagonistic.** Adversus, contrārius.
- to be antagonistic, or an antagonist.** Oppōnor, 3; rēpugno, 1.—See to oppose.
- antecedent.** Antecedens, prior.
- antecedently.** Prius.—See before.
- to antedate.** See to anticipate.
- an antelope.** Dorca (Gratian), dorcas (Mart.).
- anterior to.** Prior.
- to anticipate.** Antīcīpo, 1; præcīpio, 3 (*esp. of anticipating revenue, &c.*); prævenio, 4 (*so as to arrive at a place before*); occupo, 1; anteverto, 3; præverto (*all of anticipating another in doing something*), præsumo, 3; *i. e.* expect, *q. v.* expecto, 1; *i. e.* feel beforehand, presentio, 4.
- anticipation.** (See above.) Antīcīpātio, expectatio, præsensio, præsumptio.
- an antidote.** Antīdōtus (*fem.*), or antīdōtum. Phæd.
- antipathy.** Rēpugnantia.—See dislike.
- an antiquary.** Antiquārius. Suet.
- antique.** Antiquus, vêtus, priscus.—See ancient.
- antiquity.** Antiquitas, vêtustas.
- antithesis.** Antithēsis. Quint.
- an antler.** Cornu.—See horn.
- an anvil.** Incus, 3.
- anxiety.** Anxietas, sollicitūdo, cūra.
- anxious.** Anxius, sollicitus.—I shall be very anxious about every thing which . . . Omnia diligentissime curabo quæ . . . Cic.—He was very anxious to unite the other cities. Animo laborabat ut reliquas civitates adjungeret. Cæs.—You need not be anxious about his progress and learning. De ejus eruditione quod labores nihil est. Cic.—What I am very anxious for at this moment is to see you. Illud meā magni interest ut te videam. Cic. He is anxious to appear grateful. Studet se videri gratum. Cic.
- to make anxious.** Sollicito, 1.
- anxiously.** Anxie, sollicitē.
- any, any one, absolutely, any whatever.** Quilibet, quivis.—Life must be conducted in a certain fixed manner, not in any way whatever. Vita agenda est certo genere quodam, non quolibet. Cic.—The whole matter is such that any one (*i. e.* every one in the world) can perceive. Omnia sunt ejusmodi, quivis ut perspicere possit . . . Cic.—In this sense omnis (*usu. in pl.*) is found. Any one knows. Omnes sciunt; nemo non intelligit. Cic.
- Indefinitely.** Quis, aliquis, quispiam. Of these *aliquis* is more emphatic than *quis*; *quispiam* is somewhat rare. *Quis* is especially used after the conjunctions *si, nisi, ne, num*, and with other relatives; as, *If any one should bring you to trial. Si te in judicium quis adducat. Cic.—That we may not erroneously agree with any one. Ne cui*

falso assentiamur. Cic.—Was there any disturbance, any disorder? Num quæ trepidatio, num quis tumultus (some write it num qui when the substantive is expressed)? Cic.—Promises which any one has made under the influence of fear. Promissæ quæ coactus quis metâ promiserit. Cic. (Quis is also used in such comparative sentences as this.) In proportion as any one is more crafty, he is also more disliked. Quo quis callidior, hoc invidior. Cic. *Aliquis* is any one whatever, and may be used wherever quis may; and is also found independently, and with adjectives.—He who steals any thing. Qui furatur aliquid. Cic.—Pompey feared every thing, to prevent your having any thing at all to fear. Timebat Pompeius omnia, ne aliquid vos timeretis. Cic.—A good man provides for the interests of the community rather than for those of any single individual, or even for his own. Vir bonus utilitati omnium plus quam unius alicujus aut sue consultit. Cic.—Any one may say. Dixerit aliquis. Cic. (Quis is sometimes used like aliquis, but more by later writers than by Cicero.)

Negatively. Quisquam, ullus, *gen.* ullus. Strictly speaking quisquam is a substantive; though it is used with such words as homo, civis, &c. Properly they are used only in sentences which are expressly, or by implication negative; as, Without allies no one attempts any such thing. Sine sociis nemo quidquam tale conatur. Cic.—Can any one then fear war from this quarter? Ab hoc igitur quisquam bellum timet? (in which question it is implied that no one can.) Cic.—There was absolutely no one who bought any thing. Omnino ullius rei nemo fuit emptor. Cic. Also in comparative sentences; as, This man was a worse tyrant than any of his predecessors. Tetrrior hic tyrannus fuit quam quisquam superiorum. Cic. (In such sentences as this it is the only word that may be used.) They are also sometimes used with *si*, instead of quis or aliquis, to increase the indefiniteness.—If there is any thing in the world that is creditable. Omnino si quidquam est decorum. Cic.—If any commonwealth at all is left. Si erit ulla respublica. Cic. And even without *si*.—As long as there is any one in the world who dares to uphold you, you shall live. Quamdiu quisquam erit qui te defendere audeat, vives. Cic.—While there were any garrisons any where. Dum præsidia ulla fuerunt. Cic.

Interrogatively, whether in direct or dependent questions, *ecquis*, *ecquisnam*; when a negative answer is unavoidable, *nunquis*, *nunquisnam*.

by any means, *i. e.* by some means or other. I wish you would find the man by any means in your power. In quoquo modo hominem investiges velim. Cic.

in any place, any where. *Uspiam*, *alicubi*. In negative or conditional sentences, *usquam*.

to any place, any whither. *Quo*.—If at any time they were sending ambassadors to Rome, or any where else. Si quando Romanæ, aliove quo mitterent legatos. Liv.

at any time. *Aliquando*. In negative or conditional sentences, *unquam*; after *si*, *quando*. Si quando unquam is found in Livy.

apace. *Celeriter*.—See *swiftly*.

apart, *adv.* *Seorsum*, *sēpārātīm*.

apart, *adj.* *Sēcrētus*, *rēmōtus*, *sejunctus*.

to tear apart. *Disjungo*, 3; *dīvello*, 3.—See *to separate*.

an apartment. *Conclāve*.—See *room*.

apathetic. *Torpīdus*.

to be apathetic. *Torpeo*.

apathy. *Torpor*, *torpēdo*. *Tao*.

an ape. *Sīmia*.

to ape. *Imitor*, 1.—See *to imitate*.

- an aperture.** Fōrāmen, hiātus, 4.
an aphorism. Dictum.—Wise aphorisms, sapientes sententiae. Cic.
an apiary. Apiārium. Colum.
apiece. They chose one apiece. Singuli singulos delegerant. Cæs.—
 He allots each individual twelve acres apiece. Duodena describit in
 singulos homines jugera. Cic.—If two feet of ground apiece were
 allotted to each of you? Si unicuique vestrum bini pedes assign-
 entur? Cic.
apocryphal. Dūbina.—See doubtful.
Apollo. Apollo, Phœbus.
of Apollo. Apollīneus, Apollīnāris.
to apologise for. Excūso, 1; defendo, 3.
an apologist. Dēfensor.
an apologue. Fābūla, fābella.—See fable.
an apology. Excūsatio, dēfensio.
an apophthegm. Dictum.
apoplectic. Apoplecticus. Cœl.
apoplexy. Apoplexia. Cœl.
apostasy. Dēfectio.
an apostate. Dēfector.
to apostatise. Dēficio, 3; descisco, 3.
an apostle. Apostōlna. Tertul.
apostolic. Apostōlicus. Tertul.
to apostrophize. Appello, 1. Appellatio may certainly be used for the
 act of apostrophizing any one; but there is no exact authority for the
 use of the word in this sense.
an apothecary. Pharmācōpōla.
to appal. Terreo.—See to frighten.
apparatus. Appārātus, 4.
apparel. Vestis, vestitus, 4; vestimentum, hābītus.
to apparel. Vestio, 4.—See to clothe.
apparent, i. e. clear. Mānifestus, ēvidens; i. e. not real, fictus, fallax.
 —An heir-apparent, lēgītīmus hæres; suus or nēcessārius hæres, with
 reference to the previous owner.
to make apparent. Demonstro, 1; prōbo, 1.—See to show.
apparently. Ut videtur.—As opp. to really, spēcīe, opp. to rē-
 vēra.
an apparition. Visum.
an apparitor. Appārītor, lictor.—The office of apparitor, appā-
 rītio.
an appeal. Appellatio, c. gen., prōvōcātio, c. ad and acc.
to appeal. Appello, 1; c. acc. prōvōco, 1; c. ad and acc.—And
 appealing to them to bear witness to the benefits he had conferred on
 their citizens. Testatusque (Tarentinos) quæ civibus eorum præsti-
 timet. Liv.
to appear, i. e. to be visible. Appāreo, 2; comparéo (see the passives of
 to see); i. e. to seem, vīdeor, 2.—You did not appear, though you
 had been used always to attend most carefully on that day. Tu non
 affuisti qui diligentissime semper illum diem solitus esses obire. Cic.
 —Antony neglected to attend on the day mentioned in the edict.
 Antonius diem edicti obire neglexit. Cic.—My companion did not
 appear to his bail. Vadimonium non obiit socius meus.—I know
 that you do not appear much in public. Scio equidem te in publicum
 non prodire. Cic.—As soon as day appeared. Ubi illuxit. Liv.
 —It appears, i. e. appears likely, &c. vīdētur; it appears, i. e. it is
 plain, undeniable. Constat, pătet, liquet.
appearance. Spēcies (oftener used in opp. to reality).—An appearance,
 i. e. a thing seen, visum, visio.—Appearance in or among, i. e. arrival
 at, &c., adventus (4), sometimes c. ad and acc.—The matter wears
 the appearance of your not being contented with the punishment to

which Q. Ligarius is already liable. *Res eo spectat ut eâ pœnâ in quâ adhuc Q. Ligarius sit non videamini esse contenti.* Cic.

to appease. Pläco, 1 ; mulceo, 2 ; permulceo, mollio, 4.—Of appeasing feelings, not persons. Mitigo, 1 ; tempéro, 1 ; sêdo, 1.—When sacrifices are offered to many Gods, how is it that some are appeased, while others are not ? *Cum pluribus Diis immolatur, qui fit ut litetur aliis, aliis non litetur ?* Cic.

to be appeased. Mansuesco, 3, c. *dat.* of the means ; mitesco, 3 ; rêmollesco, 3 ; dêsœvio, 4.—When their anger has been appeased. *Ubi ira consedit.* Liv.

an appellant. Appellâtor.

an appellation. Appellâtio, nōmēn ; i. e. title, *q. v.* tîtulus.

to append. Adjungo, 3 ; annecto.

an appendage. Appendix, additamentum.

to appertain to, in any sense. Pertineo, c. *ad* and *acc.*—It appertains (as a duty, &c.), attinet, spectat, both c. *ad.*—*See* to belong.

appetite. Appêtîtus, 4 ; appêtentia (not in *pl.*).—*See* desire.

to have an appetite. Estûrio, 4.

having an appetite for. Cûpîdus.

to applaud. Plaudo, 3, c. *dat.*, applaudo ; i. e. to praise, laudo, 1 ; collaudo, prôbo, 1.

applause. Plausus, 4 ; applausus, i. e. praise, *q. v.* laus.

one who applauds. Plausor, applausor. Plin.

an apple. Mâlum.—The apple of the eye. Pûpûla, pûpilla.

an apple tree. Mâlua.

appliances. Instrûmenta, *pl.*

applicable. Aptus, commôdus, accommodus, ûtîlis, îdôneus.

applicability. Commôdîtas, ûtîlîtas.

application. Accommodatio ; i. e. industry, *q. v.* industria, dîlîgentia.

—An application, i. e. a request, *q. v.* pêtîtio, rôgâtio.—Those things appear to me susceptible of the most extensive application. *Ea mihi latissime patere videntur.* Cic.

to apply, i. e. put close to. Appôno, 3, c. *dat.* ; applîco, 1, c. *dat.* or c. *ad* and *acc.* ; admôveo, 2, c. *dat.* or c. *ad.*—To apply (a thing to a purpose), âdhîbeo, 2.—*See* to use.—To apply to, i. e. to entreat, *q. v.* rôgo, 1 ; ôro, 1.—We have certainly applied ourselves to both. *Utrumque certe secuti sumus (scribendi genus).* Cic.—He applied himself with all his heart and energies to that war. *Et animo et opibus in id bellum incubuit.* Cæs.—That all might apply themselves with more energy to avenging the injuries of the republic. *Quo omnes acrius incumbere ad ulciscendas reipublice injurias.* Cic.—Incumbo, c. *dat.*, more rare in prose.—He applied himself to the study of writing. *Se ad studium scribendi contulit.* Cic.—I advise you to apply to Crassus. *Te ad Crassum conferas censeo.* Cic.—He applied his attention to giving up the hostages. *Obsidibus tradendis animum adjecit.* Liv.—I recollect that some people applied to me, who said *Ad me adire quosdam memini qui dicerent* Cic.—They applied to me to recommend them to Statius. *Mecum egerunt, ut se Statio commendarem.* Cic. To apply, *intrins.* ; i. e. to be applicable to, congruo, 3 ; convênio, 4.—The argument cannot apply more closely. *Aretius astringi ratio non potest.* Cic.—To apply closely, as an argument does, adhæresco, 3. Cic.

to appoint, i. e. establish (esp. as a rule, &c., and generally in every sense). Stâtuo, 3 ; constituo. *See* to prescribe. (Something for the future, as a day on which, or a place at which, something shall be done,) destîno, 1 (often c. *ad* and *acc.* of the object) ; dico, 3.—To appoint (a magistrate, &c.), dico, 3 (if he is to enter on his office immediately) ; désîgno, 1 (if at some future time).—To appoint to the command of (an army), or to the management of (any business or

office), *præficio*, 3; *præpōno*, 3 (both *c. dat. of the object*).—To appoint, *i. e.* make an appointment or agreement, *pāciscor*, 3.—For as he had made an appointment with me he supped with me at my son-in-law's villa. *Nam cum mihi condixisset cœnavit apud me in mei generi hortis. Cic.*

to appoint beforehand. *Præfinio.*

appointed, *i. e.* agreed upon. *Dictus, compōsitus*.—An appointed day. *Certa dies. Cæs.*

*appointment, *i. e.* the establishment of any thing. *Constitütio*.—To an office, designation; *i. e.* agreement, *pactum*; *i. e.* order, *q. v. jussus*, 4; *jussum*.—To prefer honours and civil or military appointments to friendship. *Honores, magistratus, imperia, amicitie antepone.* *Cic.*—At the same time Philip was, by appointment, besieging Lamia. *Eodem tempore Philippus Lamiam ex composito oppugnabat. Liv.*

to apportion. *Partior*, 4; *dispertior*, *dispenso*, 1; *assigno*, 1; *dispōno*, 3.

apportionment. *Partitio, assignatio.*

apposite. *Aptus, convēniens.*

appositely. *Apte, convēnienter.*

appositeness. *Convēnientia.*

apposition. *Appōsitio* (this rests on a disputed reading), *conjunctio*.—*See proximity.*

to appraise. *Æstimo*, 1.—To be appraised, *līceo*, 2.

appraisement. *Æstimatio.*

appraiser. *Æstimator.*

to appreciate, *i. e.* form an opinion of. *Æstimo*, 1; *i. e.* form a favourable, a grateful opinion, &c., of, *agnosco*, 3.

to apprehend, *i. e.* think, *q. v. Opinor*, 1; *existimo*, 1; *i. e.* understand, *q. v. intelligo*, 3; *agnosco*, 3; *mente or animo comprehendo* (*Cic.*); *i. e.* fear, *q. v. mētuo*, *timeo*; *i. e.* arrest (a criminal), *comprehendo*, 3; *cāpio*, 3.

apprehension, *i. e.* understanding, *q. v. Comprehensio, jūdiciū*; *i. e.* fear, *q. v. timor, mētus*, 4.—Of a criminal, *comprehensio*.

apprehensive. *Mētuens, vērens, timidus*. For the construction, *see to fear.*

an apprentice. *Tiro, discipulus.*

apprenticeship. *Tirōcinium.*

to apprise. *Dico*, 3; *nuntio*, 1; *c. acc. rei, dat. pers.*—He was apprized. *Nuntiatum est ei. Cæs.*—Ariovistus being apprized of Cæsar's arrival. *Cognito Cæsaris adventu Ariovistus. Cæs.*—When Cæsar was apprized by his spies. *Ubi per exploratores Cæsar certior factus est. Cæs.*

to approach. *Accēdo*, 3; *ādeo*, 4; *advēnio*, 4; *appropinquo*, 1 (this last *c. dat. or c. ad and acc.*, the two former *c. acc. or c. ad and acc.*); *aggrēdior*, 3 (*esp. in a hostile manner*); *aspiro*.—Spring was now approaching. *Jam ver appetebat. Liv.*—In military glory no one can approach Africanus. *Ex bellicâ laude aspirare ad Africanum nemo potest. Cic.*

to cause to approach. *Applico*, 1; *c. dat. or c. ad and acc.*

approach, *subst.* *Accessus*, 4; *ādītus*, 4; *adventus*, 4; *appropinquatio.*

approachable. The situations of the towns were such that they were not approachable by land . . . nor by sea. *Erant ejusmodi situs oppidorum ut neque pedibus aditum haberent . . . neque navibus. Cæs.*

approaching, as danger, &c. *Imminens, venturus, futurus*; *i. e.* coming towards so as to meet, *obvius.*

approbation. *Prōbatio, approbatio, laus. See praise.*

to appropriate to another. *Tribuo*, 3; *assigno*, 1.—*See to give.*—To oueself, *sūmo*, 3; *assūmo, cāpio*, 3.—To an object, *dēdico*, 1.

- appropriate. *Prōprius*, *aptus*.
 appropriately. *Proprie*, *apte*, *bene*.
 appropriateness. *Convēnitentia*.
 appropriation. To another, *assignatio*.—To oneself, *assumptio*.—Of a thing, to an object, *dedicatio*.
 approval, i. e. agreement with an opinion. *Assensus*, 4; *assensio*.—*See* approbation.
 to approve. *Prōbo*, 1; *apprōbo*, *comprōbo*; i. e. agree to, *q. v.* *assentio*, 4.—*See* to praise.
 an approver. *Prōbātor*, *approbator*; i. e. an informer, index.
 to approximate. *Appropinquo*, 1; c. *dat.* or c. *ad* and *acc.*
 approximation. *Apprōpinquatio*; i. e. likeness, *similitudo*.
 an appurtenance. *Appendix*, *quod pertinet*.
 April. *Aprilis*.
 an apron. *Ventrale*. *Plin.*—*See* girdle.
 apt. Of a person, *promptus*, *ingēniōsus*.—Of a thing, *aptus*.—*See* fit.
 aptly. *Prompte*, *apte*.
 aptitude, aptness. Of a thing, *convēnitentia*.—Of a person at understanding any thing, &c., *sāgacitas*, *solertia*, *ingēnium*.
 aquatic. *Aquātilis*, *Aquāticus*.
 an aqueduct. *Cānālis*, *ductus* (4) *aquarum*. *Cic.*
 aquiline. Of a nose, *uncus*, *āduncus*.
 aqueous. *Aquōsus*.
 an Arab. *Arabs* (usu. in *pl.* *Arābes*), *Sābæus*, usu. in *pl.*
 Arabia. *Arābia* (poet. also *Ar.*), *Sābæa*.
 Arabian. *Arābius*, *Arābus*, *Sābæus*.
 arable. *Arābilis* (*Plin.*), *arandus*.—Arable land, *arvum*, *sēges*.
 arbitrarily. *Tyrannice*.
 arbitrary. *Tyrannicus*.
 arbitration. *Arbitrium*, *dijūdicatio*.
 to arbitrate. *Dijūdicō*, 1.—*See* to decide.
 an arbitrator, an arbiter. *Arbiter* (*fem.* *arbitra*), *jūdex*.
 an harbour. *Exedra*. *Cic.*
 an arbutus, the tree. *Arbūtus*.—The fruit, *arbūtum*.
 of an arbutus. *Arbūteus*.
 an arcade. *Xystus*, *porticus*.
 arch, i. e. sly, *q. v.* *subtilis*.
 an arch. *Fornix*, *arcus*, 4.
 like an arch. *Fornicātim*, *arcuātim*. Both in *Plin.*
 in the form of an arch. *Arcuatus*.
 the making an arch. *Fornicatio*.
 arched over. *Fornicātus*.
 an archer. *Sāgittārius*, *arcitēnens* (only as epith. of *Apollo* and *Diana*).
 an archetype. *Exemplum*.
 an architect. *Architectus*.—Of any particular building, *conditor*, *fābrīcator*.
 to be an architect. *Architector*, 1.—To be the architect of any particular building, *condo*, 3; *fābrīco*, 1.
 architecture. *Architectura*.
 architectural. *Architectonicus*. *Vitruv.*
 archives. *Fasti*.
 arctic. *Bōreālis*, *septentrionālis*. *Plin.*
 ardent. *Ācer*, *ardens*, *fervidus*, *vēhēmens*, *ānīmōsus* (only of men).
 —Of feelings, *vividus*.—*See* eager.
 ardently. *Ardenter*, *vehementer*, *acriter*, *animose*.
 ardour. *Ardor*, *fervor*, *vehementia*.
 to feel ardour, to be ardent. *Ardeo*.—No one can describe with what ardour I long to see the city. *Non dici potest quam flagrem desiderio urbis*. *Cic.*

arduous, *i. e.* difficult, *q. v.* Arduus, difficilis.

arduousness. Difficultas.

an area. Area, superficies. Plin.

an arena. Campus, arena. Plin.

an Areopagite. Areopagites.

the Areopagus. Areopagus.

argent, *i. e.* like silver, *q. v.* Argenteus.

argillaceous. Argillaceus (Var.), argillaceus. Plin.

to argue, *i. e.* discuss a point. Disputo, 1, *c. de*; argumentor, 1.—To argue that (so and so is the case), contendo, 3; argumentor; *i. e.* to prove (as, such and such conduct argues such and such a disposition), arguo, 3; ostendo, 8; indico, 1.—The custom of arguing on both sides of every subject. Consuetudo de omnibus rebus in contrarias partes disserendi. Cic.

one who argues. Disputator.

an argument, *i. e.* a discussion. Disputatio, controversia, argumentatio; *i. e.* a reason for thinking so and so, argumentum (*see* reason); *i. e.* the subject, *q. v.* (of a poem, &c.), argumentum.

argumentative. Pugnax, litigiosus, contentiosus. Plin.

arid. Aridus, areus, siccus.—*See* dry.

aridity. Siccitas, ariditas (Plin.), ariditudo. Var.

aright. Recte.—*See* rightly.

to arise, lit. Surgo, 3; consurgo, orior.—To arise from, and also simply to arise, exsurgo, exorior.—To arise together, consurgo.—To arise as arguments, &c., do from facts, &c., proficiscor, 3; nascor, 3; orior, *c. a* and *abl.* (Surgo is also used in this sense by Virgil.)

the aristocracy. Optimates, *pl.*, nobilitas, procæres, *pl.*

an aristocrat, *i. e.* a noble. Optimas (very rare in *sing.*), nobilis; *i. e.* an upholder of the aristocracy.—He was not favourable to the power of the people, but a partisan of the aristocracy. Erat populi potentiæ non amicus, et optimatum fautor. Nep.

arithmetical. Arithmetica, *pl.*, arithmetice. Plin.—*See* calculation.

an arithmetician. Ratiocinator.—A pretty skilful arithmetician. In arithmeticiis satis exercitatus. Cic.

an ark. Arca.

an arm. Of a man, &c. Brachium (used also of an arm of a river), lacertus, ulna (chiefly used by poets of embracing, taking in one's arms, &c.).—A little arm, brachiolum.—An arm of the sea, sinus, 4.—A yard arm, antenna.

to arm, *trans.* Armo, 1.—He arms his companions. Socios instruit armis. Virg.—He arms himself with a shield and breastplate of triple gold. Clypeumque auroque trilecem Loricam induit. Virg.—And he arms himself as they do. Paribusque accingitur armis. Virg.—Arm yourself for battle on foot. Te pugnae accingo pedestri. Virg.

arms, armour. Arma, *pl.*, armatura (of the whole suit of armour, or of the mode of arming, not of any separate weapon).—To take up arms. Bellum movere. Cic.—To lay down one's arms. Arma ponere. Cic.—He told them that seven hundred thousand men capable of bearing arms had formerly been the population of the city. Referebat habitasse quondam septingenta millia ætate militari. Tac.—The people incapable of bearing arms. Imbellis multitudo. Liv.—Whatever cities the Roman people had taken by force of arms. Populus R. quascunque urbes manu ceperat. Sall.

with strong arms. Lacertosus.

belonging to the arms. Brachialis. Plin.

armed. Armatus.—Armed with a shield, clypeatus. Armed with a breastplate, loricator.—With a helmet, galeatus.—Light-armed troops, velites, *pl.*—The body of light-armed troops, levis armatura. Cic.

belonging to light-armed troops. Velitarius.

- bearing arms. *Armifer.
 mighty in arms. *Armipötens.
 an armament. By land, exercitus, 4.—By sea, classis.
 an armistice. Induciæ, *pl.*
 an armlet. Armilla, brachiäle. Plin.
 wearing an armlet. Armillatus.
 an armour-bearer. Armiger.
 an armoury. Armamentarium.
 an armpit. Axilla, *älä.*
 an army. Exercitus, 4; agmen (strictly speaking, in line of march); acies (strictly in line of battle); cöpiæ, *pl.* (Livy uses agmen and acies in opp. to each other.—The phalanx which had arrived was in marching order rather than in line of battle. Phalanx quæ venerat, agmen magis quam acies).—The army which Dolabella had raised in Asia, Milites quos Dolabella ex Asiâ conscripserat. Cic.
 aromatic. Fragens, ödörus.
 around. Circum, circa.
 to arouse. Excito, 1; suscito, *cieo, 2.
 to arraign. Accuso, 1.—See to accuse.
 to arrange. Constituo, 3; ordino, 1; dispöno, 3; digëro, 3.—To arrange in good order, compöno.—Well-arranged, compösitus, distinctus.—In a well-arranged style (of speaking, arguing, &c.), distincte, distribüte.
 arrangement. The act. Dispösitio, ordinätio (Plin.); *i. e.* order, *q. v.* ordo.
 an arranger. Dispösitor (Sen.), ordinätor. Sen.
 arrant. An arrant rogue. Trifurcifer. Plaut.
 array, *i. e.* clothes, *q. r.* vestis, vestitus, 4; *i. e.* order, ordo.—Battle array, acies.
 to array, *i. e.* clothe, *q. r.* vestio, 4; *i. e.* marshal, instituo, 3; constituo, dispöno.
 arrears. Rëliqua, *pl.*—See debt.—To be in arrears, débito, 2.
 to arrest. Comprehendo, 3; *i. e.* to cause delay to, möror, 1; dëmoror, inhibeo, 2.—See to check.
 an arrest. Comprehensio.
 arrival. Adventus.
 to arrive. Vënio, 4; advenio.—When I had arrived by sea at Piræus from Epidaurus. Cum ab Epidauro Piræum navi advectus essem. Cic.—When the ship arrived at my villa. Cum ad villam nostram navis appelleretur. Cic.—If the next day any one to protect her from the injury could arrive in time. Si postero die vindex injuriæ ad tempus præsto esset. Liv.
 arrogance. Arrögantia, süperbia, fastus, 4.
 arrogant. Arrögans, süperbus.
 arrogantly. Arröganter, süperbe.
 to arrogate. Arrögo, 1; vindico, 1.—I do not arrogate so much credit to myself. Mihi non sumo tantum. Cic.
 an arrow. Sägitta, ärundo, cälämus.
 bearing, using arrows. Sägittifer, sagittipotens (of Sagittarius).
 an arsenal. Armämentarium.
 arsenic. Arsënicum. Plin.
 art. Ars.—An art, artificium.—A town fortified both by the nature of the ground and by art. Oppidum et naturä loci et manu munitum. Cæsar.
 an artery. Arteria. Plin.
 artful. Dölösus, subdölus, callidus, väfer, versutus.
 artfully. Dölöse, subdölë, callide, väfre, versüte.
 artfulness. See artifice.
 an artichoke. Cinära. Colum.
 an article. Articulus.—An article in an agreement, &c., conditio.

articulate. Expressus, clārus, explānātus.

to articulate, *trans.*, exprīmo, 3; prōnuntio, 1; dico, 3.

articulately. Articulāte, clāre.

articulation. Distinct articulation. Explanata vocum impressio. Cic.

artifice. Ars, artificium, calliditas.

artificial, i. e. not natural. Artificiosus, artificialis (Quint.); *i. e.* not real, commentitius, falsus.

artificially. Artificiose, artificialiter. Quint.

an artificer, an artisan, an artist. (Often esp. implying skill,) artifex, ὀψifex (without any such implication), ὀπέρarius.—With ref. to any particular work, condītor, fābricātor.—An artist, *i. e.* a painter, pictor; *i. e.* a sculptor, sculptor. Plin.

an artisan. Opīfex, icis, *m.*, artifex.—Operarius homo. Cic.

artistic, i. e. skilful, *q. r.* of a work. Artificiosus.

artistically. Artificiose, pērite.

artless. Simplex, sincērus.

artlessly. Simpliciter, sincēre.

artlessness. Simplicitas.

as, i. e. in the same manner as, &c. Ut, ūti, sicut, sicuti (never in poet.), vclut, vclūti, ceu, quemadmodum (never in poet.), tanquam.—As, *i. e.* since, *q. r.* cum.—As, *i. e.* while, dum.—As, *i. e.* like, *q. r.* after the manner of (besides the words already given for “as”), mōre.—At which I was grieved as I ought to have been. Quod pro eo ac debui, moleste tuli. Cic.—As in every circumstance of life it is most properly enjoined that Quomodo in omni vitā rectissime praecepitur ut Cic.—I look upon it as certain. Pro certo habeo. Cic.—[They said that] they did not know why the Consul looked upon them as enemies. Nec scire propter quam causam Consuli pro hostibus fuerint. Liv.—When they were brought back he looked upon them as enemies. Reductos in numero hostium habuit. Cæs. When he had been to you as a father. Cum is tibi parentis numero fuisset.—As, after “so,” or after “as.” Quam after tam.—Not so much for the sake of saving myself trouble as because I thought Non tam vitandi laboris mei causā, quam quod arbitrabar Cic.—So after tantus, quantus; after talis, qualis, or qui; after is, qui; after adeo, ut.—Can any one here be so indifferent to truth as to deny ! Hic quis potest esse tam aversus a vero qui neget ! Cic.—As, after idem, ac, or atque, qui.—One servant is not the same thing as an establishment. Non idem servulus est quod familia. Cic. (and even after other words when they amount to the same thing.)—Such honour was given to few as was given to me. Honor talis paucis delatus est ac mihi. Cic.—We, as people who are not accustomed to despise any thing. Nos, utpote qui nihil contemnere solemus. Cic.—So, quippe qui.

According as, prout.

Exactly as, just as, pērinde ac or atque.

As if, quāsi, tanquam, perinde ac or atque.

As long as, quamdiu.

As many as, quot, quotquot.

As often as, quōties, quotiescunque.

As great, *i. e.* so great, tantus.

As great as, quantus.

As much as, as far as, quantum.

As much, *i. e.* so much, tantum.

As soon as, simul, simul ac or atque, cum primum.—As soon as possible, quam primum.

As as possible, quam with a superl.

As to.—A man happy as to his circumstances and fortune. Vir ad casum fortunamque felix. Cic.—As to the dangers of the republic.

De periculis reipublicæ (I have no news).—As to temperance.

- Quod ad abstinentiam attinet. Cic.—Like a God as to his face and shoulders. Os humerosque Deo similis.
- to ascend. Scando, 3 (never without a case); ascendo, conscendo; i. e. simply to rise, surgo, 3; exsurgo.
- ascendancy, i. e. influence, *q. v.* auctoritas, potestas.—Men who had at that time the greatest ascendancy in the republic. Qui in republicâ tum plurimum pollebant. Cæs.—He gained such an ascendancy over the barbarians. Tantum apud homines barbaros valuit. Cæs.
- ascendant. Where lust is in the ascendant. Ubi libido dominatur. Cic.
- ascend. Ascensus, 4.
- to ascertain, i. e. know for certain. Intelligo, 3; pro certo habeo; i. e. learn for certain, certior fio, disco, 3; to be ascertained (as news), reperior, 4; confirmor, 1.—News ascertained and undoubted. Res compertæ et exploratæ. Liv.
- to ascribe. Ascribo, 3; tribuo, 3; attribuo, dēlego, 1; impūto, 1.
- an ash tree. Fraxinus.—A mountain ash. Ornus.
- of an ash tree, ashen. Fraxineus, *fraxinus.
- ash, ashes. Cinis, fāvilla.
- ash-coloured. Cinereus (Plin.), cineræus. Plin.
- like ashes. Cinericus, of light soil. Varr.
- reduced to ashes. Cinēfactus. Lucr.—See to burn.
- ashamed. Pūdbundus.
- to be ashamed. Rūbeo, 2; in prose more commonly ērūbesco, 3; pudet, *impers.*
- ashamed. Pūdbundus.
- ashore.—See shore. He ran the ship ashore. Navem impegit. Quint.
- aside, to lead aside. Sēdūco, 3; to turn aside, ōbliquo, 1.
- asinine. Asininus. Plin.
- to ask, as a question, &c. Rōgo, 1; quæro, 3; as a favour, pēto, 3; ōro, 1; to ask earnestly, contendo, 3; flāgito, 1; efflagito (rogo, oro, flagito, govern an *acc. pers.*: quæro, peto, contendo, are followed by *prep. de*, or *a*—as, I ask you this. Hoc te rogo, hoc de te quæro).—To ask questions of, to interrogate, interrogo.—To gain by asking, impētro, 1; exoro.—See to entreat, to demand.
- askance. Goats looking askance. Transversa tuentibus hircis. Virg.—She looking askance at the fleeing Goddess. Illa Deam obliquo fugientem lumine cernens. Ov.—So limis ocellis. Ov.
- aslant, *adj.* Obliquus, transversus.
- aslant, *adv.* Oblique.
- asleep. Dormiens, sōpītus.—See to sleep.
- half asleep. Sēmīsomnis, semisomnus.
- an asp. Aspis.
- aspect. Visus, 4; aspectus, 4; spēcies, vultus, 4 (only of a man or animal).—See appearance.—To have a northern aspect. Specto (or, spectro in) septentriones. Cæs., Cic.
- an aspen. Populus Libyca.
- asperity. Aspēritas.
- with asperity. Aspēre, ācerbe.
- to asperse. Cālumnior, 1; obtrecto, 1, *c. dat.* oftener than *c. acc.*—See to calumniate.
- aspersion. Cālumnia, obtrectatio.—See calumny.
- an asperser. Cālumnjātor, obtrectātor.
- asphalt. Bītūmen.
- asphalt, *adj.* Bītūmīneus, bītūmīnātus. Plin.
- asphodel. asphōdēlus. Plin.
- to aspire. Aspiro. Quint.
- the aspirate (accent). Aspiratio, nota aspirationis. Quint.
- an aspiration, i. e. wish, *q. v.* vōtum.
- to aspire to. Affecto, 1; pēto, 3; stūdeo, *c. dat.*
- an ass. Asinus, āsellus, *fem.*, asina, asella.

- of an ass. *Asinus*. Plin.
- to assail. *Aggrēdior*, 3; *impugno*, 1; *oppugno*, *addōrior*, 4.—See to attack.
- an assailant. *Impugnātor*, *oppugnator*.
- an assassin. *Sicārius*, *percussor*.
- to assassinate. *Interficio*, 3.—See to kill.
- assassination. *Cædes*.
- to assault. *Aggrēdior*, 3; *addōrior*, 3; *invādo*, 3; *oppugno*, 1.—To assault Pompey. *In Pompeium impetum facere*. Cic.—To take (a city) by assault. *Expugno*.
- an assault. *Impētus*, 4, of the person; *injūria*, *vis*.—A taking by assault. *Expugnatio*.
- one who assaults. *Oppugnātor*.—One who takes by assault. *Expugnator*.
- to assay, *i. e.* endeavour, *q. r.* tento, 1; *expērior*, 4; *i. e.* test, *specto*.
- an assemblage, assembly. Of people. *Conventus*, 4; *coetus*, 4; *conventicūlum*, *cāterva*.—Of things, *æcervus*.—Of people or things, *turba*.—An assembly for the purpose of deliberating, *concilium*, *concio*, *concessus*, 4.
- to assemble, *trans*. *Colligo*, 3; *cōgo*, 3; *contraho*, 3; *aggrēgo*, 1; *congrēgo* (of people), *convōco*, 1.
- to assemble, *intrans*. *Convēnio*, 4; *coeo*, 4; *congrēdior*, 3.
- a place of assembly. *Conventicūlum*. Tac.
- assent. *Assensus*, 4; *assensio*.
- to assent. *Assentio*, more usu. *assentior*, *dep.*, 4; *annuo*, 3 (strictly to nod assent).
- to assert, *i. e.* say. *Dīco*, 3; *assēvēro*, 1; *affirmo*, 1; *confirmo*, 1; *i. e.* maintain a right to; *assēro*, 3; *vindico*, 1.—To continue to assert, *persēvēro*.
- an assertion. *Assēvērātio*, *affirmatio*.—See statement.—Of a claim, &c., *assertio*.
- an asserter. Of a claim, &c., *assertor*.—An asserter of the liberty of the people. *Vindex libertatis populi*. Cic.
- to assess. *Censeo*, 2; simply to value, *æstimo*, 1.
- assessment. *Census*, 4; *æstimatio*.
- an assessor. *Æstīmātor*.—An assessor to a judge, *assessor*.
- assets. *Bōna*, *pl.*
- asseveration. *Assēvērātio*, *affirmatio*.
- assiduity. *Assīduitas*, *diligentia*, *sēdūlitas*.
- assiduous. *Assīduus*, *diligens*, *sēdūlus*.
- assiduously. *Assīdue*, *diligenter*, *sēdūlo*.
- to assign something to a person. *Assigno*, 1; *tribuo*, 3; *attribuo*.—See to give, *i. e.* to allege (a reason, &c.), *affēro*, *irr.*
- an assignee. *Māgister*.
- an assignment. *Assignatio*, *attribūtio*.
- to assimilate. *Assimīlo*, 1.
- to assist. *Jūvo*, 1; *adjuvo*, *succurro*, 3; *auxīlior*, 1; *subvēnio*, 4; *ōpītūlor*, 1.
- assistance. *Auxīlium*, *adjūmentum*, *ops*, only in *gen.* *opis*, *acc.* *opem*, *abl.* *ope*.
- an assistant. *Adjūtor*, *fem.* *adjutrix*, *auxīliātor*. Tac.
- assisting, *adj.* *Auxīliāris*, *auxiliarius*.
- assizes. From those towns in which the prætors are used to stop and hold assizes. *Ex iis oppidis in quibus consistere prætores et conventus agere solent*. Cic.
- an associate. *Sōcius*.—See companion.
- to associate with. *Utor*, 3; *adjungo* me, *c. dat.*—They were unwilling to be associated with crime. *Sociari facinoribus noluerunt*. Liv.—Not to associate myself with any one in wedlock. *Ne cui me vellem vincolo sociare jugali*. Virg.—Nor is it right to associate with friends for the purpose of doing injustice. *Nec vero rectam est cum*

amicis consociare aut conjungere injuriam.—You wished to associate him with yourself. *Socium tibi eum voluisti adjungere.* Cic.—If you had never associated with any man to commit wickedness or to gain the reward. *Si nullam societatem neque sceleris neque præmii cum homine ullo coieras.* Cic.—He had not only an ancient connexion with the Metelli, but he associated with them on the most intimate terms.—*Cum Metellis erat ei non modo hospitium, verum etiam domesticus usus et consuetudo.* Cic.—We associated together in close and delightful intimacy. *Multâ et secundâ consuetudine conjuncti inter nos sumus.*

association. Either the fact, or the people composing the association. *Societas.*—The fact only, *consociatio.*—For a bad purpose, *conjunctio*; *i. e.* intimacy, *q. v.* consuetudo.

to assort. *Distribuo*, 3.

an assortment. *Congeries.*

to assuage. *Lēnio*, 4; *delēnio*, *mītigo*, 1; *mollio*, 4; *ēmollio*, *sēdo*, 1.

to assume. *Sūmo*, 3; *assūmo.*—Assume that some one is now becoming wise. *Finge aliquem nunc fieri sapientem.* Cic.—For he lays aside the character of a friend when he assumes that of a judge. *Ponit enim personam amici cum induit iudicis.* Cic.

assumption. *Assumptio.*

assurance, i. e. certain knowledge. *Cognitio*; *i. e.* a positive statement, confirmation; *i. e.* a promise, *prōmissum*; *i. e.* confidence, *fides.*—I have the greatest and most confident assurance. *In spem maximam et verissimam adductus sum.* Cic.

to assure, i. e. inform to a certainty. *Certiorē (aliquem) faciō*; *i. e.* give confidence to, confirm.—*Cæsar* being assured by his spies . . . *Per exploratores Cæsar certior factus . . . Cæs.*—He felt assured that *Ambiorix* would not fight. *Pro explorato habebat Ambiorigem prælio non esse certaturum.* *Cæs.*—While each individual seemed as if he could hardly feel assured of so important a fact, if he had not the assurance of his own eyes. *Dum pro se quisque nisi ipse oculis suis credidisset, vix pro comperta tantam rem habiturus videretur.* Liv.

assuredly. *Certe.*

asthmatic. *Asthmāticus.* Plin.

astern. A puppi. Virg.

to astonish. *Attōno* (used by Ovid alone in any part except pass. part. *attonitus*), *percello*, 3; *perturbo*, 1; *stūpēfacio*, 3. Sil.

to be astonished. *Stūpeo*, 2; *obstupeo* or *obstupesco*, 3; *stūpēfio.*—To be astonished at, *miror*, 1; *admiror.*

astonished. *Attōnitus.*—And their astonished minds are bewildered. *Mentesque percussæ stupent.* Hor.

astonishment. *Admiratio.*

an astronomer. *Astrōlōgus.*

astronomy. *Astrologia.*

asunder. *Seorsum, sēparatim.*—To tear asunder, *dilānio*, 1; *dilācero.*—To cut asunder, *discindo*, 3.—*See* to cut, tear, &c.—To come asunder, *diassilio*, 4.

an asylum. **Asylum, perfugium, confugium.*

at is usually in both time and place rendered by the ablative case. With the names of towns the case depends on the number and declension of the Latin word; *as*, At Rome, *Romæ (gen.)*; at Athens, *Athenis (abl.)*; at Carthage, *Carthagine.* *Domus* follows the rule of the names of places; at home, *domi.*

Sometimes it is rendered by the prepositions *ad*, *apud*, esp. after a verb of motion.—He raised his eyes at the name of *Thisbe.* *Ad nomen Thisbes oculos erexit.* Ov.—I pitched my camp at *Cybistra.* *Castra ad Cybistra locavi.* Cic.—He places armed men at all the entrances. *Ad omnes introitus armatos opponit.* Cic. Also with

- nouns of time.—Setting out at the first sign of spring. *Ad prima signa veris profectus.* Liv.—I pitched my camp at the town of Cybistra. *Apud oppidum Cybistra castra fui.* Cic.—I supped that day at Pompey's. *Eo die apud Pompeium cœnavi.* Cic.
- at all. *Omnino.*—*See* all, &c.
- at least. *Saltem, certe.*
- at length. *Tandem.*
- at most. *Ad summum.*
- an atheist. *Ātheos.*—Diagoras of Melos and Theodorus of Cyrene were complete atheists. *Deos nullos esse omnino Diagoras Melius et Theodorus Cyrenaicus putaverunt.* Cic.
- Athenian. *Āthēniensis, Atticus, Āthēneus.* Lucr.—An Athenian woman, *Atthis, Idis.*
- an athlete. *Athlēta.*
- athletic, i. e. strong. *Rōbustus.*
- like an athlete. *Athlētice.* Plaut.
- athwart. *Trans.*—*See* across.
- atmosphere. *Cœlum, ær.*
- atmospheric. *Cœlestis.*
- an atom. *Ātōmus, fem.; indivīdūm in pl. (corpus subaud.)*
- to atone for. *Luo, 3; expio, 1.*
- atonement. *Piācūlum, *piāmen, *purgāmen, expiatio.*
- atoning. Of sacrifice, *piācūlāris.*
- to be appeased by atonement. *Piābilis.*—*See* placable.
- atrocious. *Ātrox, immānis.*
- atrociously. *Ātrōclter.*
- atrociousness. *Ātrōcitas, immanitas.*
- to attach. *Adjungo, 3; annecto, 3.*—To whom not only no blame, but no suspicion even could attach. *In quo non modo culpa nulla, sed ne suspicio quidem potuit consistere.* Cic.
- attached to, i. e. fond of. *Conjunctus, āmans* (both these participles have degrees of comparison).—To be attached to, *āmo.*—*See* to love.
- attachment, in any sense. *Conjunctio.*
- to attack. *Aggrēdiōr, 3; āddōriōr, 4; impugno, 1; oppugno, esp. of attacking a town.*—To begin the attack. *Prælium committere.* Nep.—*Cæsar, having sent on his cavalry to attack and harass the rear. Cæsar equitatu præmisso qui novissimum agmen carperet atque impediret.* Cæs.—To attack with words, *invehor (3) in c. acc., læcesso, 3 (usu. c. abl. of the means).*—Which I hear is often attacked by worthless and envious people. *In quod invadi solere ab improbis et invidis audio.* Cic.
- an attack. *Aggressio, impugnatio.*—Of a town, *oppugnatio.*—A vigorous attack, *impētus, 4.*—Of a disease, *tentatio.*
- an attacker, esp. of a town. *Oppugnātor.*
- to attain. *Consēquor, 3; assēquor, pōtiōr, pāro, 1; comparo.*—He soon attained the chief power. *Celeriter ad principatum pervenit.* Nep.—When he had attained the supreme power by his valour. *Cum virtute tyrannidem sibi peperisset.* Nep.
- attainment, i. e. the obtaining. *Ādeptio; attainments, i. e. accomplishments, &c., fācūltātes, pl.; artes, pl.*—You need not be anxious about his attainments. *De ejus eruditione quod labores nihil est.* Cic.
- to attain. *Condemno, 1.*
- to attempt. *Cōnor, 1; tento, 1; aggrēdiōr, 3.*—*See* attack.
- an attempt. *Cōnātus, 4; *cōnāmen, *tentāmen.*—*See* an attack.
- one who attempts. *Tentātor.*
- to attend, as a companion, &c. *Cōmītor, 1; *comito.*—As a servant, *mīnistro, c. dat., esp. in pass.*—He is attended upon. *Ministratur ei.*—To attend to, i. e. notice, *q. v. adverto, ānimadverto.*—To attend to, as a physician, &c. *Cūro, 1.*—To attend to your orders. *Exsequi mandata vestra.* Cic.—To attend to the slightest things. *Advertere*

animum rebus levissimis. Tac.—Attend and see what hope he can entertain. Quid ille sperare possit animum adverte. Cic.—Fathers think it a most desirable thing for them for their sons to attend to their property. Patres optatissimum sibi putant filios suos rei familiari maxime servare. Cic.—To attend to the law. Legem servare. Cic.—I attended greatly to the example of Quintus Scævola. Multum operæ dabam Quinto Scævolæ. Cic.

attendance. Of servants, ministerium.—A numerous attendance (of friends), fræquentia.—And nothing could be done because of the thin attendance of senators. Nec agi quidquam per infrequentiam poterat senatus. Liv.

an attendant. Assecla, assectator; i. e. servant, q. v. servus.

attention. Attentio, sædülitas.—His wickedness will cause my speech to be listened to with attention. Audientiam orationi meæ improbitas ejus factura est. Cic.

attentive. Attentus.—Of care, thought, &c., acer.—To an object, intentus, c. ad and acc.

attentively. Attente, sædülo.

to attenuate. Tënuo, 1; attënuo.—See to lessen.

to attest. Testor, 1; testifficor, 1.

attestation. Testimoniüm, testificatio.

to attire. Vestio, 4; ämicio, 4 (chiefly used in pass. and chiefly poet.).—See to clothe.

attire. Vestis, vestitus, 4.—See dress.

attitude. Stätus, 4.

to attract. Traho, attraho (usu. c. ad and acc. of that to which), cæpio, allicio, 3; prölicio, prolecto, 1; allecto, düco, 3.—To attract permanently, tëneo, 2; irrëtio, 4.

attraction, i. e. the act of attracting. Allectatio (Quint.); i. e. charm, illęcëbræ.

one who attracts. Allector. Colum.

attractive. Blandus, illęcëbrosus. Plant.

to attribute. Tribuo, 3; attribuo, ascribo, 3; assigno, 1; impüto, 1.

an attribute. Pröprium.—Each thing has its peculiar attributes. Singularum rerum singulæ proprietates sunt. Cic.

attrition. Tritus, 4; attritus (Plin.), affricatus. Plin.

to attune. Mödülor, 1; ëmodulor.

to avail, to be of avail. Väleo, 2; jüvo, 1; prösum.

avail, i. e. use, q. v. ütülitas, commödum.

available. Utülis, Idöneus.—See useful.

avarice. Äväritia, ävärities. Lucr.

avaricious. Ävärus, ävidus.

avariciously. Äväre.

auburn. Of hair, Aureus, flävus (used also of people having auburn hair).

an auction. Auctio.—He sold the rest by auction. Reliquos sub coronâ vendidit. Cæs.—They who were accustomed to auctions of this kind. Qui hastæ hujus generis assueverant. Liv.—So, to buy by auction. Emere sub hastâ, or ad hastam. Cic. Liv.—These phrases are derived from the custom of the generals, when selling booty taken in war, who erected a spear (hastâ) with a garland (coronâ) on the point to give notice that such an auction was being held.

of an auction. Auctionarius.—An auction room. Atrium auctionarium. Cic.—A catalogue of an auction. Tabulæ auctionariæ. Cic.

to sell by auction. Auctionor, 1; vendo sub hasta, &c.—See auction.

an auctioneer. Præco.

audacious. Audax, audens.—See bold.

audaciously. Audäciter, audacter.

audacity. Audäcia.

audible. *Clārus, audiendus.*—To be audible, *audiri*, 4; *exaudiri*.—
You utter words not audible to my ears. *Verba refert, aures non pervenientia nostras.* Ov.

audibly. *Clare, clarā voce.* Cic.

an audience, i. e. assembly, *q. v.*—Of hearers, *concio, cōrōna, cōtus*.—

Having a favourable audience. *Bonos auditores nactus.* Cic.—It was difficult to get an audience of him. *Auditus ad eum difficiliores fuerunt.* Cic.—And he gave audience to no one. *Nec quenquam admisit.* Cic.—(They said) that Hannibal did not think it worth his while to give audience to any embassies. *Nec Hannibali operae esse legationes audire.* Liv.—When he obtained audience of the senate. *Cum ei senatus datus esset.* Liv.

to audit, accounts, &c. *Inspicio*, 3. Traj. ad Plin.—See to examine.

an audit, examination of accounts. *Inspectio rationum.* Traj. ad Plin.

an auditor. *Auditor.*—Of accounts, inspector. Plin.

an auditory. See audience.

to avenge. *Ulciscor*, 3; *vindico*, 1.

an avenger. *Ultror, fem. ultrix, vindex.*

the act of avenging. *Vindictio.*—See vengeance.

an avenue, i. e. means or way of approach. *Aditus*, 4.—An avenue to drive up, *gestatio*. Plin.

to aver. *Affirmo*, 1; *assēvĕro*, 1; *dīco*, 3.—See to say.

average, i. e. average wars (not unusually formidable), *media bella.* Liv.

—Average intellects, *medium ingenium.* Tac.

an averment. *Affirmatio, dictum.*

averse. *Aversus* (c. ab and *abl.* poet. sine prep.), *āliēnus* (c. *dat.* or c. *ab* and *abl.*; sometimes sine prep.), *inimicus* (c. *dat.*).

to be averse to. *Āversor*, 1; *ōdi, def.*

aversion. *Odium.*

to avert. *Āverto*, 3; *arceo*, 2; *prōpulso*, 1; *dēfendo*, 3; *dēpello*, 3.

one who averts. *Dēfensor, prōpulsator.* Val. Max.

to augment. *Augeo*, 2; *ādaugo*, **accūmūlo*, 1.—To be augmented, *cresco*, 3.—See to increase.

augmentation. *Incrēmentum, augmentum* (Plin.), *augmen.* Lucr.

an augur. *Augur.*—See soothsayer.

to augur. *Augūror*, 1; *ōmīnor*, 1; *præsentio*, 4; *prævideo*, 2.—See to foresee.

augury. *Augūrium.*—Whom no augury had ever deceived. *Quem nulla fefellerat ales.* Ov.—With evil augury. *Malā avi.* Hor.—

With good augury. *Secundis avibus.* Liv.

the taking of auguries. *Augūratio.*

belonging to augurs, or augury. *Augūrālis.*

an augur's office. *Augūrātus.*

with good auguries. *Augūrāto.*

August (the month). *Sextilis, Augustus.*

august. *Augustus, nōbīlis, vĕnĕrābīlis, vĕnĕrandus.*

an aviary. *Āviārium.*

avidity. *Āviditas.*—See eagerness.

with avidity. *Āvide*; i. e. eagerly, *q. v.* *cūpide, acriter.*

an aunt. By the father's side, *āmīta*.—By the mother's side, *māter-tĕra.*

avocation, i. e. employment. *Occūpātio.*

to avoid. *Vīto*, 1; *ēvīto, dēvīto, fūgio*, 3; *effugio, dēclīno*.—I did it to avoid being thought . . . *Feci ne putarer.* Cic.

what can be avoided. *Vitābīlis, ēvitābīlis.*

avoidance. *Vitātio, ēvitatio, devitatio, fūga, dēclīnātio, c. gen. or c. ab. and abl.*

eager to avoid, avoiding. *Vitābundus.*

to avouch. *Dīco*, 3; *affirmo*, 1; *confirmo*.

to avow. *Fāteor*, 2; *confīteor*, *prōfiteor*.—Avowed enmities, *simultates apertæ*. Cic.

an avowal. *Confessio*, *prōfessio*.

avowedly. *Pālam*, *āperte*.

auricular, i. e. whispered in the ear. *Sēcrētus*.

Aurora. *Aurōra*, *Eos* only in *nom*.

an auspice. *Auspīcium*.—*See* augury, omen.

one who takes auspices. *Auspex*.—*See* soothsayer.

to take auspices. *Auspīcor*, 1.

after taking auspices. *Auspīcātō*.

relating to auspices. *Auspīcālīs*. Plin.

auspicious. *Auspīcātus*, *fēlix*, *faustus*, *sēcundus*.

auspiciously. *Fēliciter*, *fauste*.

austere. *Austērus*, *rīgīdus*, *dūrus*, *sēvērus*.

austerely. *Austēre*, *sēvēre*.

austerity. *Sēvēritas*, *austērītās*. Plin.

authentic. *Vērus*.

authenticity. *Vērītās*.

an author, in any sense. *Auctor*, *condītor*; i. e. a writer, *q. v.* *scriptor*.

—The author of the betrayal. *Conciliator* *proditionis*. Liv.—

Since I am the chief author of it. *Quoniam princeps ego sum ejus (sententiæ, sc.) atque auctor*. Cic.

to authorize. The tribunes were authorized by the senate to make a motion before the people *Tribuni plebis ex auctoritate senatūs ad populum tulerunt*. Liv.—Ambassadors were sent authorized to say *Legati missi sunt qui dicerent*. Liv.

authoritative. *Grāvis*.

authority. *Auctōritas*.—Who have great authority with me. *Qui apud me plurimum possunt*. Cic.—*Also* *auctoritate* *possum*. Nep.

—He had such authority over the barbarians. *Tantum apud homines barbaros valuit*. Cæs.—Tears have the authority of words.

Lacrymæ pondera vocis habent. Ov.—I beg you to think that this letter has the authority of a treaty. *Has velim existimes literas vim fœderis habere*. Cic.—To act, to do so and so on his own authority.

Suo jure facere, suo jure uti. Cæs.—I have no authority for saying *Non habeo cur dicerem*. . . .—*See* reason.—The chief authority on whom I rely is L. Cincius. L. Cincius auctor maxime me movet.

Liv.—It gives authority to a speech. *Orationi addit fidem*. Cic.

the authorities. *Magistratus*.

an autograph. *Chirōgrāphum*.

autumn. *Autumnus*.

autumnal. *Autumnālīs*, **autumnus*.

auxiliary. *Auxīliāris*, *auxīliārius*.

auxiliary troops. *Auxīlia*, *pl.*—Sometimes *c. gen.*, as, *Auxilia equitum*. Cæs.

to await. *Exspecto*, 1; *māneo*, 2.

awake. *Vīgil*, *vīgīlans*.

to awake, or awaken, *trans. lit.*, *expergēfacio*, 3; *lit. and metaph.*, *excīto*, 1; *suscito*; *metaph. of feelings*, *cicō*, 2.

to awake, *intrans.*, *expergiscor*, 3.—To be awake, *vīgīlo*, 1; *ēvigīlo*.

to award. *Adjūdīco*, 1; *addīco*, 3.

an award. *Arbītrium*, *dēcrētum*, *sententia* (not very common in this sense).—Of such and such a thing, damages, &c., *addictio*.

aware. *Consciūs*.—To be aware, *certus* or *certior fieri*.—*See* to know. —They overwhelmed the Menapii before they were aware. *Inscīos inopinantesque Menapios oppresserunt*. Cæs.—He caught them before they were aware. *Imprudentes offendit*. Nep.

away. *Absens*.

away with you. *Apāge*, *apāge te*, *abi in malam pestem*, *abi in malam rem*. All in Cic.—Away with them, *pereant*. Cic.

to be away. Absum.
 to go away. Abeo, 4; discēdo, 3.—*See* to depart.
 to take away. Adīmo, 3; dēmo, tollo, 3; aufēro, irr.
 awe, *i. e.* respect. Rēvērentia; *i. e.* fear, *q. v.* timor.
 to awe. Percello, 3; *i. e.* to frighten, *q. v.* terreo.
 to be awed, to be awestruck. Stūpeo, 2; stupesco, 3; obstupear, ob-
 stupesco.
 awestruck. Attōnītus, stūpēfactus.
 awful, *i. e.* to be respected. Vēnērābilis, vērendus, vēnērāndus; *i. e.*
 terrible, *q. v.* dīrus, terrībilis.
 awfully, mire, mirum ad modum.
 awhile, *i. e.* for a little time. Paulisper, pārumper.
 awkward. Rustīcus, āgrestis, inurbānus, impēritus.—Rather awkward,
 subrusticus.
 awkwardly. Rustice, impērite.
 awkwardness. Rusticītas, impēritia.
 an awl. Sūbūla.
 an awning. Tegmen, īnis, *n.*
 awry. Obliquus, distortus, prāvus.
 awry, *adv.* Oblique, prāve.
 an axe. Sēcūris, bipennis, ascia (*esp. of a carpenter's axe*), dōlābra
 (*esp. of an engineer's axe*).
 cut with an axe. Dīlābrātus.
 an axle, or axle-tree. Axis.
 aye, *i. e.* yes, *q. v.* immo, etiam.
 azure. Cærūleus.

B.

To babble. Garrio, 4; effūtio, 4; blātēro, 1.
 babble. Ineptiæ, *pl.*, nūgre, *pl.*
 a babbler. Blātēro. Gell.
 babbling. Lōquax, garrūlus (*used as subst. by Hor.*).
 a babe, baby. Infans.—*See* child.
 a baboon. Simia.
 babyhood. Infantia.
 babyish. Infantilis. Just.
 Babylonish. Bābylōnius, Babylonīcus.
 a Bacchanalian. Baccha, Bacche, Thýas, in *pl.* Bacchantes.—*See* the
 Gradus.
 Bacchus. Bacchus, Líber, Lyæus. *See* Gradus.
 of Bacchus. Bacchēus, Bacchēius, Bacchius, Bacchīcus.
 a bachelor. Coelebs, *used also adj., as,* The life of a bachelor, vita
 coelebs.
 the back. Tergum, dorsum (*when used of the back of an animal, chiefly*
with reference to bearing burdens).
 on one's back, lying, &c. Sūpinus.
 back, backward, to go, &c. Rētro, rētrorsum. Back is often expressed
 by words compounded with re, as, to give back, reddo, 3; restituo, 3.
 —*See* to restore.—To go back, to come back, rēdeo.—*See* to return.—
 To write back, rescribo, 3.—To look back, respicio, 3.—To bring back,
 rēfēro, irr.—To lead back, rēduco, 3.—To drive back, rēpello, 3.—
 To send back, rēmitto, 3, &c.—To keep back, *i. e.* to restrain, *q. v.*
 cohībeo, 2.
 backward, *adj., i. e.* slow, unwilling. Segnis, lentus, iners, tardus.
 backwardness. Segnīties, segnitia, Inertia, lentitudo. Tac.

in a backward manner. Segniter, lente.

the backbone. Spina.

to backbite. Cālumnior, 1.—See to calumniate.

a backdoor. Posticum.

to back, *trans.*, i. e. support. Anīmo, 1 ; sustento, 1 ; i. e. to mount (a horse), conscendo, 3 ; ascendo, c. *acc.* or c. in and *acc.*

to back, *intrans.*, i. e. retreat. Rēcēdo, 3 ; rēgrēdior, 3.

bacon. Lardum.

bad, in every sense. Mālus, *comp.* pejor, *superl.* pessīmus ; i. e. wicked, q. r. prāvus, nēquam (*indecl.*), imprōbus.—Wicked, or faulty, vītiosus.—Unfortunate, q. r. or unfavourable, q. r. (of fortune, omens, &c.), adversus, infēlix, sīnister, lāvus (the two last chiefly in poet.).—Of money, ādultērīnus.—Of sickness, a wound, &c., grāvīs.—Of a road, difficilis.—Very bad roads. Impeditissima itinera. Cæs.

a badge. Insigne.

a badger. Mēles.

badly (*see above*). Māle, prāve, vītiosē, grāviter.—They are not very badly off. Non pessime cum iis actum est. Cic.

badness. Vītium ; i. e. wickedness, q. r. imprōbitas, prāvitas.—Of a wound, grāvitas.—Of a road, difficultas.—The badness of fortune. Adversæ res. &c. Cic.

to baffle. Elūdo, 3 ; fallo, 3.

a bag. Crūmēna, saccus.—A little bag, sacculus (Cat. Plin.).—A bag accidentally formed in a sail, robe, &c., sīnus, 4.

to bag, i. e. to swell, q. r. into a bag (of a sail, robe, &c.). Tumeo.

baggage. Impēdimenta *pl.*, sarcīnæ *pl.*, vāsa, -um, only in the *pl.*—To pack up baggage. Vasa colligere. Cic.—He orders the baggage to be collected and packed up. Vasa conclamari jubet. Cæs.—To attack the army while encumbered with its baggage. Militem sub sarcinis adoriri. Cæs.—Without baggage. Expeditus.

bail. Vādīmōnium.—A bail, i. e. a person who becomes bail, vas, *gen.* vādis, *pres.* (less technically sponsor).—To find bail, vades do, vādīmōnium promitto, v. facio.—To appear to one's bail, vadīmōnium sisto, v. oboeo, ad v. venio.—To forfeit bail, vadīmōnium desēro.—To enlarge bail, vadīmōnium differo.—To be bail, spondeo.—To compel a person to give bail, vādor, 1 (*perf. part.* used also in *pass. sense*).—Having been forced to give bail, vadatus.—See security.

a bailiff, sheriff's officer. Lictor, appārītor.—Of a farm, villīcus.

a bait. Esca.

to catch with a bait. Lit. and metaph. īnesco, 1.

to bait (an animal with dogs). Lācesso, 3.

to bake. Cōquo, 3.

a baker. Pistor.

of a baker, or of baking. Pistōrius. Plin.

baking, a baker's trade. Furnāria (Suet.), pistrīnum. Suet.

a baker's shop. Pistrīnum.

a balance, i. e. a pair of scales. Libra, stātēra, trūtīna ; i. e. a being balanced or poised, æquīlibrium (Sen.) ; i. e. a comparison, q. r. comparatio ; i. e. the remainder of a payment, &c., rēlīqua, *pl.*—The fate of the whole human race is in the balance. In discriminē est humanum genus. Liv.

the tongue of a balance. Exāmen, īnis, n.

the scale of a balance. Lanx, -cis, f.

to balance, i. e. to weigh. Lit. and metaph. pendo, 3 ; penso, 1 ; pensito, 1 ; pondēro, 1 ; i. e. to poise, libro, 1 ; i. e. to counterbalance, æquo, 1 ; i. e. to compare, q. r. compāro, 1.

a balcony. Mænīanum, pōdium. Plin.

bald. Calvus.—Of style, jējūnus.

to be bald. Calveo, 2. Plin.

to grow bald. Calvesco, 3. Plin.

- baldness.** Calvities. Suet.—Of style, jējūnītas, īnōpia.
a baldric. Cingūlum, balteus.—See belt.
a bale. Sarcīna, fascis.—A small bale, fasciculus.
to bale out. Exhaustio, 4.
baleful. Damnōsus, pernīciōsus, noxius.
to balk. Frustror, 1 (used also as pass. by Sall.).
a ball. Pīla; i. e. a solid round body, glōbus.—A ball or bullet, glans.
a ballad. Cantīlēna.—See song.
ballast. Saburra.
to ballast (a ship). Saburrā stabilire navem. Plin.—(Ships) heavily ballasted. Multā saburra gravatā. Liv.
to ballot. See to vote.
a ballot-box. Cista, urna.
balm. Balsānum.
balmy. Frāgrans, ōdōrus, almus.
balsam. Balsānum.
balsamic. Balsāminus. Plin.
a band, i. e. any thing which binds. Līgāmen, līgāmentum (Quint.), lit. and metaph. vinculum, sync. vinclum.—Of people, &c., turba, cāterva, mānus, 4; cohors.—A band of soldiers, mānīpulus.
to band together. Coeo, 4; convēnio, 4; consōcio, 1, c. acc. of the object for which, e. g. consociare injuriam.—To band together for the purpose of doing injury. Cic.—See to unite, to conspire.
in bands. Cātervātīm.
a bandage. Fascia, fasciōla.
a bandit. Lātro.
to bandy. Sad reports were bandied about concerning you. Graves de te rumores sparsi. Cic.—They bandied reproaches with one another. Obrectārunt inter se, Nep.—Terrible reproaches are bandied to and fro between the brothers. Intorquentur inter fratres gravissimā contumeliā. Cic.
bandy-legged. Valgus (Plaut., Mart.), vārus (apparently either bow-legged or knock-kneed), vārīcus.
bane, i. e. poison, vēnēnum; i. e. evil, q. v. mālum, pernīcies.
baneful. Pernīciōsus, damnōsus, injuriōsus, mālus.
to bang. Pulso, 1; ferio, 4; no *perf.* or *sup.*
a bang, i. e. a blow. Ictus, 4; i. e. the noise of a blow, frāgor.
to banish. Rēlēgo, 1; externūno, 1, usu. c. *prep.* a, or ab and *abl.*, and phrases; in exilium (aliquem) pello, 3; expello, āgo, 3; ejicio. —The laws condemn wicked men to be banished. Sceleratos leges exilio affici volunt. Cic.—Simply, to drive away, q. v. ābīgo, pello, dēpello.
to be banished. Exīlo, 1; eo in exilium, proficiscor in exilium, vivo in exilio, sum in exilio.
a banished man. Exul, extorris, often c. *abl.* of the country, &c.
a banisher. Exterminātor, expulsor.
banishment. Exīlium, rēlēgatio, ejectio.—All wicked men are exiles, even if they have not actually gone into banishment. Omnes scelerati exules sunt, etiam si solum non mutārunt. Cic.—They have gone into banishment. Exīlii causā solum vertere. Cic.
banisters. Clāthri. Plin.
a bank (of a river). Ripa.—Of earth, &c., tūmulus, agger (only artificial). —A bank of oars, ordo remorum.—For money, mensa; i. e. a banker's stall, taberna argentaria. Liv.
living on the bank. Making its nest on the bank. Ripārius. Plin.
to bank up, i. e. heap up. Accūmulo, 1; aggero, 1. Curt.
a banker. Mensārius, argentārius.
a bankrupt. Dēcoctor.
to become a bankrupt. Dēcōquo, 3.—As the cities were bankrupt. Cum solvendo civitates non essent. Cic.

a banker. Vexillum, signum.

a banquet. Convivium, epulum, epulæ, *pl.*, cœna, dapis, usu., and in prose always, in *pl.*, cœna.—The act of banqueting, epulatio.

to banquet. Epulor, 1; convivor, 1.—To banquet upon, *i. e.* eat, *q. v.* edo, *irr.*, cœmedo, vescor, 3.

of a banquet. Epularis, convivalis.

a banqueter. Conviva.—*See* guest.—One who gives a banquet. Convivator, hospes.

to banter. Ludo, 3; jocos, 1.

bantering. Jocus, in *pl.*, -ca, *nov.*—*See* wit.—Pleasant bantering, festivitas.

fond of bantering. Jocosus, jocularis.—In a pleasant manner, festivus. in a bantering manner. Jocosæ, joculārīter (Plin.), festive.

a bar. Vectis, claustrum, lit. and metaph. as an obstacle, obex, icis, *m.*, rēpāgulum; *i. e.* hindrance, impēdimentum.—The bars of a cage, clathri.—A bar of metal, lāmīna, *sync.* lamna.—To go to the bar, become a lawyer. Forum attingo. Cic.—He went to the bar. In foro esse cœpit. Nep.—The business of the bar, *i. e.* of being a lawyer. Studia fori. Tac.

to bar, *i. e.* close (*q. v.*) with bars, or metaph. claudo, 3; obstruo, 3.—To bar his flight. Ut fugam intercludat. Cic.—The roads being barred. Obseptis itineribus. Liv.; *i. e.* to prohibit, *q. v.* vëto, 1; prohibeo.—*See* to hinder.

a barb. Hāmus.

barbarian, barbaric. Barbārus, barbāricus.

barbarism. Barbāries, fēritas.

a country inhabited by barbarians. Nations of barbarians. Barbāria, barbāries.

barbarity. Crudēlitas, immānitas.—*See* cruelty.

barbarous, in any sense. Barbārus; *i. e.* uncivilised, inhūmānus, incultus; *i. e.* cruel, ātrox, crudēlis, ævus, ferus, effērus, immānis.

barbarously. Barbāre, crudēlīter.

barbed. Of an arrow, &c. Hāmātus.

a barbel. Mullus barbātūlus. Cic.

a barber. Tonsor.—A female barber. Tonstrix (Plaut.), tonstrixūla. of a barber. Tonsorius.

a barber's shop. Tonstrīna. Plin.

a bard. Vates.—*See* poet.

bare. Nūdus, usu. *c. abl.*, sometimes *c. prep. a.*, *c. gen.* only in Sil.; *i. e.* in such phrases as the bare idea, sōlus, mērus.

barely. Vix.

to bare, *i. e.* to uncover. Dētēgo, 3; rētēgo; *i. e.* to strip bare, nūdo, 1.—*See* to strip.—Nasica laid bare his design to me. Nasica denu-davit mihi suum consilium. Liv.—*See* to disclose.

bare-faced. Impūdēns.—*See* shameless.

barefoot. Disalceātus (Suet.), nudato pede. Tib.

a bargain. Pactum, pactio.

to make a bargain. Pāciscor, 3; convēnio, 4.—A good bargain, a bad bargain.—*See* cheap, dear.

a barge. Cymba. *See* ship.

a bargeman. Nauta.—*See* sailor.

bark. Of a tree. Cortex, liber (prop. the inner bark).—A very thin bark, corticūla (Colum.); *i. e.* a boat, *q. v.* linter.

of bark, like bark. Corticeus. Plin.

covered with bark. Corticōsus (Plin.), corticātus. Colum.

to bark, *i. e.* to strip off the bark. Dēcortico, 1. Plin.

the act of barking. Dēcortīcātio. Plin.

to bark, as a dog. Lātro, 1.—To bark at, esp. metaph., allatro, oblatro, *c. dat.* or *c. acc.* Sen.

a barker. Lātrātor.

a bark, or barking. Lātrātus, 4.

barley. Hordeum.

of barley. Hordeaceus (Plin.), hordearius (of men living on barley). Plin.

barm. Fermentum. Plin.—See leaven.

a barn. Horreum, grānārium.

a barrack. Contubernium, *prep.*, only a tent, but it is used by Tacitus for a dwelling-house, though not of soldiers.

a barrel. Cādus, dōlium.

barren. Stērlis.—See unfruitful.

to become or to be barren. Stērilesco, 3; no perf. Plin.

barrenness. Stērlītas.

a barricade. Septum.

to barricade. Sēpio, 4; obsepio, munio, 4; claudo, 3.

a barrier. Claustrum, ōbex; i. e. the starting-place on a race-course, career.

a barrister. Consultus, jurisconsultus, causidicus.—See pleader.

a barrow, i. e. mound, tūmulus.

to barter, i. e. exchange, q. v. mūto, 1; permuto; i. e. sell, q. v. vendo.

base. Turpis, infāmis, inhōnestus, prōbrōsus; i. e. low-born, hūmilis, obscurus.

basely. Turpīter, inhoneste.

baseness. Turpītudo, infāmia.

the base, i. e. bottom, foundation, q. v. bāsis, fundāmentum.—The pedestal of a column, stȳlōbātes.—The foot of a mountain, rādex, usu. in *pl.*

bashful. Vērēcundus, pūdens, pūdbundus, mōdestus.

bashfully. Vērēcunde, pūdenter, modeste.

bashfulness. Vērēcundia, pūdor, mōdestia.

to be bashful. Vēreor. Plaut.

basil. Ōcimum. Plin.

a basilisk.—See serpent.

a basin. Alveus, pelvis. Plin.—A natural basin, in a harbour, &c., sīnus, 4.—Of a fountain, crātēr. Plin.

basis. Bāsis, fundāmentum.

to bask. ~Aprīcor, 1.—To bask by the fire. Igni calesco. Cic.—Ad focum sedeo. Cic.

the act of basking. ~Aprīcatio.

a basket. Corbis, cālkhūs, sirpīcula, fiscina, fiscella, cista.

bastard. Nōthus.

bastinado. The punishment. Fustuarium.

bastinadoed. Mulcatus clavis et fustibus. Cic.—See to beat.

a bastion. Prōpugnāculum.

a bat. Vespertilio. Plin.

to bate. I will bate something of my rights. De meo jure decedam. Cic.—See to abate.

a bath. Balneum, balneæ, *pl.*—Hot baths, natural or artificial, thermæ.—A little bath, balneolæ, *pl.*, balneolum. Sen.

of or belonging to a bath. Balnearius.

the keeper of a bath. Balneātor (*fem.* balneatrix). Petron.

to bathe, *trans.* lāvo, 1; ābluo, 3.—*Intrans.* lāvor, and lavo (in which case *me* is probably understood), ābluo *me*. Virg.

bathing. Lāvatio.

bating, i. e. except, q. v. prætor.

a battalion. Cohors.

to batten, i. e. to grow fat. Pinguesco, 3 (no perf.).

to batter. Ferio, 4 (no perf.); percütio, 3; pulso, 1.—To batter down, prōruo, 3; dējicio, 3.—See to beat.

a battering-ram. Aries, *gen.* arietis, *trisyll.*

belonging to a battering-ram. Arietarius.

a battle. Prælium, pugna, certāmen, dimicatio.—Line of battle,

battle array, *acies*.—A pitched battle, *justum proelium*. Liv.—And he never could bring them to battle. *Neque unquam ad manum accedere licebat*. Nep.—The citizens whom we have lost fell in battle. *Quos cives amissimus eos Martis vis perculit*. Cic.—It was a drawn battle. *Æquo Marte pugnatum est*. Liv.—So equato Marte, incerto Marte.—He advanced with his army in battle array. *Quadrato agmine incessit*.—He draws up his troops in line of battle. *Acie[m] instruit*. Cæs.—*Acie[m] instituit*. Cæs.—*Acie[m] disponit, acie[m] componit*. Tac.—He offered battle. *Acie[m] ostendit*. Liv.—*See* to challenge.—There was a dispute whether they should shelter themselves behind the walls, or give battle. *Contentio fuit utrum mœnibus se defenderent, an acie decernerent*.

a battle-axe. *Sécûris, bipennis*.

armed with a battle-axe. *Sécûrifer, securiger, bipennifer*.

a battlement. *Pinna*.

baubles. *Nugæ*.

to bawl. *Clāmo, 1; vōciferor, 1*.—To bawl out repeatedly, *clāmfo*.

a bawler. *Clāmātor*.

a bawling. *Clāmor, vōciferatio*.

bawling, full of, resounding with bawlings. *Clāmōsus*.

a bay, in the sea. *Sînus, 4*.

a bay tree. *Laurus, 4; laurea*.

a grove of bay trees. *Lauretum*. Plin.

of a bay tree. *Laureus*.

wearing bays, a crown of bay leaves, &c. *Lauriger, laurifer, lauricōmus*.

bay, the colour. *Spādix, badius*.

to keep at bay. *Arceo, 2; prōpulso, 1*.—*See* to check.

to bay, *i. e.* to bark at. *Lātro, 1; allatro, oblatro*.

to be. *Sum, existo, 3*.—*Existo*, however, is not a complete synonym for *sum*. It cannot be used of a thing which merely is, unless it is also apparent. One cannot say, It is foolish, *stultum existit*; it is found rather in such sentences as, He was (he showed himself to be) of such a disposition towards the commonwealth as a man of consular rank should be. *Animo extitit in rempublicam consulari*. Cic.—I am afraid of being (of appearing to be) rather cruel to him. *Timeo ne in eum existam crudelior*. Cic.—If there had been any good faith in the king. *Si extitisset in rege fides*. Cic.—In some senses *versor* is used, especially of places and employments and any permanent condition.—It is before my eyes day and night. *Mihi ante oculos noctes diesque versatur*. Cic.—Nor will it be possible for me to be among them without disgrace. *Nec versari inter eos sine dedecore potero*. Cic.—The people of Minturnæ are in the enjoyment of eternal glory. *Minturnenses in eternâ laude versantur*. Cic.—The matters themselves are very easily understood. *Ipse res in perfacili cognitione versantur*. Cic.—As is often the case. *Ut fit*. Liv.—The fact is so. *Ita profecto res se habet*. Cic.

to be at. *Adsum*.—To be away, *absum*.—To be in, *insum*.

beach. *Littus, ora, *acta*.

a beacon. *Fax*.

a bead. *Glōbûlus*. Plin.

a beadle. *Viātor*.

a beak. *Rostrum*.

furnished with a beak. *Rostratus*.

a beam (of wood). *Trabs, tignum, tīgillum*.—A small beam, *trâbêcula*.—A weaver's beam, *jūgum*.—A space between beams, *intertignium*.

a beam (of light). *Rādus, jubar*.

to beam. *Rādio, 1; fulgeo, 2; refulgeo*.—*See* to shine.

beaming. *Clārus, cōruscus*.—*See* bright.

a bean. *Fāba*.—A kidney bean, *phāsêlus* (Virg.), *phaseolus*. Plin.

- to bear, *i. e.* to carry. *Féro, irr., porto, 1; gëro, 3; gesto, 1; sustineo, 2.*
- to bear, *i. e.* to suffer, to endure. *Fëro, pätior, 3; perpëtiri, sustineo, tölëro, 1.*
- to bear, *i. e.* to bring forth. *Pärio, 3; partürio, 3 (no perf.); ëdo, 3; gënëro, 1; prögenero.*
- to bear off, *i. e.* take away. *Anfëro.*—Glory, booty, &c., *rëporto.*
- to bear out (make good a boast, &c.), *præsto, 1.*
- to bear up, *i. e.* support. *Sustineo, sustento, 1; fulcio, 4.*
- to bear upon, *i. e.* lean upon. *Nitor, 3; innitor.*—*See lean.*
- to bear witness (*see witness*). *Testor, 1.*
- to bear away, *i. e.* depart, *q. r.* *Dëcëdo, 3; absëdo, rëcedo, absisto.*
- to bear towards, *i. e.* approach, *q. v.* *Ädeo, 4; accëdo, 3; pëto, 3.*
- to bear down. By clamour, by annoyance, &c., *opprimo, 3.*—I entreat that I may not be borne down by unpopularity. *Ne invidiä confligrem deprecor. Liv.*
- to bear oneself, *i. e.* behave, *q. v.*—They bear themselves very honourably. *Valde honeste se gerunt. Cic.*—Anger will not bear delay. *Non capit ira moram. Ov.*—The state could not bear his madness. *Capere ejus amentiam civitas non poterat. Cic.*—For Meneclides bore the imputation of being an adulterer. *Habebat enim Meneclides suspicionem adulterii. Nep.*—These things bear no comparison. *Hæc comparationem non habent. Cic.*—Prosperity which no one was less able to bear. *Secundæ res quarum nemo intolerantior fuit. Liv.*
- a bear. *Ursus (fem. ursa).*—The bear (the constellation), *Ursa, arctos.*
- the great bear. *Hëlfce.*—The little bear, *Cynösüre.*
- of a bear. *Ursinus. Plin.*
- a beard. *Barba.*—The beard of corn, *ärista.*
- bearded. *Barbätus, barbiger.*
- beardless. *Imberbis.*
- to beard. *Obsisto, 3; rësisto.*—*See to resist.*
- a bearer. *Vector, lätor. Suet.*—The bearer of a letter (if a servant), *täbellarius.*
- the bearinga. Of a question, *rätio.*—Of a place, *situs, 4.*
- a beast. *Bestia* (used generally, but prop. a wild beast), *pëcus, üdis, bellua* (used only of large beasts).—A little beast, *bestiola.*—A beast of burden, *jumentum.*—A wild beast, *fëra.*
- of, or like a beast. *Fërinus, belluinus. Gell.*
- to beat, *i. e.* strike, *q. v.* *Percütio, 3; fërio, 4 (no perf.); pulso, 1; tundo, 3; contundo, cædo, 3; verbëro 1; plango, 3 (esp. of beating the breast in grief).*
- To beat, *i. e.* to surpass. *Præsto, 1; süpëro, 1; vinco, 3.*
- To beat, *i. e.* to defeat, *q. v.* *Vinco, dëvinco, supero.*
- To beat (with its wings as a bird). *Plaudo, 3.*
- To beat against. As the sea. *Illido, 3; obstrëpo, 3 (lit. to roar against, Hor.).*—The wave beats against the shore with vast noise. *In litus se maximo cum sono fluctus illidit. Quint.*—*Scopulis impingitur sequor. Sal.*
- To beat back so as to cause to rebound, to reflect. *Räpercütio, räfërio.*—Enemies, &c., *pello, 3; rëpello, dëpello.*
- To beat down. *Dëfcio, 3; pröruo, 3; sterno, 3; prosterno.*—To the ground, *affligo, 3.*
- To beat out. Metals. *Excüdo, 3; pröcúdo.*—To beat out brass into thin plates. *Æs in laminas tenuare. Plin.*
- The drums beat to arms. *Ad arma conclamatur. Cæs.*—He orders them to surprise the enemy and to beat up his quarters. His imperat ut . . . castra de improviso adorianur atque oppugnent. *Cæs.*—*See to attack.*
- to beat, *intrans.* As the heart, &c. *Mico, 1; palpito, 1.*

beaten, esp. by legal sentence. *Mulcātus*.—Of a road, an argument, &c., *trītus*.—A beaten road. *Via frequens*. *Ov.*

to be beaten, *i. e.* scourged. *Vāpūlo*, *l.*

one who is often, or who deserves to be beaten. *Verbēro*.

a beater. *Percussor* (generally used, however, for an assassin), *pulsātor*.

Val. Flac.—A gold-beater, *bracteātor*, *bracteārius* (both late words).

a beating. *Verbērātio*, *percussio* ; *i. e.* blows, *q. r.* *Plāgæ*, *verbēra*, *pl.*

A beating with a cudgel, *fustuārium*.—The beating of the heart, &c., *palpitātio*.

beatific, beatitude, &c. *See* happy, happiness, &c.

a beaver. *Fīber* (*Plin.*), *castor*. *Juv.*—The beaver of a helmet, *bucula*.

of a beaver. *Fībrīnus* (*Plin.*), *castōreus*. *Plin.*

beautiful. *Pulcher*, *formōsus*, *vēnustus*, *spēciosus*, *spēctābilis*.—Of inanimate things, *splendīdus*.—Of a day, or sky, *clārus*, *pūrus*, *sērēnus*.

—Of a speech, &c., *ēgrēgius*.—Of a place, *āmōnus*, *jūcundus*.

beautifully. *Pulchre*, *bēne*, *optīme*, *ēgrēgie*.

to beautify. *Orno*, *l* ; *exorno*, *dēcōro*, *l.*—*See* to adorn.

beauty. *Pulchrītūdo*, *forma*, *vēnustas*, *dēcor*, *spēcies*, *nītor* (also of language), *splendor* (of a flower, eloquence, &c. ; not of a person).

to becalm. The vessels were suddenly so becalmed as to be unable to move. *Tanta subito malacia et tranquillitas extitit ut loco movere non possent (naves)*. *Cic.*

because. *Quia* (sometimes *propterea quia*, *Cic.*), *quod*. (*See* *Lat. Gr.* § 140.)—In negat. sentences, *non quo*, *c. subj.* is sometimes used for *non quod*.—Not because I think that you are ignorant of those things, but because, perhaps, from being perplexed by sorrow, you may not sufficiently see their force. *Non quo ea te fugere existimem, sed quod forsitan dolore impeditus minus ea perspicias*. *Cic.*—**Because** I have wearied you with a longer speech than I intended. *Pro eo quod pluribus verbis vos quam volui fatigari*. *Liv.*—I do not venture to blame that, not because I do not myself disagree with it. *Id reprehendere non audeo, non quin ab eo ipse dissentiam*. *Cic.*

because of. *On account of*. *Propter*. *Ob*.—And he could not speak because of his grief. *Nec loqui præ mœrore potuit*. *Cic.*—*See* *for*.

beck. *Nūtus*, *4*.

to beckon. *Nuto*, *l* ; *innuo*, *3* ; *manibus significo*. *Cæs.*

to become, *i. e.* to be. *Fīo*.—What will become of him ? *Quid illo fiet !* *Cic.*—What will become of me ? *Quid mihi fiet !* *Ov.*—He had become (*i. e.* turned out) a perfect Epicurean. *Perfectus Epicureus evaserat*. *Cic.*

to become, *i. e.* be becoming to. *Dēceo*.

it becomes. It is becoming, *impers*. *Dēcet*, *expēdit*, *4* ; *convēnit*, *4* ; *oportet*.—It does not become me to act so as to seem careless. *Non est meum committere ut negligens videar*. *Cic.*

becoming. *Dēcens*, *dēcōrus*.—*See* *suitable*.

becomingly. *Dēcenter*, *dēcōre*.

becomingness. *Dēcōr*.

a bed. *Lectus*, *dimin.* *lectūlus*, *cūbile*, *tōrus*, *†strātum*.—The marriage bed, *thālāmus* (used poet. of any bed).—A humble bed, *grābātus*.—A horse's bed, *strāmentum*, *usu.* in *pl.*—Let us place him on a feather bed. *Collocemus in culcitā plumēa*. *Cic.*—He orders his bed to be made. *Lectum sterni jubet*. *Cic.*—I go to bed. *Dormitum eo*. *Hor.*—When they are gone to bed. *Ubi jam thalamis se composuere*. *Virg.*—When he was in bed. *Cum iste cubaret*. *Cic.*

the bed. Of a river. *Alveus*.

a bed. In a garden. *Area*, *āreōla*. *Plin.*

a bed-chamber. *Cūbiculum*, *thālāmus*.

- a bed-curtain. *Siparium*.
 bedclothes. *Stragulum, tōral*.
 a bedstead. *Sponda*.
 to bedaub. *Lino, 3; illino, fædo, 1*.
 to bedeck. *Orno, 1; exorno, dēcōro*.—See to adorn.
 to bedew. *Irrōro, 1; rigo, 1; irrigo, mādēfācio, 3*.
 to bedim. *Obscuro, 1*.
 a bee. *Apis*.—A swarm of bees, *exāmen*.
 a beehive. *Alveāre, alveus*.
 a bee-eater. *Mērops*.
 a bee keeper. *Āpiarius. Plin.*
 a beech. *Fāgus*.
 beechen. *Fāgineus, fāginus, fāgeus. Plin.*
 beef. *Būbula. Plaut.*
 beer. *Cervisia. Plin.*
 beetroot. *Bēta*.
 of beet. *Betaceus. Varr.*
 a beetle. *Scārābæus*.—A paviour's instrument, *pavicula*.
 to befall. *Evēnio, 4; contingo, 3* (when not of things indifferent, oftener of good than evil); *accido, 3* (oftener of evil than good); *incurro, 3*. (c. in and acc. of the person whom); *incido, c. in and acc.*
 to befit. *Convēnio, 4*.—See to become.
 befitting. *Aptus, idoneus*.—See becoming, fit.
 before, *prep.* Of time and place, ante.—Of place, *pro, præ* (only before persons); *i. e.* in preference to, *præ*.—In the presence of, *cōram*.—To speak before the people. *Loqui apud populum. Cic.*
 before, *adv., i. e., formerly, q. v.* Ante, antea, antehac, prius, olim, quondam; *i. e.* before that, antequam, priusquam.—Before I read your letter. *Antequam tuas legi litteras*.—These words are often disjoined, as,—Nor did they halt in their flight before they reached the Rhine. *Neque prius fugere destiterunt quam ad flumen Rhenum pervenerunt. Cæs.*
 the day before. *Pridie*.
 to go before. *Anteeo, 4; præcedo, 3; prægrēdior, 4*.—So as to outstrip, arrive first, &c., *antēcedo, antēvēnio, 4; prævēnio*.
 to learn before. *Prædisco, 3*.
 to run before. *Præcurro, 3*.
 to say before. *Antidico, 3; prædico. Plin.*
 to be beforehand with. *Antēverto, 3*.—See anticipate.—The Fidenates resolve to be beforehand in making war upon them before their power arrived at the height which it was plain it would attain. *Fidenates priusquam tantum roboris esset, quantum futurum apparebat, occupant bellum facere. Liv.*
 before, *adj.* In time or place, *antērior*.—In time, prior (rare in respect of place).
 to be foul. *Fædo, 1*.—See foul.
 to befriend. *Adjūvo, 1; fāveo, 2*.
 to beg, *i. e.* entreat, *q. v.* *ōro, 1; obsēcō, 1; obtestor, 1* (these two words stronger than *oro*); *rōgo, 1* (weaker than *oro*) [all these words govern acc. pers.]; *pēto, 3, acc.* of the thing, *prep. a, and abl. pers.*; *acc.* of the person very rare.—As a beggar, *mendico, 1; emendico. Suet.*—To beg for (entreat) and obtain, *impētro, 1; exoro, dēprēcōr, 1*.—To prevail upon by begging, *exōro*.—To beg a person off. *Veniam impetrare. Liv.*—To beg that a thing may not be, *dēprēcōr, c. ne and subj., or c. acc.*—I only beg that it may not injure me. *Ne obsit tantum deprecōr. Liv.*
 to beget. *Gigno, 3* (also metaph.); *prōgigno, gēnēro, 1; prōgenero, creō, metaph.; i. e.* to produce, to cause, *pārio, 3*.
 a beggar. *Mendicus*.
 to beggar. *Nūdo, 1; exhaurio, 4*.

beggary, *i. e.* the condition of a beggar. *Mendicitas*; *i. e.* want, poverty, *q. v.* *ēgestas*.

obtained by begging. *Mendicātus*.

beggarly. *Inops*, *ēgēnus*; *i. e.* mean, *viliis*.

to begin. *Cœpi* (*def.*), *incipio*, 3; *ordior*, 4 (*esp. of speaking, writing, &c.*); *exordior*, *inchœo*, 1 (not a very common word); *aggrēdior*, 3 (*rarely c. infn.*); *instituo*, 3.—For every discussion ought to begin with a definition. *Omnis enim disputatio debet a definitione proficiaci*. *Cic.*

a beginner. *Inceptor* (*Ter.*); *i. e.* a novice, *tiro*.

a beginning. *Initium*, *principium*, *exordium*, *primordia*, *pl.*—Of an undertaking, *cœptum*, *inceptum*, *inceptio* (*rare*), *orsum*, in *pl.*, **orsus*, 4.—Of a career, *rūdimentum* (*oftenest in pl.*).—To make a beginning. *Initium sumo*, *initium facio*. *Cic.*—We made a bad beginning. *Male posuimus initia*. *Cic.*—At the beginning of the summer. *Ineunte æstate*. *Cic.*—So *primo vere*. *Cæs.*—The beginning of his youthful reign. *Rudimentum primum puerilis regni*. *Liv.*

begone. *Abi*.

begrimmed. *Fœdus*.

to beguile. *Fallo*, 3.—*See to deceive*.

behalf. This I dare affirm on behalf of myself and of my ancestors. *Illud pro me majoribusque meis contendere ausim*. *Liv.*—They congratulated me on your behalf. *Mihi tuo nomine gratulabantur*. *Cic.*—*See sake*.

to behave. *Versor*, 1.—Nature teaches us not to be indifferent how we behave to men. *Natura docet non negligere quemadmodum nos adversus homines geramus*. *Cic.*—In which office he behaved in such a manner. *Quo in munere ita se tractavit*. *Cic.*—I will not behave to him as if he were consul. *Non tractabo ut consulem*. *Cic.*—It is the part of a great man to behave in such a manner. *Per magni hominis est sic se adhibere*. *Cic.*—I beg and entreat you to compose yourself and behave like a man. *Rogo atque oro te colligas virumque præbeas*. *Cic.*

behaviour. Ordinary behaviour. *Consuetúdo*, *ratio*, *disciplina*.

to behead. *Securi percutio* (*Liv.*), *dēcollo*. *Suet.*

behind, *prep.*, *post*, *adv.* and *prep.*, *pōne*, *rētro* (*rare in this sense*).—He orders him to attack the enemy behind. *A tergo hostes adoriri jubet*. *Cæs.*—With his hands behind his back. *Manibus ad terguni rejectis*. *Cic.*—He who disparages his friend behind his back. *Absentem qui rodit amicum*. *Hor.*

behind, *adj.* *Postērior*.—For what has he remaining behind? *Quid enim est huic reliqui?* *Cic.*—And they were not much behind our men in valour. *Neque multum cedebant virtuti nostris*. *Cæs.*—(He said) that he would never be behindhand in any duty. *Se nullo usquam cessaturum officio*. *Liv.*

to behold. *Vīdeo*, 2; *aspīcio*, 3; *conspīcio*, *specto*, 1.—*See to see*.

behold. *En*, *ecce*.

beholden, *i. e.* obliged. *Beholden* for great kindness. *Maximis beneficii vinculis obstrictus*. *Cic.*—So *beneficio devinctus*. *Cic.*

a beholder. *Spectātor*, *fem.* *spectātrix*.

it behoves. *Oporet*, *dēcet*.

being, *i. e.* existence, *vita*, a being; *i. e.* an existing creature, *animal*.—We live (and move) and have our being, *sumus*, *existimus*.

to belch. *Ructo*, 1; *ēructo*.

belching. *Ructus*, 4.

to beleague. *Obsīdeo*, 2.—*See to besiege*.

to belie, *i. e.* to calumniate, *q. v.* *cālumnier*, 1.—I will not belie your (good) opinion of me. *Non fallam opinionem tuam*. *Cic.*

belief. *Fīdes*; *i. e.* opinion, *ōpinio*.—Of something future, *expectatio*.—Things beyond belief, *majora fide*.

easy of belief. Crēdūlus.

hard of belief. Incredulus.

to believe. Crēdo, 3, c. *dat.*—To believe confidently, confido.—*See* to be convinced.—If we may believe . . . Si qua fides, c. *dat.* Ov.

—As you told me, though I could hardly believe you. Ut tu mihi fere diffidenti prædicabas. Cic.—(So great was the alarm) that C. Volusenus could not make them believe that Cæsar was at hand with his army undiminished. Ut Volusenus fidem non faceret adesse cum incolumi Cæsarem exercitū. Cæsa.

a bell. Tinnābūlum. Plin.

to bellow. Mūgio, 4.—*See* to roar.

a bellowing. Mūgitus.

bellows. Follis.

a belly. Venter, alvus, *ūtērus.

to belong to, be the property of, or the duty of. Sum, c. *gen.* But in the case of the personal pronouns the possessive is used; i. e. it belongs to me, meum est; not est mei; i. e. to concern, q. v. attineo, 2; pertineo, specto, 1, all three c. *ad.*—To which fleet they themselves belonged. Cujus ipsi classis erant. Liv.—Cities which belong to the Roman people by ties of blood. Civitates quæ cognatione populi Romani nomen attingunt. Cic.

beloved. Amātus, dilectus, cārus. *See* dear.

below, *prep.* In position, sub, subter.—In every sense, infra.—*See* under.

below, *adv.* Infra, subter. Lucr.—After a verb of motion to, deorsum (not poet.).

below, *adj.* Positively, infērus, infernus (only of the shades below, the Gods below, &c.).—Relatively, infērior.—In point of consideration, mīnor, vilior; as a soldier below you, tibi miles impar. Hor.

to be below. Subsum, subjāceo, 2.

to place below. Suppōno, 3; subjicio, 3.

a belt. Balteus (esp. military), cingūlum, zōna (not mil., esp. a woman's girdle).—To put on a belt, cingor, 3; cingo me, accingor, accingo me.

to bemoan. Plōro, 1.—*See* to lament.

a bench. Scannum, subsellium.—A bench for rowers, transtrum, jūgum.—The bench on which the judges sit, tribūnal.—The bench, i. e. the body of judges, jūdicium, consilium.—He pronounces formally from the bench. Palam de sellā ac tribunali pronuntiat. Cic.—*See* seat.

to bend, *trans.*, in any sense. Flecto, 3; inflecto, inclino, 1.—To bend so as to make crooked, curvo, 1; incurvo, obliquo, 1; torqueo, 2; intorqueo.—To bend (a bow), tendo, 3; contendo, addūco, 3; lūno, 1 (into the form of a crescent).—To bend (one's steps, course, &c.), vorto, 3; convertō.—To bend (the inclination), mōveo, 2.—To bend and humble a proud spirit. Vividum animum contundere ac deprimere. Plin.—To bend back, rētorqueo, rēflecto.—To bend aside, or down, dēflecto, dēclino (both words *trans.* and *intrans.*); submitto, esp. of bending down one's eyes, knees, &c.—To bend, *intrans.*, flector.—Do not you bend to misfortunes. Tu ne cede malis. Virg.—I bent to the tribes and entreated them. Tribubus submisi me et supplicavi. Cic.—For we ought not to bend to any danger. Neque enim decet periculo ulli submittere animum nostrum. Cic.—That those who had not sunk beneath the disaster of Cannæ should not bend under a slighter misfortune. Ne qui Cannensi ruinæ non succubuissent, ad minores calamitates animos submitterent. Liv.

to be bent (upon an object, &c.). *See* to desire.

to be bent, easy to bend. Flexilis, flexibilis, lentus (of willows, &c.), facilis (of a bow, or of a man).

a bend. Flexio, flexus, 4; flexura (Lucr.), sinus, 4; curvātūra, curvāmen.

a bending. Inflexio.

bent, *i. e.* crooked. Curvus, incurvus.

Bending under weight of years. *Ætate gravior.* Liv.

Bent back. Rêcurvus.

Bending forward. Of a thing, *prôcurvus*.—Of a person, *prônus*.

beneath. *See* below.

benediction. Benedictio (only in Christian writers).

to be a benefactor to. Bênfâcio, 3.—To be a benefactor to the republic. De republicâ bene mereri. Cic.—*See* benefit.

beneficence. Beneficentia, bônitas.

beneficent. Bênficus.

beneficial. Utîlis, sâlûtâria.—Those actions are the most beneficial which are the most virtuous. Ea maxime conducunt, quæ sunt rectissima. Cic.—*See* advantageous.

to be beneficial to. Adjûro, 1.—*See* to assist.

beneficially. Utîliter.

a benefit. Bênficium, benefactum.—To confer benefits upon, beneficiis afficere, beneficiis ornare, *c. acc.* pera, and in pass. of the person, affici, ornari beneficiis. Cic.—This great benefit has been bestowed on me by Quintus. Hoc summum beneficium Quinto debeo. Cic.—Though there be no benefit to be derived from friendship. Etiam si nulla sit ex amicitia utilitas. Cic.—He said that you had conferred great benefits on the Roman people. Dixit te bene meritum esse de populi Romani nomine. Cic.—In conferring and receiving benefits. In dandis recipiendisque meritis. Cic.—He has conferred great benefits on me, not such as he was in the least bound to confer, but gratuitous kindnesses. Magna ejus sunt in me, non dico officia, sed merita.—That is the greatest benefit to be derived from riches. Is est pecuniæ maximus fructus. Cic.

to benefit, *trans.* Bênfâcio, 3; jûvo, 1; adjuvo.—He thought that he had greatly benefited him. Optime eum de se meritum judicabat. Cic.

to benefit, *intrans.*, *i. e.* to derive benefit. Adjûvor, 1.—Both we and you shall benefit greatly and lastingly. Fructus uberes diu tu nosque capietis. Cic.—Moreover it was plain that the Romans were benefited by their arrival. Quinetiam bono fuisse Romanis eorum adventum constabat. Liv.

benevolence. Bênevôlentia, bônitas, bônignitas.

benevolent. Bênevôlus, *comp.* -entior, bônus, bônignus.

benovently. Bênevôle, bônigue.

benign. Bênignus, hûmânus. *See* courteous.

benignity. Bênignitas, hûmânitas.

bent. The bent of one's natural inclinations or disposition. Indôles (Cic. uses indoles virtutis, and indoles ad virtutem), ingênium.—An acquired bent, inclinatio.—*See* disposition.

to benumb. Their hearts are benumbed. Pectora torpor habet.—*See* numbness.

benumbed. Torpîdus, torpens.

to be benumbed. Torpeo, torpesco, 3; obtorpesco.

to bequeath. Lêgo, 1; relinquo, 3, very often testamento relinquo, also testamento lego.

a bequest. Lêgâtum.

to bereave. Orbo, 1.—*See* to deprive.

bereavement. Amissio, privâtio.

one who bereaves. Orbâtor.

bereft. Orbûs, orbatus.—The senate bereft of all human aid. Inops humani auxilii senatus. Liv.—*See* destitute.

a berry. Bacca.—An ivy berry, or bunch of ivy berries, corymbus.

bearing berries. Baccifer.—Wearing wreathes of ivy berries, corymbifer.

a beryl. Beryllus, *acc. um* and *ön*.

to beseech. Oro, 1; obsecro, 1 (not used in poet.), obtestor, 1.

to besem. Dēceo, 2.—*See* to become.

to beset. Circumsto, 1; circumsisto, 3 (neither in pass.), circumsēdeo, 3; circumdo, 1.

beside, besides, *prep., i. e.* by the side of. Apud, juxta (*see* near); *i. e.* in addition to, præter.—Besides this, ad hoc, ad hæc (Cic., Liv.); *i. e.* except, præter.—Beside oneself, amens.—Beside oneself for joy, impotens lætitiæ. Liv.—If they conquer they are beside themselves with joy. Si vincunt efferunt se lætitiâ. Cic.—Besides, I love his father. Accedit quod patrem amo. Cic.—And besides this the soldiers cried out. Accessit eo ut milites conclamarent. Cic.—I am afraid that I am not beside the mark in my guess. Vereor ne nihil conjecturâ aberrem. Cic.

besides, *adv.* Præterea, porro; insuper, *super; *i. e.* in the next place, deinde.—Besides all this, *i. e.* in the last place, denique.—Besides that, except that, præterquam.—*See* moreover.

to besiege. Obsideo, 2; circumsēdeo, oppugno, 1, *c. acc.*—*See* siege, blockade.

a besieger. Obsessor.

to besmear. Lino, 3.—*See* to smear.

besotted. Hæbes.

to bespatter. Spargo, 3; conspergo, inspergo.

to bespeak, *i. e.* order beforehand. Præinando, 1.—I now bespeak your good offices in the whole affair. Nunc tibi omnem rem atque causam commendo. Cic.—I am very anxious to bespeak your good will for Glaucôn. Tibi Glaucônem diligentissime commendo. Cic.

best. Optimus, præstantissimus.—*See* good.—But I would do my best. Facerem tamen ut possem. Cic.—I did my best. Nihil prætermisi quantum facere enitque potui, quin . . . *c. subj.* Cic.—I will do my best to . . . Quantum potero efficiam, ut . . . Cic.—They who do their best to defend these things. Hæc qui pro virili parte defendant. Cic.—In numbers the Volsci had a little the best of it. Multitudine aliquantum Volsci superabant. Liv.—Then at last we got the best of it. Dein nobis pro meliore fuit (pugna, *sc.*). Tac.

best, *adv.* Optime.

bestial. Férinus.

to bestir oneself. Lähöro, 1.—*See* to exert.

to bestow. Do, 1; dōno, 1; præbeo, 2.—*See* to give.—To bestow pains, operam insumo. Liv.—He bestowed a few days on repairing the fleet. Paucos dies insumsit reficiendæ classi. Tac.—They will not be so senseless as to bestow labour, and pains, and money on those objects. Non erunt tam amentes ut operam, curam, pecuniam impendant in eas res. Cic.

bestowal, *i. e.* the act of giving. Donatio.

a bet, *i. e.* the amount betted. Pignus.—They are ready to lay any bet that it is Sabine. Quovis Sabinum pignore esse contendunt. Cat.—On the other hand the secretary offered to lay any bet that there was not a letter wrong any where. Contra librarius in quodvis pignus vocabat nî in unâ uspiam literâ delictum esset. Gell.

to bet. Spondeo.—Who will bet a thousand pieces that this is not so? Nî hoc ita est quis spondet mille nummum? Gell.

to betink oneself. Cōgito, 1.—*See* to think, to recollect.

to betide. Evēnio, 4.—*See* to happen.

betimes. Mātūrē.—Betimes in the morning, mănē.—*See* morning.

to betoken. Portendo, 3; signífico, 1; præmonstro, 1.

a betokening. Significatio.

to betray, *i. e.* deliver up treacherously. Prōdo, 3 (in every sense); *i. e.* divulge, enuntio, prōféro, irr.; *i. e.* show (such and such a feel-

- ing), ostendo, 3.—Fear betrays an ignoble spirit. *Degeneres animos timor arguit. Virg.*—To betray the cause of one's client. *Prævaricor, 1.*—He was saved by the mutual treachery of the parties themselves, who betrayed the conspiracy. *Ipsorum inter se fraude consensum indicantium servatus erat. Liv.*
- a betrayal. *Prödtio.*—Of a secret, &c., enuntiatio.—Of a client's cause, *prævaricatio.*—The arranger [with the enemy] of the betrayal [of the city]. *Conciliator proditionis. Liv.*
- a betrayer. *Prödtor.*—Of a client, *prævaricator.*
- to betroth. *Spondeo, 2; despondeo.*
- a betrothal. *Sponsalia, pl., 3rd decl.*
- better. *Mélior, præstantior.*—See good.—She shall think better of it. *Consilia in melius referet. Virg.*—They saw that they were better off. *Meliore conditione se uti videbant. Cæs.*
- better, *adv.* *Mélius; i. e. more preferably, pütius, sätius.*
- to be better. To do so and so. *Præsto, 1.*—See to excel.—To be better in health, *convalesco.*—See to recover.—To get the better of.—See to conquer.
- to better, *i. e. improve (one's fortune, &c.).* *Augeo.*
- between. *Inter.* There is a quarrel between you and me. *Tecum mihi discordia est. Hor.*—If there were not a quarrel between me and that woman's husband. *Nisi intercederent mihi inimicitiae cum istius mulieris viro. Cic.*—The spot which lies between the throat and the top of the arm. *Qui locus est medius juguli summique lacerti. Ov.*
- to be between. *Intersum, interjaceo, 2.*
- to place between. *Interjicio, 3; interpöno, 3.*
- beverage. *Pötus, 4.*
- a bevy. *Grex, grëgis, m., turba.*—See crowd.
- to bewail. *Plöro, 1; plango, 3; lämentor; döleo, 2; lügeo, 2.*
- bewailing. *Lämentatio; plörätus, 4; ülülätus, 4.*
- to beware. *Cäveo, c. ne and subj., as, Beware of giving . . . Cave ne des . . . Cic.; and ne is often omitted, as, Beware of pardoning. Cave ignoscas. Cic.—C. acc. of the object, as, To beware of all things. Cavere omnia. Cic.—Sometimes c. a and abl., as, To beware of a profligate and wicked man. Cavere ab homine impuro et nefario. Cic.—We must beware of letting kindness stand in our way. Videntum est ne obsit benignitas. Cic.*
- to beware beforehand. *Præcäveo.*
- to bewilder. *Sollícito, 1.*—To be bewildered, *häreo, 2; häsito, 1.*
- bewilderment. *Dubitatio, häsitatio.*
- bewildered. *Sollícitus, incertus, dübius.*
- to bewitch. *Fascino, 1.*—So as to remove from its place, *excanto, 1.*—Metaph. by attractions, &c., *allicio, 3; irrëtio, 4.*
- beyond, *prep.* *Ultra, trans (only of place).*—Beyond reason, *præter modum.*—Beyond one's strength, *supra vires.*—*Rutilius* appears to have gone beyond all moderation. *Rutilius transisse modum videtur. Cic.*—He bound himself by an oath not to go beyond it. *Jurejurando obstrinxit se non excessurum. Tac.*—He tells him that he shall take care not to be away from the camp beyond three days. *Monet hunc daturum se operam ne longius triduo ab castris desit. Cæs.*—I look upon the character of the whole business as great and good beyond all conception. *Formam totius negotii opinione majorem melioremque video. Cic.*
- beyond, *adj.* *Ultërior.*—Things beyond belief. *Majora fide. Ov.*—To whom a charge had been given beyond his rank. *Cui curatio altior fastigio suo data esset. Liv.*
- beyond, *adv.* *Ultërius, ultra, porro.*
- bias. *Inclinatio.*
- to bias. *Inclino, 1; oftener intrans., to be biased.*
- biased towards. *Pröpensus ad. See friendly.*

to bicker. *Altercor*, 1; *rixor*, 1.

bickering. *Altercatio*, *rixa*.

to bid, *i. e.* to command. *Jūbeo*, 2, *c. acc. pers.*; *impēro*, 1, *præcipio*, *mando*, *c. dat. pers.*; when followed by a verb, oftener (*in prose*) *c. ut* and *subj.* than *c. infin.*; *i. e.* to invite, *invito*, 1; *vōco*, 1; *i. e.* to offer a price at a sale, *liceor*, 2.

a bidder (at a sale). *Licitātor*.

a bidding *Jussum*, *mandatum*, *jussus*, 4.—At a sale, *Nēstatio*.

biennial. *Biennia*.

a bier. *Fērētrum*.

bifurcated. *Bifurcus*.

big. *Magnus*, *amplus*, *spātiosus* (the two last not used of animals).—

Big with young, *grāvīdus*, *prægnans*.

one who talks big. *Magnilōquus*.

to talk big. *Glōrior*, 1; *me jacto*, 1; *magna dico*.

as big as. *Instar*, *c. gen.*

bigness, *i. e.* size (not necessarily great). *Magnitudo*, *amplitudo*.—Great size, *mōles*.

bile. *Bilia*.—Not indeed that they could move my bile. *Non illi quidem ut stomachum mihi facerent*. *Cic.*

bilious. *Biliosus*. *Cels.*

to bilk. *Fraudo*, 1; *destituo*, 3.—See to cheat.

a bill (of a bird). *Rostrum*, *os* (*oris*).

a bill, or billhook. *Falk*.—See *axe*.

a bill, or paper of accounts, any document. *Tābūla*, *tābella*.—A bill of exchange, *syngrapha*.—A bill, or proposed law, *rōgatio*, *lex*, *legis*, *f.*—You made a motion concerning me, brought in a bill, and passed it. *De me retulisti, legem promulgasti, tulisti*. *Cic.*—When he brought in a bill for distribution of lands, which however he was not grieved to see lost. *Cum legem agrariam ferret, quam tamen antiquari facile passus est*. *Cic.*—I proposed some mischievous bills. *Ego leges perniciosas rogavi*. *Cic.*—The Roman people passed a bill. *Populus Romanus legem jussit*. *Cic.*—When the day came for bringing in the bill they entreated the people to throw it out. *Cum dies venisset rogationi ferendæ populum ut antiquaret rogabant*. *Cic.*

a billet, *i. e.* a note. *Littērtūla*, **epistolium*; *i. e.* a bit of wood, *lignum*.

a billow. *Fluctus*, 4; *unda*, *gurgēs*, *æstus*, 4.

billowy. *Undosus*, *æstuōsus*.

a bin. *Arca*.

to bind, in any sense. *Vincio*, 4; *dēvincio*, *rēvincio*, *līgo*, 1; *deligo*, *illigo*, *rēlīgo* (*ligo* and these compounds not used metaph.), *restringo* (*esp. so as to confine*), *astringo*, *obstringo* (*chiefly in pass. part. and esp. by any kind of obligation*).—So *obligo*, *necto*, 3 (*esp. in a wreath, &c.*).—Although laws do not bind him. *Quanquam leges eum non tenent*. *Cic.*—I am the less bound to write. *Eo minus habeo necesse scribere*. *Cic.*—I think that I am bound to express my opinion. *Puto esse meum, quid sentiam, exponere*. *Cic.*—You are bound to do this, it is your business. *Tuum est hoc munus, tuæ partes*. *Cic.*—And this law is binding among *Quæ lex vim habet apud* *Cic.*—And nature also binds man to man. *Eademque natura hominem conciliat homini*. *Cic.*

To bind round. *Circumlīgo*.

To bind to (also simply to bind). *Alligo*, *annecto*.

To bind up (a wound, &c.). *Obligo*.

To bind together. *Colligo*, 1; *connecto*, *conjungo*, 3.

To be bound (to appear in a court of justice, &c.). *Vādor*, 1.

biped. *Bipes*.

the birch tree. *Bētulla*.

a bird. *Āvis*, *āles*, *vōlūcris*.—The young of birds, *pullus*.—You appear

- to me, Erucius, to wont to kill two birds with one stone. *Mibi videria, Eruci, unā mercede duas res assequi velle. Cic. (in an oration.)*—Nor is it my way to try and kill two birds with one stone. *Nec soleo duo parietes de eādem fideiā dealbare. Curius' letter to Cicero.*
- a birdcatcher. *Auceps.*
- a birdcatcher's trade. *Aucūpium.*
- to be a bird catcher. *Auctōpor, l.*
- belonging to a birdcatcher, or to his trade. *Aucūpātōrius.*
- birdlime. *Viscum.*
- birth, i. e. the being born. *Ortus, 4 ; i. e. the bringing forth, partus, 4.*
—Of noble birth, *clarus genere (Liv.), clarā domo natus (Nep.), claris natalibus. Tac.*—A man of the lowest birth, *infimo loco natus. Cic.*—See family.
- birthday. *Nātālis.*
- belonging to one's birthday, or birth. *Nātālīcius, nātālis.*
- to bisect. *Discindo, 3.*
- a bishop. *Episcopus. (Eccl.)*
- bishopric. *Episcopatus, 4. (Eccl.)*
- a bit. *Para, frustum.*—Part of a bridle, *q. v. frēnum, lūpātum, lūpi (only of a severe bit).*
- bit by bit. *Carptim, frustātīm. Plin.*
- a bitch.—See dog.
- to bite. *Mordeo, 2 ; rēmordeo, admordeo (the compounds chiefly poet.).*
—To bite one's nails, *ungues rodo. Hor.*
- a bite. *Morsus, 4 ; i. e. a piece bitten off, morsum.*
- biting, *adj.* *Mordax, metaph. (of words, &c.) acerbus.*
- biting, *adv.* *Mordīcus.*
- bitter, *lit. and metaph.* *Acerbus, āmārus, ācer.*
- bitterly. *Ācerbe, āmāre (Suet.), ācriter (only metaph.).*
- bitterness. *Ācerbītas, āmārītūdo (Plin.), *āmārīties, *amaror. Lucr., and perhaps Virg.*
- a bittern. *Ardeōla, asterias.*
- bitumen. *Bītūmen.*
- bituminous. *Bītūmīneus, bītūmīnātus.*
- to blab. *Vulgo, l ; divulgō, garrio.*
- inclined to blab. *Garrūlus, loquax.*
- aptness to blab. *Garrūlitas.*
- black. *Niger, āter, *nīgrans, (as a bruise) livīdus.*
- to be, or to grow black. *Nīgresco, 3 ; (as a bruise) līveo, 2.*
- a blackamoor. *Nigrīta (Plin.) [though perhaps it means only one who lives on the Niger].*
- a blackberry. *Mōrum.*
- a blackbird. *Mērūla.*
- to blacken, *metaph.* And so there arose a disgraceful contest between them, each wishing to blacken the other's character. *Itaque ibi fœdum certamen inquinandi famam alterius factum est. Liv.*
- blackness. *Nīgrītia (Plin.), nīgrītūdo (Plin.), *nīgror. Lucr.*
- a blacksmith. *Fāber.*
- a bladder. *Vēsīca.*
- a blade (of a sword). *Lamīna, syno. lamna.*—See sword.—Of an oar, *tonsa, palmīla.*—Of grass, &c., *grāmen ; scāpus, caules (Plin.),*—these two require the mention of the herb.
- a blain. *Ulcus, 3.*
- blame, i. e. fault. *Culpa, crīmen ; i. e. reproof, rēprehensio, crīmīnātio, vītūpērātio, vītūpērīum (in either sense).*—Who, being both guilty, seek to lay the blame on one another. *Qui noxii ambo, alter in alterum causam conferunt. Liv.*
- to blame. *Culpo, l ; reprehendo, 3 ; accūso, l ; arguo, 3 ; imprōbo, l ; crīmīnor, l.*—If this appears unseasonable you must blame Atticus.

Hæc si minus apta videntur, Attico assigna. Cic.—Some have been found to blame and despise this practice of eloquence. **Inventi sunt qui hanc dicendi exercitationem exagitarent atque contemnerent.**—*See* to reproach, to impute.

blameable. Culpâ dignus, culpæ obnoxius. Ov.—*See* guilty.

blameless. Inculpatus, irreprensus.—To be blameless, culpâ cæreo. —*See* innocent.

a blamer. Reprehensor.

to blanch. Dealbo, 1; candescio. Plaut.

bland. Blandus, suavis.

blandishments. Blanditiæ.

blandly. Blande, suaviter.

blank. Pûrus, vâcuus.

to look blank. Palleo.

a blanket. Stragûlum, tûral, lûdix (Juv.), lodicûla. Suet.

blasphemy. Dicta in sanctos impia verba Deos. Tib.—To blaspheme, blasphemem, blasphemous, can only be rendered by corresponding phrases.—Virgil calls Mezentius contemptor Divûm. The despiser of the Gods.

a blast. Flâtus, 4; flâmen.

to blast. Since God blasted me with his thunderbolt. Ex quo me Divûm pater atque hominum rex fulminis afflavit telis. Virg.—A person, prospects, &c. Evert, 3.—*See* to overthrow.—Reputation, inqûino, 1.—*See* to blight.

a blaze. Flamma.

to blaze.—Flâgro, 1.—To be blazed abroad, as a report, vulgor, 1.

blazing. Flammeus, flammâtus, flammans, flâgrans.

to blazon, i. e. extol. Orno, 1; exorno, cêlêbro.

to bleach. Dealbo, 1.

bleak. Algîdus.—*See* cold.

blear-eyed. Lippus.

a being blear-eyed. Lippitudo.

to be blear-eyed. Lippio.

to bleat. Bâlo, 1.

bleating. Bâlâtus, 4.

to bleed. There is no one verb in Latin, either *trans.* or *intrans.*, in this sense.—To bleed, as a surgeon. Venam aperio (Tac.), venam seco (Suet.), venam incido, 3 (Cels.); sanguinem extraho. Plin.—To bleed as one who is wounded, &c. Sanguinem fundo, effundo. Cic.

a blemish. Mâcula, lâbes.—A slight blemish, labicûla.

to blemish. Mâculo, 1; commaculo; turpo, 1; deturpo (Plin.); dê-formo, 1.

to blend. Misceo, 2; commisceo, admisceo, confundo, 3.—*See* to mingle.

to bless, i. e. to make happy. *Beo, 1.—To bless with riches, orno, or augeo divitiis; i. e. to wish happy, fausta precor, c. dat. pers.; i. e. to praise (God, &c.), laudo, 1.

blessed (of persons and events). Beâtus, fêlix.—Of events, faustus, sêcundus.—The blessed, i. e. the inhabitants of heaven, cœlites, cœlicolæ.—*See* happy.

blessedness. Fêlicitas.

a blessing, i. e. a thing to cause happiness. Bõnum.

blight. Rõbigõ.

full of blight. Rõbiginõsus. Plaut., Mart.

to blight, i. e. injure, ruin, q. v. corrumpo, 3; perdo, 3.

blind. Cæcus.—Blind of one eye, luscus.—Blind and deaf. Oculis et auribus captus. Cic.

to blind. Cæco, 1; obcæco, excæco.

to be blind, or almost blind. Cæcutio. Varr.

a blind. Transenna (a sort of Venetian blind).

to blindfold. Caput obnûbo.

blindly. Tēmēre, incaute.—*See* rashly.

blindness. Cæcitas.

to blind. Conniveo, 2.—*See* to wink.

bliss. Felicitas.

blissful. Felix.—*See* happy.

a blister (raised on the skin). Pustula (Plin.), pusula (Plin.).—Medical emplastrum. Plin.

blithe. Hilaris, lætus.

blithely. Hilariter, læte.

to bloat. Tūmēfācio, 3.—To be bloated, tūmeo, tūmesco, 3; intumesco, turgeo, 2; turgesco.

bloated. Tūmidus, turgēdus.

a block (of wood). Lignum, stipes, caudex.—Beheaded criminals were not brought to the block, but tied to a stake (pālus).—Go, lictor, bind him to the stake. I, lictor, deliga ad palum. Liv.

to block, or block up. Gates, &c. Obstruo, 3; sēpio, 4; obsepia, in-ædifico, 1.—A road, &c., interclūdo, 3; præcludo, 3.

to blockade. Obsēdeo, 2; sēpio, 4; obsepia, clando, 3.

a blockade. Obsidio, obsidium. Enn. Tac.

a blockhead. Stipes.—*See* fool.

blood. Sanguis, cruor (only when shed).—A man of noble blood. Claro genere ortus, or nobili domo natus, or antiqua stirpe ortus. Cic. Liv. Virg.—(Ariovistus had two wives), one of Noric blood. Altera Noricâ natione. Cæs.—With their blood excited by rage and anger. Efferati odio irâque. Liv. His blood being up at the danger. Ferox adversus pericula. Tac.—Ill-blood.—*See* hatred, anger.

to blood, i. e. stain with blood. Cruento, 1.

bloodless, i. e. having lost all blood. Exsanguis; i. e. which has not caused bloodshed.—Which has not cost many lives, incruentus.

bloodshed. Cædes.

bloodstained, bloody. Sanguineus, sanguinolentus, cruentus.

bloodthirsty. Sanguineus, sanguinarius.—*See* cruel.

bloom. Flores.—The bloom on fruit, color.

to bloom. Flôreo, 2; flôresco, vireo.—*See* to flourish.

blossom. *See* bloom.

a blot. Mâcula, lâbes.—A blotting out, lītura.

to blot. Mâculo, 1; commaculo, inquino, 1; fædo, 1.—To blot out, deleo, 2; lino, 3; interlino.

blotting paper. Charta bibula. Plin.

a blotch or pimple. Lentigo.

a blow. Ictus, 4; plâga, verber (of a whip, or [Hor.] of harsh words).—A blow which draws blood, vulnus.

to blow. Flo, 1; spi-ro, 1; i. e. to pant, ânhêlo, 1; to blow forth, prôflo.—To blow upon, afflo.—To blow into (esp. into a flute, &c.), inflo.—To blow through or over, perflo.—To blow out (a candle, &c.), extinguo, 3.—When their anger had blown over. Cum iræ ressedissent. Liv.

To blow (the fire, &c.). (Ignem) suscitô, 1.

To blow (as flowers do). Flôreo, 2.

To blow one's nose. Emungo os; me—êmungor, 3.

a blowing. Flâtus, 4; afflatus.—*See* breath.

a blowing of the nose. Emunctio. Quint.

blubber. Adeps.—*See* fat.

a bludgeon. Fustis.

blue. Cæruleus, cærilus.—Of eyes, glaucus.—Of bruises, lividus.

bluff. Agrestis, dūrus.

a blunder. Error, erratum, lapsus, 4.—In argument, &c., alucinatio. Sen.—The inactivity of the enemy turned that blunder to our advantage. Id male commissum ignavia hostium in bonum vertit. Liv.

to blunder. Erro, 1.—In argument, &c., alucino.

in a blundering manner. *Insulse.*

blunt. Of a weapon. *Hēbes, obtūsus, rētusus.*—Of a person or manners, *rusticus, agrestis, durus, inurbanus.*

to blunt. *Hēbēto, 1; rētundo, 3.*

bluntly. *Rustice, inurbāne.*

bluntness. Of manners. *Rusticitās.*

to blush. *Rūbeo, 2; erūbesco, 3* (sometimes *c. acc.* of the cause).—The errors of others make you blush. *Incutiunt aliena tibi peccata pudorem.* Hor.

a blush. *Rūbor.*—At the first blush he thinks he sees something inanimate. *Primo aspectu inanimatum quiddam se putat cernere.* Cic.

to bluster. *Tūmultuo, 1.*—To bluster against, *obstrēpo, 3.*

a boar. *Verrea.*—A wild boar, *aper.*

a board. *Tābula, tābella, axis* (Plin.); *i. e.* a table, *q. v.* *mensa; i. e.* food, victus.—A sideboard, *ābācus.*

a board, i. e. council, *q. v.* *Consessus 4; conventus, 4; concilium.*

to go on board, i. e. to embark, *q. v.* *Conscendo (navem).*—While I was on board ship on my way from Ægina. *Cum ab Æginā navigarem.* Cic.—The letter which you wrote on board. *Epistola quam de phaselo dedisti.* Cic.

to board, i. e. floor with boards. *Contābulo, 1.*—They boarded the enemies' ships (*i. e.* entered them from their own). *In hostium naves transcendebant.* Cæs.

to board with a person. *Convictum habere cum.* Col.

a boarder. *Convictor, contubernalis.*

a boarding-house. *Contubernium.* Suet.

a boarding-school.—See school.

to boast. *Glōrior, 1; jacto, 1.*

a boaster. *Ostentātor, jactator.* Quint.

boastful. *Glōriōsus, tūmīdus.*

boastfully. *Gloriōse, jactanter.* Tac.

boasting. *Jactātio, gloriātio.*

a boat. *Cymba, nāvieŭla, linter, scāpha, lembus, phāsēlus.*

a boatman. *Nauta.*

to bode. *Præmonstro, 1.*—See to betoken.

bodily. *Corporeus.*

a bodkin. *Sūbūla.* Col.—For the hair, *acus, 4.*

a body. *Corpus.*—A little body, *corpuscūlum.*—A body of men, *conventus, 4; cāterva, turba, mānus, 4.*—The main body of the army, *agmen legionum.*—Any body, somebody (*see any, some*), *aliquis.*—Every body, *omnes.*—Nobody, *nēmo.*—Warm thanks were given by the whole body (of senators) to Ti. Gracchus. *Gratiæ ingentes ab universo ordine Ti. Graccho actæ sunt.* Liv.—The cavalry in a body. *Universus equitatus.* Cæs.—In two bodies (an army divided), *bīpartīto.*—In three bodies, *tripartīto.*

a bog. *Pālus, 3; lāma.*

to boggle. *Hæreo, 2.*—See to hesitate.

boggy. *Pāluster, *pāludōsus.*—Of soil (*as bog earth*), *ūlgiŭs.*

to boil, intrans. *Bullo, 1; bulleo, 4; ferveo, 2.*—To boil over, *ebullio, efferveo, 1.*—To cease to boil, *dēfervesco.* Cic. and *metaph.*—The man boiled over with rage. *Homo exarsit irā.* Cic.

to boil, trans. Water, *fervēfacio, 3.* Col.—Meat, *cōquo, 3.*—See to cook.

boiled. *Elixus.*

a boil. *Fūruncūlus* (Plin.), *clāvus.* Cels.

a boiler. *Lēbes, ahēnum.*

boisterous. *Tūmultuosus, viōlentus, turbīdus.*—Of weather, *prōcellōsus.*

Of a noisy person or crowd, *clāmosus.*

boisterously. *Tumultuose, viōlenter.*

boisterousness. *Tūmultus, 4; viōlentia.*

bold. *Fortis, audax, ācer, ānimōsus, strēnuus.*—Of language or senti-

ments, liber ; *i. e.* impudent, impudens, pëtülans.—Of a coast, &c., asper.—Of mountains, promontories, &c., emînens, arduus, conspicuus.

—See brave, fearless.

to be bold, act boldly. Audeo.

boldly. Fortiter, audacter, âcrîter, strenue.—To speak, libère, confidenter ; *i. e.* impudently, impudenter, pëtülanter.

boldness. Fortîtudo audacia (*see* courage, esp. in speaking) ; *i. e.* impudence, *q. v.* impudentia, pëtülantia.

a boll. Caulis, culmus.

to boll. Décaulesco, 3. Plin.

a bolster. Cervical.—See pillow.

to bolster up. Fulcio, 4 ; sustîneo, 2.

a bolt. Of a door. Rêpägûla, -orum, ôbex, claustrum, sêra ; *i. e.* a bullet for a cross bow, têlum, missile.—A thunderbolt, fulmen.

to bolt. Claudio, 3 ; obdo.—To bolt out, *i. e.* shut out, excludo ; *i. e.* sally out, exâllio, 4.

bombastic. Of language. Tûmîdus.—Of speakers, grandîlôquus, turgidus—Language which is bombastic and inflated. Oratio quæ turget et inflata est. Cic.—To use bombastic expressions. Ampullor, 1. Hor. Sat.—He discards bombastic language. Projicit ampullas et sesquipedalia verba. Hor.

bond, *i. e.* a chain, *q. v.* vinculum (*in* any sense), compes, catena ; *i. e.* a written obligation, synggrâpha.—A bail bond, vâdîmônium.

bondage. Servîtus, 3 ; servitium.

a bondsman.—See slave ; *i. e.* one who has entered into a bond, vas, *gen.* vâdis, præs.

a bone. Os, *gen.* ossis.—A little bone, ossîcûlum. Plin.

bone, *adj.*, *i. e.* made of bone. Osseus. Plin.

without bone. Exos. Lucr.

to bone, *i. e.* take out the bones. Exosso, 1. Ter., Pers.

a bonnet.—See hat.

a booby. Stûpes.

a book. Lîber, volumen.—A little book, libellus.—A note-book, adversâria, -orum, côdex, esp. of accounts.—I return to my books. Refero me ad literas et studia nostra. Cic.

a bookseller. Bibliopola.

a bookseller's shop. Libraria taberna. Cic.

a bookworm. Tinea, têrêdo.

a boom, *i. e.* a mast. Mâlus ; *i. e.* anything placed as an obstacle, obex.

a boon. Grâtia, munus.

a boor. Rustîcus.

boorish. Rustîcus, Inurbânus.

boorishly. Rustîce, Inurbâne.

boorishness. Rustîcîtas.

a boot. Ocrea.

to boot, *i. e.* in addition. Insûper, prætêrea.

booted. Ocreâtus.

a booth. Tkberna, tâbernâcûlum.

bootless. Vânus.—See vain.

booty. Præda, spôlium (*in* prose always in *pl.*), manubiæ (*esp.* money raised by the sale of booty taken in war).

to get booty. Prædor, 1 ; prædam ago, cæpio, traho, facio, and comporto. Virg.—See to plunder.

borage. Bûglossus, or buglossa. Plin.

a border. Margo, ôra.—The border of a country, finis, confinium (*both* usu. in *pl.*).—Of a river, ripa.—See bank.—Of a mountain, or mountainous district, râdix (*usu.* in *pl.*).—Of a garment, limbus, *instîta.—You on the borders of the grave contract for cutting marbles. Tu secunda marmora locas sub ipsum funus. Hor.—On the furthest borders of Cappadocia. In extrêmâ Cappadocîâ. Cic.

to border, *i. e.* surround. Cingo, 3.—As a river does, circumfluo, 3; circumluo, 3. Tac.—To border on, adjaceo, 2.—Here the Mincius borders its green banks with soft reeds. Hic virides tenerâ prætexit arundine ripas Mincius. Virg.—(Vulcan) bordered the edges with gold. Oras ambiit auro. Virg.—Falsehood borders so closely on truth. Ita finitima sunt falsa veris. Cic.—That part of Cappadocia which borders upon Cilicia. Cappadociæ pars ea quæ cum Ciliciâ continens est. Cic.—The farms which border on this estate. Huic fundo continentia prædia. Cic.

bordering. Finitimus, confinis, conterminus, proximus, continens.—*See above.*

a borderer. Accola.

a bore. Föramen.

to bore, bore through, &c. Perföro, 1; tērēbro, 1; perfödio, 3.

what can be bored through. Förablis.

the act of boring. Terebratio. Col.

born. Natus, ortus.—Born of, *i. e.* descended from, editus, satus, prognatus, genitus, all *c. abl.*—Firstborn, primogenitus. Plin.

to be born. Nascor, 3; orior, 3 (only with *abl.* of the parents or ancestors).—To be born afterwards (*i. e.* after the father is dead, or after his will is made), adnascor.—To be born again, renascor.

a borough. Pagus; *i. e.* a municipal town, municipium.

to borrow. Mütuor, 1.—Let him borrow money. Pecunias mutuasumat. Cic.—To borrow for the purpose of paying another debt. Versuram facio. Cic.

borrowed. Mütuus, aliēnus (*i. e.* belonging to another).—Borrowed money, or debt of any kind, res alienum. Cic.

bosom. Sinus, 4; grēmium.

a boss. Bulla.

with bosses. Bullatus. Juv.

botany. Herbäria (ars understood). Plin.

a botch, *i. e.* pimple. Varus (Plin.), lentigo. Plin.

to botch, or patch up. Resarcio, 4; interpölo, 1.

botchy, *i. e.* covered with pimples. Lentiginösus. Val., Max.

both, *adj.* Ambo, uterque.

both, *conj.* Et, que. Cum answered by tum, sometimes tum answered by tum.—On both sides, utrinque, utrobique.—In both directions, after a verb of motion, utroque.

a bottle. Lägēna, amphora, ampulla, cenöphörum (only for wine).—A leathern bottle, üter, tris, m.

bottled-nosed. Näsütus.

the bottom. Fundus.—Of a mountain, rädix.—Of a cup, *i. e.* the dregs, sæx.—Of a pillar, or any building, bäsīs (*see* foundation); *i. e.* low ground, vallis, convallis.—From top to bottom, ab imo ad summum. Hor.—It does not signify whether we begin at the top or at the bottom. Nihil refert utrum a summo an ab imo incipiamus. Cic.—The bottom of the heart, imum cor. Virg.—The bottom of the mountain, ima (*neut. pl.*) montis. Plin.—The guests at the bottom of the table, imi convivæ lecti. Hor.—Still there ought to be the same motives at the bottom. Causas subesse taman oportet easdem. Cic.—Bottoms flatter than those of our ships. Carinæ planiores quam nostrarum navium. Cæs.

to bottom, *i. e.* to found. Fundo, 1.

bottomless. A bottomless pit, spelunca infinitâ altitudine. Cic.

a bough. Râmus, frons, *gen. dis.* brächium.—A little bough, râmulus, râmuscülus. Plin.—A withered bough, rämälē.

having many boughs. Râmösus.

bought. Emptus.—*See* to buy.

bounce in, *i. e.* rush in. Insilio, 4.

a bound, *i. e.* a leap. *Saltus*, 4.—A boundary, *finis*, *mēta*, *termīnus*, *limes*.

to bound, *i. e.* to leap, *q. v.* *Sālio*, 4.—To bound forward, *prōsālio*.—To bound out, *exālio*.

to bound, *i. e.* to limit. *Termīno*, 1; *finio*, 4; *definio*.—As a person bounds, or sets bounds to, *circumscribo*, 3.—That which you fixed as my bounds. *Id quod tu mihi finisti*. *Cic.*

to be bound to do so and so. *Dēbeo*.—By an oath or obligation, *obstringor*, 3.—*See* to bind.

bound, *i. e.* about to go. *Iturus*; if by sea, *navigaturus*.—*See* to go.

a boundary. *Finis*, *confinium*, most used in *pl.*

bounden. It is the bounden duty of a senator to be acquainted with the state of the republic. *Senatori necessarium est nosse rempublicam*. *Cic.*

boundless. *Infinītus*, *immensus*.

bounteous, bountiful. Of persons, *mūnīficus*, *libērālis*, *bēnignus*.—Of gifts, *largus*, *amplus*.

bounteously. *Mūnīfice*.

bounty. *Munificentia*, *libērālitās*.—A bounty, *i. e.* a sum given, *largitio*.

a bow, *i. e.* a longbow, *arcus*, 4.—A cross bow, *scorpio*, *bālista*.—A rain-bow, *arcus*, *pluvius arcus* (*Hor. Sat.*), *cōlestis arcus* (*Plin.*), *iris* (*Plin.*).—Bearing, armed with a bow, **arcitēnens*, *sāgittārius*, **sāgitifer* (*lit. bearing arrows*), *phārētrātus* (*lit. bearing a quiver*).—The bow of a violin, *plectrum*.

a bow, in salutation, *q. v.* *Salutatio*.

the bows. Of a ship. *Prōra*.

to bow, *intrans.* *See* to salute.—To bow (as trees shaken by the wind, or cut down, &c.), *nūto*, 1.—To bow to, *i. e.* to yield to, *q. v.* *succumbo*, 3; *cēdo*, 3.—Bowing their heads (of the *Bacchæ*). *Capita inflectentes*. *Cat.*—He raised him up while bowing down to his feet. *Submittentem se ad pedes sustulit*. *Liv.*

to bow, *trans.*, *i. e.* to bend down, *q. v.* *Dēflecto*, 3; *inflecto*, *dēclino*, 1.

bowed, *i. e.* bent. *Curvus*, *incurvus*.—You stand with your head bowed down. *Stas capite obstipo*. *Hor. Sat.*

a bow-case. *Phārētra*, *cōrŷtus*, *acc. um* and *ōn.*—*See* quiver.

bow-legged. *Vārus*.

bowels. *Viscēra*, -um, *intestīna*.

a bower. *Pergŭla*.

a bowl. *Crāter*, *acc. ēra*, *crātēra*. *See* cup.—To wash in, &c., *lābrum*.

box. The tree, *buxus*.—The wood, *buxum*.

a box grove. *Buxetum*.

made of box. *Buxeus*.—Like box, *buxōsus*. *Plin.*

fertile in box. *Buxifer*.

a box. *Pyxis*.—A large box, *arca*, *cista*.

a box on the ear. *Alāpa*, *colāphus*.

to box. *Certo pugnīs* (from *pugnis*, a fist).

a boxer. *Pūgil*.

boxing. *Pūgilatio*, *pūgliātus*, 4. *Plant.*—He delights in boxing.

Pugnis gaudet. *Hor. Sat.*

belonging to a boxer or to boxing. *Pūgilātōrius*. *Plant.*

like a boxer. *Pūgilīce*. *Plant.*

a boy. *Puer*.

boyhood. *Puērītia*, *sync. puertia*.

of a boy, boyish, &c. *Puērīlis*.

boyishly. *Puērīlīter*.

a brace, *i. e.* a pair. *Par*, *pāris*.—In building, to connect beams, *fībŭla*.

to brace, or fasten so as to support, *q. v.* *Sustīneo*, 2.

a bracelet. *Armilla*.

bearing bracelets. *Armillātus*.

- braehen.** *See Fern.*
braekish. *Salmæcidus.* Plin.
to brag. Glōrior, 1.—*See to boast.*
braggart. Glōriōsus.—*See boastful.*
a braid (of hair). Cincinnus, cirrus.
to braid. Necto, 3; innecto, implicō, 1; intexo, 3.
the brain. Cērēbrum, cērēbellum. Plin.—Brains, *i. e.* good intellects, ingēnium.—To have one's brains turned, insānio.—*See to be mad.*
brainless. Amens.
a brake, i. e. thicket, q. v. Dūmētum, rūbētum, spinētum.
a bramble. Dūmus, rūbus, vēpres or vēpris.
bran. Furfur. Plin.
of bran, full of bran, &c. Furfūrōsus. Plin.
a branch (of a tree). Rāmus, brāchium, frons, *gen. -dis.*—A little branch, ramūlus, ramuscūlus. Plin.—A branch (of a subject, &c.), para, membrum.—An olive branch, ternea.—A vine branch, palmes.
of a branch. Rāmēus.
having many branches. Rāmōsus, *frondifer. Lucr.—Branching horns, arborea cornua. Virg.—Having little branches, ramūlōsus. Plin.
to branch off, i. e. depart from. Dēgrēdior, 3.
a brand, i. e. mark, nōta, stigma, -ātis, s. Quint.—Esp. a mark of infamy, lābes, mactūla.—A firebrand, torris, fax.—That no brand of infamy be stamped upon the race. Ne qua generi nota turpitudinis inuratur. Cic.
to brand. Nōto.—To be branded by the severity of the censor. Censoriæ severitatis notā inuri. Cic.
a branded slave. Stigmātias.—*See infamous.*
to brandish. Vībro, 1; quātio, 3; cōrusco, 1; crispo, 1; rōto, 1.
a brasier, i. e. a worker in brass. Ærārius. Plin.
brass. Æs.—What brass (*i. e.* impudence) must that advocate have! Quod tandem os est illius patroni! Cic.
of brass, brazen. Æreus, ærātus, ahēneus, ahēnus, æneus.—Brazen impudence, impudica impudentia. Cic.
a brat. Pūcio. Juv.
bravado. Pētulantia, prōcācitas.—Full of bravado, pētūlans, prōcax.
in a spirit of bravado. Prōcāciter, pētūlanter.
brave. Fortis, impāvīdus, strēnuus, ānīmōsus, ācer, audax; *i. e.* fine, magnificus, splendēus, nītīdus.
bravely. Fortiter, strenue, impāvīde, audāciter, *syn.* audacter.
bravery. Animus, fortitudo, audācia (*see courage*); *i. e.* fineness of dress, &c., magnificētia, splendor, nītōr.
to brave. Lācesso, 3.
to brawl. Alterior, 1; rixor, 1; jurgo, 1.—*See to quarrel.*
a brawl. Jurgium, rixa.
a brawler. Rixator. Quint.
fond of brawling. Rixosus. Col.
brawny, i. e. muscular. Tōrōsus, nervōsus.
to bray. Rūdo; *i. e.* to pound, *q. v.* pinso, 3; contēro, 3; contundo, 3.
a braying. Rūdītus, 4. Apuleius.
brazen. *See above, brass.*
a breach. In a wall. Ruīna.—Of law, &c., violātio; *i. e.* a quarrel, *q. v.* dissensio.
to breach (a wall). Lābēfacto, 1.
bread. Pānis.—To get one's bread by plunder, vivere rāpto. Virg.
a bread basket. Pānārium (Var.), pānāriōlum. Mart.
breadth. Lātītudo.
to break, trans. Frango, confringo, perfringo, rēfringo, infringo, rumpo, 3.—To break (the laws, &c.), rumpo, viōlo, 1.—To break (a promise, &c.), viōlo, 1; fallo, 3.—To break, *i. e.* interrupt, rumpo, 3; disrumpo, interrumpo.—To break, *i. e.* tame, *q. v.* dōmo, 1; sūbigo, 3.

—To break, *i. e.* to diminish (the power of an enemy, a superior, &c.), *frango*, *mīnuo*, 3.—To break (news, a design, &c., *i. e.* to reveal), *pātēfācio*, 3; *āpērio*, 4.—To break (of a habit, &c.), *dēdōceo*, 2.—Making an attack upon our men, they break their ranks. *Impetu in nostros facto ordines perturbant. Cæsa.*—The Veientes were broken and put to flight. *Veientes fusi fugatique. Liv.*—He broke and utterly routed and destroyed the enemy. *Hostem prostravit, fudit, occidit. Cic.*—Why do you compel me to break silence? *Quid me alta silentia cogis rumpere? Virg.*—*Also* rumpit vocem. *Virg.*—Broken with old age. *Confectus senectute. Cic.*—Broken in spirit by sorrow. *Animi dolore confectus. Cic.*—Broken hearted. *Animo fracto. Cic.*—Your broken state of health. *Gravitas valetudinia. Cic.*—My health was broken. *Valetudinem amiseram. Cic.*

To break, *intrans.* *Frangor*, &c., the passives of the transitive verbs.

To break asunder, in pieces, *trans.* *Dirumpo*

To break down, *trans.* *Dējicio.*—So as to destroy (a building, a bridge, &c.), *diruo*, 3; *rescindo*, 3.—As principles, laws, &c., *perfringo*, 3.—*Intrans.* They appear to . . . and, not like bad actors, to have broken down in the last act. *Videntur . . . nec tanquam inexercitati histriones in extremo actu corruisse. Cic.*

To break in, into, *intrans.* *Irrumpo* in *c. acc.*, *irruo* in.—When they saw that many persons' doors were broken in. *Cum viderent multorum effringi fores. Cic.*—Though you may have broken into houses with impunity. *Licet impune parietes perfoderis. Cic.*

To break off, *trans.* (a design, &c., *i. e.* to abandon). *Abjicio.*—Such friendships are to be let drop rather than violently broken off. *Tales amicitiae sunt eluendae potius quam discindendae. Cic.*—He broke off, *i. e.* he said no more. *Conticuit. Ov.*

To break open, a door, &c. *Rumpo.* A letter, *rēsigno*, 1; *aperio*, 4.

To break out. *Erumpo.*—War broke out. *Bellum ortum est. Liv.*—War suddenly broke out. *Bellum subito exarsit. Cic.*—The soldiers were likely to break out into a mischievous sedition. *Milites in perniciosam seditionem exarsuri erant.*

To break through. *Perrumpo.*

To break up, *trans.* A meeting, &c. *Dimitto.*—To break up or dismiss the senate. *Mitto or dimitto senatum. Cic.*—To break up the ground with a plough. *Terram aratro perrumpo, dimoveo, molior. All in Virg.*

To break with, *i. e.* separate from. The Martial legion has been the first to set the example of breaking with Antony. *Legio Martia se prima Antonio abruptit. Cic.*

a break. *Intervallum, spātium.*—At break of day. *Mane, primae luce. Liv.*—See morning.

a breaker, *i. e.* one who breaks. *Ruptor.*—Laws, &c., violator.—Of horses, *dōmītor.*—One who breaks into houses. *Perfoessor parietum. Plaut.*

breakers, *i. e.* rocks, *q. v.* *saxa, pl.*

breakfast. *Jentaculum. Suet.*

to breakest. *Jento*, 1. *Varr.*

a breast. *Pectus*, 3; *uber*, *mamma*, *māmilla. Varr.*—These last three only of females; *i. e.* bosom, *sinus*, 4; *grēmium.*—Why do you try to move away breasts? *Quid . . . corda aspera tentas? Virg.* So *præcordia* in poet.

of the breast. *Pectōrālīa. Cels.*

a breastplate. *Lōrica, thōrax, Gk. acc. thorāca.*

wearing a breastplate. *Lōricātus.*

a breastwork. *Lōrica.*

breath. *Spirītus*, 4; *hābitus*, 4.—The breath, *ānīma.*—A breath of wind, *aura*, *flātus*, 4; *flāmen.*—Shortness of breath, *i. e.* panting, *ānē-*

- Itus, 4.—For it is the want of breath which has caused short sentences and periods. Clausulas enim et interpuncta verborum animæ interclusio utque angustiae spiritus attulerunt. Cic.—He hopes that some breath of popularity may reach him. Sperat sibi auram posse aliquam afflari voluntatis. Cic.—So popularis aura. Cic.—So also aura rumoris, aura honoris. All in Cic.
- to be out of breath. Anhēlo, 1.—See to pant.
- o breathe, *intrans.* Spiro, 1; respiro; *i. e.* to live, *q. v. vivo.*
- to breathe, *trans.* (as to breathe such and such an air). Haurio, 4; dūco, 3.
- To breathe again, *i. e.* to recover from fear, &c. He began in some degree to breathe again. Paullum respirare a metu coepit. Cic.
- To breathe forth, exspiro, efflo, 1.
- To breath into, inspiro.
- breathing, *adj.* Anīmālis.
- breathing, *subst.* Respiratio, spīritus, 4.
- a breathing hole. Spirāmentum, spirāculum, spirāmen. Lucan.
- breathing-time. Rēquies.—See rest.
- breathless. Out of breath, anhēlus, anhēlans.
- the breech. Clūnis, nātes, *pl.*
- breeches. Brāca (oftenest in *pl.*), sēmōrālia. Suet.
- wearing breeches. Brācātus.
- to breed, *i. e.* produce. Gigno, 3 (lit. and metaph.), prōgigno, gēnēro, 1; prōgenēro.—Of the female, pārio, 3.—Whether any one breeds horses. Seu quis . . . pascit equos. Virg.—To breed, *i. e.* to cause, gigno, affēro.—To breed up, *i. e.* rear, educate, ālo, 3; ēdūco, 1. Curt.—You ought to have bred up your sons in the customs of your ancestors. Filios instituere atque erudire ad instituta majorum debuisti. Cic.
- bred, *i. e.* trained, educated. Bred in my father's tent. In prætorio patris eductus. Liv.—Well-bred, urbānus, humānus—Ill-bred, rusticus, inurbānus.
- a breed. Stirps, gēnus, 3.
- breeding, the fact. Educatio; *i. e.* good breeding, urbānitas, humānitas.
- a breeze. Aura, flāmen, flātus, 4.—See wind.
- brevery. Brēvitas.—See in short.
- to brew.—See beer; *i. e.* to plan, mōlior, 4; struo, 3.
- a bribe. Mūnus, ēris, *n.*, donum, prētium, largitio.
- accessible to bribes. Corruptus, nummārius.
- to bribe. Corrumpto, 3.—Sometimes pretio or pecuniā corrumpto. Cic.
- To bribe beforehand, præcorrumpto.
- bribery. Largitio, corruptio.—Free from bribery (of an election), grātuitus.
- a brick. Lāter.—A little brick, lāterculus.
- of brick. Lāteritius.—Earth suitable for making bricks. Terra lateraria. Plin.
- a brick-kiln. Lateraria. Plin.
- a bricklayer. Structor.
- a bridal. Nuptiæ.—See marriage.
- bridal. Nuptiālis, connūbiālis, congūgiālis.
- a bride. Nupta.—See wife.
- a bridegroom. Māritus.—See husband.
- a bridge. Pons.—A little bridge, ponticūlus.—A bridge being thrown over. Ponte injecto (Liv.), ponte transmissio. Suet.—And having made a bridge, he conveys the soldiers across. Junctoque ponte milites transmittit. Tac.—He threw a bridge over the river. Annem ponte junxit. Curt.—The bridge having been repaired. Refecto ponte. Cæs.—He orders the bridge to be broken down. Pontem jubet rescindi. Cæs.—He orders a bridge to be made over the Saone. Pontem in Arare faciendum curat. Cæs.

- a **bridle**. Frēnum.—The reins, hābēnsa.—The bit, lūpātum, lūpi.
 to **bridle**. Frēno, 1 ; infreno, rēfreno ; metaph., i. e. to restrain, cohībeo.
 coerceo.—He bridled his exulting frenzy. Illi exsultanti frenos furoris iniecit. Cic.
bridled. Frenatus, *frēniger. Stat.
 not using a **bridle**. Infrenus.
 one who **bridles**. Frēnātor ; i. e. who restrains, dōmītor.
 a **briar**. Dūmus, rūbus, vēpres or vepris.
 a **thicket of briars**. Spinētum, dūmētum, rūbētum.
briary. Spinōsus.
brief. Brēvis.
briefly. Brēviter, presse, anguste.—See in short.
briefness.—See brevity.
 a **brigade**. Cohors, turma (only of cavalry).
 a **brigand**. Lātro.—See robber.
 a **brigantine**. Phaselus.—See ship.
bright. Clārus, fulgīdus, splendīdus, illustris, lūcidus.—Of thought, &c., subtilis, callīdus.
 a **little bright**. Sublustris (of a moderately starry night).
 to **be bright**. Fulgeo, 2 ; splendeo, 2 ; lūceo, 2 ; nīteo, 2.—See to shine.
 to **brighten**, *trans.* Illustro, 1.
brightly. Clāre, splendīde.
brightness. Clāritas, splendor, *m.*, fulgor, *m.*, nītor, *m.* ; i. e. acuteness, subtilitas.
brilliancy. Splendor, *m.*
brilliant. Clarus, rūtīlus, cōruscus, splendīdus.
 the **brim**. Margo, *f.*, ōra.—They fill the goblets to the brim. Vina coronant. Virg.
brimstone. Sulphur, *n.*
 of **brimstone**. Sulphūreus.
brindled. Varius.
brine. Mūria, salsūgo. Plin.—The brine, i. e. the sea, *q. v.* mare.
 steeped in **brine**. Murīaticus. Plaut.
 to **bring**. Fēro, *irr.*, afferō, apporto (these only of inanimate things), dūco, 3 (of bringing living things, though it is also used of bringing water in aqueducts, &c.), adduco, perduco (esp. of bringing an army to a place, or a measure to an end, &c.).—Those against whom an accusation was brought. Ii in quos crimen intēdebatur. Liv.—When they brought an action against you. Cum tibi litem intēderent. Cic.—To have an accusation brought against you on that account by me. Idcirco a me in crimen vocari. Cic.—To bring a fact to another person's, or to one's own memory. In memoriā revoco. Cic.—He brought the affair to that point. Rem in eum locum deduxit. Cic.
 To **bring about**, i. e. cause, *q. v.* Effīcio, 3.
 To **bring away**, or from. Aufero, asporto, abduco.
 To **bring away**, or down. Dēfero, deduco, deporto.—To bring down, i. e. to humble, dēprimo, 3 ; dējicio, 3 ; contundo.
 To **bring back**. Rēfero, rēporto, rēdūco.
 To **bring forth**. Efferō, ēduco.—As a mother, pārio, 3 ; ēdo, 3 (used also of trees bringing forth fruit).
 To **bring forward** (witnesses, &c.). Prōfero, produco, adduco.
 To **bring in**. Induco, intrōduco.—Of inanimate things, infero, importo.
 To **bring into** (such and such a state). Perduco, *a. in* and *acc.* ; rēdēgo in.
 To **bring off**, i. e. aid to escape, &c. Expēdio, 4 ; libēro, 1.
 To **bring out**. Efferō, ēduco ; i. e. to publish, ēdo, 3.
 To **bring over** (in any sense). Trādūco.—To one's party, traho, 3.—

- The legions which he tried to bring over by bribes. *Legiones quas sibi conciliare pecuniâ cogitabat.* Cic.
- To bring together. *Côgo, colligo.*—Of inanimate things only, *confero, comporto.*
- To bring under. The things which were brought under their eyes. *Quæ subiciebantur oculis.* Liv.
- To bring up, *i. e.* nourish. *Alô, 3; nûtrio, 4; i. e.* educate, *q. v.* *êrûdiô, instituo, 3; i. e.* to vomit forth, *vômo, 3; êvomo.*—The cavalry brought up the rear. *Equites agmen cogeant.* Liv.—So Cic., *claudabant agmen.* Cæs.
- To bring upon. *Infero, induco.*—If you wish to bring odium upon me your enemy. *Si mihi inimico tuo confiare vis invidiam.* Cic.—That he might not bring suspicion on himself. *Ne quam suspicionem pareret.* Nep.
- To bring word. *Nuntio, 1.*—To bring back word, *rênuntio.*
- one who brings up. *Edûcâtor.*—One who brings back, *rêductor.*
- a bringing. *Portatio.*—A bring back, *rêductio.*—A bringing down, or to a place, *dêductio.*—A bringing up, *êdûcâtiô.*
- brink. *Margo, ôra.*—We were on the very brink of destruction. *Adducta res est in extremum pene discrimen.* Cic.—If he deserts us when on the very brink of destruction. *Si in nos extremo discrimine et dimicatione fortunæ deserit.* Cic.
- briny. *Salsus.*
- brisk. *Acer, âlâcer, promptus.*
- briskly. *Acrîter, prompte.*
- briskness. *Âlacritas.*
- a bristle. *Sêta.*
- to bristle. *Horreo, 2.*
- bristly. *Sêtôsus, *sêtîlger.*
- Britain. *Britannia, Anglia* (a later word).
- British. *Britannus, Brîtannicus.*
- brittle. *Frâgîlis.*—Metaph. as of life, &c., *câdûcus.*—Of faith, &c., *lêvis.*
- brittleness. *Frâgîlîtas.*
- to broach, a cask, &c. *Rêsîgno.*—An opinion, *pâtêfâcio, 3; prôfêro, irr.*
- broad. *Lâtus;* simply extensive, *amplus, magnus.*—In broad daylight, *luce clarâ.* Cæs.
- to grow broad. *Lâtesco.* Col.—See to widen.
- brocoli. *Cyma.* Plin.
- a broil. *Rixa, jurgium.*—See to quarrel.
- to broil. *Torreo, 2.*
- a broker. *Proxênêta.* Sen.
- bronze. *Æs.*—See brass.
- a brooch. *Fibûla.*—See clasp.
- to brood. You brood over empty hopes. *Spes pascis inanes.* Virg.
- a brood. *Prôgênies, 5; proles, 3, f.*—A brood of chickens, *pullities.* Col.—See offspring.
- a brook. *Amnis, rivus.*—A little brook, *rivûlus.*—See river.
- to brook. *Fêro (irr.), pătior.*
- broom. The plant, *gênista.*—Butcher's broom, *rascus.*—A broom to sweep with, *scopæ,* only in *pl.*
- broth. *Jus, juscûlum.*
- a brothel. *Lûpânar, n., fornix, f.*
- a brother. *Frâter, germanus, consanguineus.*—Dimin. *fratercûlus.* Juv.
- brotherhood. *Frâternîtas.* Quint.
- brotherly. *Frâternus.*
- in a brotherly manner. *Fraterne.*
- a brow, *i. e.* forehead. *Frons; i. e.* eyebrow, *sûpercîllium.*—The brow of a hill, *jûgum, vertex, cûcûmen, sûpercîllium.*—He knits his brows.

Contrahit frontem. Cic.—Simple fare has smoothed an anxious brow. *Mundæ cœnæ . . . sollicitam explicuere frontem.* Hor.

brown. *Fuscus.*

to browse upon. *Tondeo, 2; pasco, 3; dêpasco.*

to bruise. *Contundo, 3.*—So as to discolour, *sugillo.* Plin.

a bruise. *Contusio* (Plin.), *sugillatio.* Plin.

bruised, i. e. discoloured. *Livîdus.*

to be bruised. *Lîveo.*

it is bruited abroad. *Fertur, dicitur.*—See to say.

brumal. *Hÿbernus.*—See wintry.

brunt. *Impêtus, 4.*

a brush. *Scôpæ* (only in *pl.*), *scôpûla.* Cato.

brushwood. *Virgulta, pl.*

to brush. *Verro, 3.*

brutal, brutish, i. e. belonging to beasts. *Fêrinus; i. e. cruel, q. v. fêrus, sævus, inhûmânus.*

brutality. *Sævîtia, fêritas.*

brutally. *Sæve, inhumane.*—See cruelly.

brute. *Brûtus.*

a brute, i. e. a beast devoid of intellect. *Brutum or brutum animal.*

Plin.—See beast.

a bubble. *Bulla.*

to bubble. *Bullo, 1; bullio, 4; èbullio* (all in Cels.).—As a fountain, *scâteo, scâtûrio, 4.* Sen.

a buck. *Cervus.*

a bucket. *Urna, sîtûla, haustum.* Lucr.

a buckle. *Fibûla.*

to buckle. *Fibûlo, 1.* Col.

a buckler. *Clÿpeus, scutum.*—See shield.

a bud. *Germen, n., gemma.*

to bud. *Germîno, 1; gemmo, 1.*

to budge. *Discêdo, 3.*—See to move.

a budget. *Saccus.*—(This) is my budget. *Nostri est farrago libelli.* Juv.

a buffalo. *Orus, bubâlus.* Plin.

a buff jerkin. *Scorteæ.* Mart.

a buffet. *Côlâphus.*

to buffet. *Contundo, 3.*

a buffoon. *Sannio, m., scurra, m.*—A pack of buffoons, *nûgæ.* Cic.

of or to be a buffoon. *Scurrîlis.*

buffoonery. *Ineptiæ.*

to play the buffoon. *Scurror, 1.*

a bug. *Cimex, m.*

a bugle. *Cornu.*—See horn.

to build. *Ædifico, 1; condo, 3; in poet., struo, 3; exstruo* (which however is chiefly used of buildings, *heaped up to a great height*). *Construo* (of ships and nests). Cic. *Stâtuo* (of a city). Virg.—To build upon, *i. e. to rely upon, q. v. nitor, 3.*

a builder. *Ædificâtor, condîtor.*

building, the act. *Ædificatio.*—A building, *sedificium, dômus, partly 2, partly 4 decl.*—See house.

a bulk. *Bulbus.* Plin.

bulbous. *Bulbôsus* (Plin.), *bulbaceus.* Plin.

to bulge. *Exsto, 1; èmîneo, 2; prômineo.*—See to project.

bulk. *Magnîtûdo, amplîtûdo, moles* only of great bulk.

bulky. *Magnus.*

a bull. *Taurus.*

of a bull. *Taureus, taurinus.* Like a bull, *tauriformis.*

a bullet. *Glanis, -dis, f.*

bullion. See gold, silver, &c.

- a bullock. *Bos, bovis*; *jüvencus*, *prop.* a young steer.
 to bully. *Mīnor*, 1.
 a bulrush. *Juncus*.
 of a bulrush. *Junceus, juncōsus*. *Plin.*
 a bed of bulrushes. *Juncetum*. *Varr.*
 a bulwark. *Prōpugnācūlum*.—*Metaph.* *præsīdium, cōlūmen*.
 a bump. *Tuber, -tris, n.* *Plin.*
 a bumpkin. *Rusticus*.
 a bunch of grapes. *Rācēmus*.
 a bundle. *Fascis, m., fascicūlus, mānīpūlus*.
 a bung. *See cork*.
 bunglingly. *Impērite, infabre*.
 to buoy up. *Fulcio*, 4; *sustento*, 1.—He began to be buoyed up with hope. *Spe animum erigere cōpit*. *Cic.*
 buoyancy. *Lēvitas*.
 buoyant. *Lēvis*.
 a burden. *Ōnus, sarcīna*.—Believe me that the whole burden of their song tends to this. *Crede mihi totam istam cantilenam ex hoc pendere*. *Cic.*—I shall scarcely be able to support the burden of that odium. *Vix molem istius invidiæ sustinebo*. *Cic.*
 a beast of burden. *Jūmentum*.
 of burden, fit for carrying burdens. *Sarcinarius*.
 to burden. *Ōnēro*, 1.—*Metaph.* *prēmo*.
 burdensome. *Ōnērōsus*.—*Lit.* and *metaph.* *grāvis*.—*Metaph.* *mōlestus*.
 a Burgess. *Mūniceps, m. f.*
 a burgher. *Civis*.—*See above*.
 a burglar. *Parietum perfossor*. *Plaut.*
 to commit burglary. *Parietes perfodio*. *Cic.*
 a burgomaster. *Præfectus urbis or municipii*.
 burial. *Sēpultura, fūnus*, 3, *n.*, *exēquīæ*.
 belonging to burial. *Exēquialis, fūnēreus*.—*See funeral*.
 burlesque. *Lūdīcrus*.
 bury. *Crassus*.
 to burn, *trans.* *Ūro*, 3; *ādūro*, *combūro*, *exūro*, *crēmo*, 1; *inflammo*, 1.
 —To set on fire, *incendo*, 3; *accendo*.—To burn as a sacrifice, *ādōleo*.—
 To burn together, *concremo*.—To burn round, *ambūro*.—To burn as the sun burns land, &c., *torreo*, 2; also *metaph.* of love, &c.
 To burn, *intrans.*, *lit.* and *metaph.*, *ardeo*, 2; *exardeo*, *flāgro*, 1; also the passives of the transitive verbs, as *uror*, *accendor*.—To be burnt down, *deflagro*.—To burn with any passion, *æstuo*, 1; *exæstuo*.—They all burnt to revenge it. *Omnium animi ad ulciscendum ardebant*. *Cæs.*
 half-burnt. *Sēmiustus, semiustūlatus*.—At the end, *præustus, obustus*.
 a burning. *Ustio* (as a cautery, *Plin.*).—Of a house, &c., *incendium*.—*See fire*.—A feeling of burning or heat on the skin, &c., *ūrēdo* (*Plin.*), *ūrigo* (*Plin.*).
 to burnish. *Pōlio*, 4.
 a butt. *Lappa*.
 a burrow of rabbits, foxes, &c. *Antrum*.
 to burst, *trans.* *Rumpo*, 3; *dirumpo*.—*Intrans.* *Rumpor*, &c.—
 Bursting into tears. *Effusi in lacrymas*. *Tac.*—So bursting suddenly into laughter. *Effusus subito in cachinnos*. *Suet.*
 To burst asunder, *intrans.* *Rumpor*, *dirumpor*, *disālio*, 4.
 To burst forth, *intrans.* *Erumpo*, *prorumpo*.
 To burst through, *trans.* *Perrumpo*.
 a burst, or a bursting forth. *Eruptio*.
 to bury. *Sēpēlio*, 4; *humo*, 1; *tūmūlo*, 1; *contūmūlo* (these last two rare in prose), *condo*, *humo* (*Virg.*), *mando*, 1; *humo*. *Cic. Virg.*—
 To bury (a sword in the body of an enemy, &c.). *Condo*, 3; *abdo*.—
 Things which they had buried in oblivion. *Quæ oblivioni dederant*. *Liv.*—I had voluntarily buried all his scandalous acts of

injustice in oblivion. Omnes ejus gravissimas injurias voluntariâ quâdam oblivione contriveram. Cic.—How shall the decisions of the Senate respecting him be buried in oblivion? Senatûs judicia de illo quæ tanta delebit oblivio? Cic.—To be buried in oblivion. Jaceo in oblivione. Cic.

a burying-ground. Sêpuleretum.

a bush. Dûmus, virgultum.

bushy. Dûmôsus; i. e. thick, densus.

bushy ground. Dûmêtum.

a bushel. Mōdius.—Three bushels, trêmōdium. Plin.

busily. Attente, diligenter.

business. Res, negotium, both in *pl.* in such phrases as, Occupied with business.—Amid your most important business. In maximis tuis occupationibus. Cic.—It is now your business to decide what you should do. Vestrum jam consilium est quid sit vobis faciendum. Cic. In another place he says, Tui consilii est.—It is your business to attend to this. Tuum hoc munus est, tuæ partes. Cic.—I look upon it as my business to explain my own sentiments. Puto case meum quid sentiam exponere. Cic.—It is your business, O queen, to decide what you wish. Tuus, O regina, quod optes explorare labor. Virg.—That is a part of my business. Illa res ad officium meum pertinet. Cic.—An orator has no business to be angry. Oratorem irasci minime decet. Cic.—What business is it of his where you are? Quid illius interest ubi sis? Cic.—What business have you with arrows? Quid tibi cum calamis? Ov.—He did not come, because it was no business of his. Ea re non venit, quia nihil attinuit. Cic.

a business, i. e. occupation in life; (if mercantile), mercâtura; (if an act), ars.

a buskin. Cōthurnus.

a bustard. Otis, -idis, *f.* Plin.

a bustle. Turba.

to bustle. Prôpëro, *l.*

busy. Oecûpâtus.—To be busy, oecûpor, *l.*; negotiis implicor. Cic.—I busying myself in these consultations. In his ego me consultationibus exercens. Cic.—Having busied himself a great deal and constantly in this cause. In hac causâ multum et sæpe versatus. Cic.—Therefore no one has ever yet wished to see me, whom I have been too busy to see. Itaque nemo adhuc convenire me voluit cui fuerim occupatus. Cic.

a busybody. Ardëlio. Mart.

but. Sed, at (or poet.), ast, autem, verum, vero, atqui, ceterum. Of these words, autem and vero are usually the second words in a sentence, never the first. Zumpt distinguishes them thus:—Sed denotes a direct opposition. At an opposition, equivalent to that which precedes, as, Non ego at tu vidisti. I have not seen it, but you have, and that is just as good. Autem marks a transition, and denotes at once connexion and opposition. Verum denotes an opposition, which contains an explanation, being nearly equal to our But rather, But the fact is that. Vero connects things which are different, but indicates which way the decision should be. Atqui admits that which precedes, but opposes something else to it. Ceterum is properly *As for the rest*.

But, after not only. Verum etiam, after non modo.

But however (connecting sentences). Adeo.—But however you may see this from the decree itself. Id adeo ex senatusconsulto cognoscite. Cic.

But if. Sin.—But if not. Sin minus, sin aliter.

at yet. Tâmen, attamen, verumtamen (not in poet.).

to, i. e. except, q. v. Præter, *prop.* a. acc. or nisi, *conj.*—I see no one

but Lucullus. *Neminem video præter Lucillum.*—No man would wish to be like any thing but a man. *Nemo homo vellet nisi hominis similis esse.* Cic.—What then is he doing but taking away the auspices from the city? *Quid igitur aliud quam tollit ex urbe auspicia?* Liv.—What is this but saying . . .? *Quid est aliud dicere . . .?* Liv.—When the penthouses were already all but joined to the walls. *Cum vineæ tantum non jam injectæ mœnibus essent.* Liv.

But, after negatives. *Quin.*—There is scarcely a single day but Satrius comes to my house. *Dies fere nullus est quin Satrius domum meam ventilet.* Cic.—I could not but declare my opinion to you. *Facere non potui quin tibi sententiam declararem meam.* Cic. Sometimes *qui non*, or *ut non* are used, as, *There is no one but sees . . . Nemo est qui non videt.* Cic.

But, *i. e.* only, *q. v.* *Tantum.*—I say but this. *Hoc tantum affirmo.* Cic.

a butcher. *Lānias.*

a butcher's shop. *Lāniēna* (Plant.), *tāberna carnāria.* Var.

to butcher. *Trucidō.* See to kill.

butchery. *Strāges, cædes.* See slaughter.

a butt, *i. e.* end. *Finis, m. f.*—A target, *mēta*; *i. e.* a cask, *q. v.* *cādis.*

—He was taken to Delphi by the Tarquins rather as a butt than as a companion. *Is ab Tarquiniis ductus Delphos ludibrium verius quam comes.* Liv.

to butt. *Arieto, l*; poet. *trisyll. āriēto.*

butter. *Būtŕum.* Plin.

a butterfly. *Pāpilio.* Col.

a buttock. *Clūnis, m.,* in *pl. nātes.*

a button. See clasp. The Romans did not use buttons.

a buttress. *Tibicen, -inis, m., antērides,* in *pl. f.*

to buy. *Emō, 3*; *mercor, l.*—To buy back, *rēdimō.*—To buy up, *coemō.*

—To buy beforehand (so as to forestall the market), *præmercor.* Plin.

—They bought themselves off. *Pretio sese redemerunt.* Cic.

a buyer. *Emptor.*

a buying. *Emptio.*—A buying up, *coemptio.*

buying and selling (esp. of justice, &c.). *Nundinatio.*—What a buying and selling of your rights and fortunes do you think would exist every where? *Quam denique in omnibus locis nundinationem juris et fortunarum fore putatis?* Cic.

fond of buying. *Emax.*

a buzz or buzzing. *Murmur, bombus.* Varr.

to buzz. *Musso, l*; *murmūro, l*; *sūsurre, l.*—It was buzzed abroad.

Serpit rumor. Cic.

a buzzard. *Būteo, f.*

by, of the agent. *A, ab, c. abl., as,* He was slain by Brutus. *A Bruto occisus est.*—By means of, through the instrumentality of, *per, c. acc., as,* It has been caused by my means alone. *Per me unum effectum est.*—Being informed by letter. *Per literas certior factus.*—By, *i. e.* near, *apud, juxta, præpe, propter, c. acc.*—By, of time, *ad.*—We expect you here by January. *Nus hic te ad mensem Januarium expectamus.* Cic.—By ten days after we had arrived at Pheræ. *Intra decimum diem quam Pheras venerat.* Liv.—By, *i. e.* passing by, *præter.*—By, *i. e.* from, *e, ex.* By is often omitted, and is then the sign of the ablative case, esp. when it precedes the instrument, *as,* He was killed by a stone. *Lapide occisus est*; or the manner, *as,* By sea, *mari*; or a part of time, *as,* By day, *die.*—By night, *nocte.* It is also often rendered by *gerunda, as,* Vice is nourished by being concealed. *Alitur vitium tegendo* (Hor.); or by adverbs, *as,* By day, *interdiu.*—By night, *noctu.*—By degrees, *sensim.*—By this time, *jam, &c.* For these, see the words themselves, day, night, &c.

to be by, *i. e.* present, *q. v.* Adsum, intersum, adsto, *l.*
 bye and bye. Mox.—By the bye, *öbiter.* Plin.
 a bye path, a bye road. Diverticülum.
 a bystander. Spectator.
 a byeword. Proverbium. *See* proverb.

C.

a cabal. Coſtio, conjuratio.
 to cabal. Conjuro, *l.* *See* to conspire.
 cabbage. Caulis, brassica.
 a cabin, *i. e.* poor cottage. Tügürium.—A cottage, or a poor room in one, cella.—Numidian cabins, Mägälia, -um, *pl.*, Mäpälia, -um, *pl.*
 a cabinet, *i. e.* private room, *q. v.* Concläve.—A piece of furniture, arca, cista, armärium.
 a cable. Rüdens, fünis, *m.*—He ordered the cables to be cut. Præcidi ancoras imperavit. Cic.
 cachinnation. Cächinnus. *See* laughter.
 to cackle. Garrio, 4; glocio, 4 (Col.); gräcillo. Auct. carm. de Philom.
 cackling. Garrüllitas.
 cadaverous. Cädävërösus. Ter.
 cadence. Nümërüs.—With sweet cadence, nümërösus; *adv.* numeroſe.
 a cage. Cävea; *i. e.* prison, *q. v.* carcer.
 to cage. Claudio, 3.
 to cajole. Blandior, 4.
 cajolery. Blanditiæ, *pl.*
 a caittiff. Nëbülo, hömö nëquam.
 a cake. Pläcenta.—A sacrificial cake, möla.
 to cake. Concreſco, 3; coälesco, 3.
 calamitous. Miſer, infelix, infaustus, cälämýtösus. *See* unhappy.
 calamitously. Miſere; cälämýtöſe.
 calamity. Cälämýtas, infutürium.—A calamity happening to an army, ciädes.—To show immoderate agitation in calamity is a sign of a weak mind. Res adverſas immoderate ferre levitatis est. Cic.
 to calculate. Compüto, *l.*
 calculated, well calculated (for an object). Aptus.
 a calculation. Rätio, compütätio (Plin.); *i. e.* a sum done by a child, rätio. Hor. Sat.—This is to make friendship a matter of calculation. Hoc est ad calculos vocare amicitiam. Cic.—If the republic should compel him to calculate. Si ad calculos eum respublica vocet. Liv.
 a calculator. Compütätor. Sen.
 a caldron. Lëbes, ëtis, *m.*, cortina. Plin.
 the calendar. Fasti.
 to calender. Rëndvo, *l.*
 calends. Cälendæ.
 a calf. Vítülus, *fem.* výtüla; jüvenus, jüvenca, are rather older; but in poet. used as synonymous. *See* heifer.
 of a calf. Vítülinus.
 calibre. A man of great calibre. Vir acerrimo ingenio. Cic.—*See* ability.
 to calk. Cëro, 1 (Col.); cërá lino, 3. Virg.
 to call. Vöco, 1; advöco (*esp.* to a place), ëvoco (*esp.* from a place); *i. e.* to name; appello, 1; nömíno, 1; nuncüpo, 1.—To call away, ävoco, abduco, 3.—To call aside, séduco.—To call back, rêvöco.—To call together, convoco.—To call upon, *i. e.* invoke, voco, invoco, cieo;

- i. e.*, to visit, *viso*, 3.—Who was there to whom you paid such honour as to call at his house. *Cui tu tribuisti ut domum ventitares?* Cic.—To call to witness. *Testor*, 1; *contestor*, *obtestor*.—Or if you prefer being called Janus. *Seu Jano libentius audis.* Hor.
- to call loudly. *Clāmo*, 1; *clāmō*, 1.
- to call to mind. *Mēmīni*, *dep. rēmīniscor*, 3. *See* to remember.
- to call, *i. e.* to awaken. *Expergefacio*, 3; *excito*, 1.
- a calling. *Vōcātio*.—A calling together. *Convocatio*.—A calling, *i. e.* trade, *mercātūra*, or profession, *ars*.
- callous. *Callōsus* (Plin.), lit. and metaph. *dūrus*; metaph., *i. e.* indifferent, *immōtus*.—Callous to civil war. *Fortes ad sanguinem civilem.* Liv.
- to be, to become callous. *Calleo*, 2; *occallesco*, 3; *percallesco*, *obdūresco*.
- callously. *Dure*.
- callousness, lit. and metaph. *callum*, *dūrītia*.
- callow. *Implūmis*.
- calm, calmness, *subst.* *tranquillitas*, *sērēnitās*.—At sea, *mālācia*.—Calm weather, *sērēnum*, *tranquillum*.
- calm, *adj.* *sērēnus*, *tranquillus*, *plācīdus*.—Calm amid danger. *Impāvīdus*.
- to calm. *Sērēno*, 1; *tranquillo*, 1.—The passions, *sēdo*, 1.—The anger of another, *plāco*, 1.—Now the winds are calmed. *Jam venti posuere.* Ov.—To calm the troubled waves. *Motos componere fluctus.* Virg.
- to become calm. Of the sea, *mītesco*, 3; *sīleo*, 2.
- calmly. *Tranquille*, *plācīde*.—Amid danger, *impāvīde*.
- a caltrop. A weed, *tribūlus*.—An instrument, *mūrex*. Curt.
- to calve. *Pāreo*, 3.
- to calumniate. *Cālumnior*, 1; *mālēdīco*, 3.—*See* to accuse.
- a calumniator. *Cālumniātor*.
- calumnious. *Mālēdīcus*, *comp. -entior* (of the person), *falsus* (of the charge).
- calumniously. *Mālēdīce*, *falso*, *false*.
- calumny. *Cālumnia*, *mālēdictum*.
- a camel. *Cāmēlus*.
- aameleon. *Chamæleon*, *ontia*. Plin.
- a camp. *Castra*, *orum*, *pl.*
- to pitch a camp. *Castrāmētor*, 1.—I pitched my camp at Cybistra. *Castra ad Cybistra locavi.* Cic. So *castra pono*.
- belonging to a camp. *Castrensis*.
- a campaign, *i. e.* war, warlike expedition. *Bellum*, *expēditio*.—They enumerated each man's campaigns. *Stipendia cujusque enumerabant.* Liv.—He served his first campaign at seventeen years of age. *Primum stipendium meruit annorum decem septemque.* Nep.—He served the campaign on foot. *Stipendia pedibus fecit.* Liv.
- camphor. *Camphōra*. Ainsworth.
- a can. *Canthārus*.—For water, *āquālis*.
- I can. *Possum*, *queo*, 4 (used but rarely); *vāleo* (*i. e.* I am strong enough to do so and so), *scio* (*i. e.* I know how to).—Themistocles could have lived an idle life. *Licuit Themistocli esse otioso.* Cic.—I cannot, *nēqueo*.
- a canal. *Cānālis*, *alveus* (Plin.), *fossa*. Plin.
- to cancel. *Dēleo*, 2; *rescindo*, 3; *induco*, 3.—Of a law, &c., *ābrōgo*, 1; *antiquo*, 1; *rēfigo*, 3.—He cancelled the will, *testamentum nutavit.* Cic.
- cancer. *Cancer*. Cels.
- candid. *Sincērus*, *simplex*, *candīdus*.
- candidly. *Sincēre*, *simpliciter*, *candīde*.
- candour. *Simplīcitas*, **candor* (only in Ov. in this sense), *sincērītas*.
Gell.

- a candidate. Pētitor, candidātus.
 a being a candidate. Pētītio.
 a candle. Lūcerna, candēla. Plin.
 a candlestick. Candēlābrum.—See lamp.
 a cane. Canna, āruno, īnis, *f.*—See reed.—A cane, *i. e.* a walking-stick, virga, bācillus.—A stout cane, bācillus.—A cane to beat with, fustis, virga.
 with blows of a cane. Fustim.
 to cane. Cædo, 3; verbēro, 1.
 canine. Cāninus.
 a canister. Cānistrum.—See basket.
 canker. Carcinōma (Plin.); *i. e.* rust, *q. v.* rōbigo.—The canker-worm, ērūca. Plin.
 cannibal. Anthrōpophāgus. Plin.
 a cannon. Of course there can be no Latin for cannon; but *tormentum* was a Roman military engine for hurling huge stones.
 a canoe. Lembus, scapha.—See boat.
 a canon. Lex, lēgis, *f.*—See law.
 a canopy. Cōnōpeum.
 a canto. Liber.
 a canton. Pāgus.
 to canton (troops). Distribuo, 3; dispōno, 3.
 canvas. Carbāsus, *f.*, in *pl. neut.*
 canvas, *adj.* Carbāseus.
 to canvass, *i. e.* solicit people for votes. Of canvassing several persons, ambio, 4.—A single person, rōgo, 1.—To canvass for (votes), conquiro, 3 (suffragia).
 to canvass, *i. e.* discuss, *q. v.*—The matter having been often canvassed in the senate. Sæpe jactatā in senatu re. Liv.—So Cicero says, The matter was canvassed in the public assemblies, discussed in the courts of justice, debated in the senate. Res agitata in concionibus, jactata in judiciis, commemorata in senatu.
 a canzonet. Cantus, 4; cantionēula.
 a cap. Pileum, pileus.—A little cap, pileolus.—A lady's cap, cālantica.
 capability. Pōtestas.
 capable of, *i. e.* suited for. Cāpax, *c. gen.*, Idōneus, usu. *c. ad* and *acc.*; *i. e.* able to do so and so, pōtens; *i. e.* skilful, ingenious, wise, *q. v.* pēritus, sāpiens.
 capacious. Cāpax, amplius, magnus.
 capacity, *i. e.* power to hold. Cāpācitas; *i. e.* genius, *q. v.* ingēnium.—Prudent, according to the capacity of men. Prudentes ut est captus hominum. Cic.
 caparisons. Phālēræ, ephippia.
 caparisoned. Phālērātus.
 a cape. Prōmontōrium.—See cloak.
 a caper. Cappar, *n.*, capparīs, *f.* Plin.
 to caper, *i. e.* leap, dance, *q. v.* Sālio, 4; trīpūdīo, 1.
 capering about. Trīpūdium.
 capital. Affecting the head or life. Cāpītālis; *i. e.* excellent, ēgrēgius, exīmius.—It is so strange that a king should be prosecuted on a capital charge. Est ita inusitatum regem capitis reum esse. Cic.—The grandson prosecuted his grandfather on a capital charge. Nepos avum in discrimen capitis adduxit. Cic.—So accuso capitis.—He is acquitted of the capital charge. Capitis absolvitur. Nep.—So to condemn on a capital charge. Condemno capitis. Cic.
 capital, *subst. i. e.* a principal sum. Cāput, ītis, *n.*—He does not diminish his capital. Nihil detrahit de vivo. Cic.—The capital city of a nation. Caput.—The capital of a pillar. Cāpitulum. Vitruv.
 capitation. The imposing of a most severe capitation tax. Acerbissimas exactio caputum. Cic.

the capital. Cápŭtŏlium.

of the capitol. Capitŏlinus.

to capitulate. As a garrison capitulates. Dēdo urbem.—As a city, dedor, 3.

capitulation. Dēdŭtio.

a capon. Cápŭs (Varr.), cāpo. Mart.

caprice. Lĭbĭdo, ĭnis, *f.*—The caprice of fortune, *i. e.* the changes of fortune. Mutatio fortunę, fortunę vĭces.

capricious. Lĕvis, inconstans, mutabilis.

capriciously. Lĕvĭter, inconstanter, tĕmĕre.

capriciousness. Lĕvĭtas.

capricorn. Cāprĭcornus, caper.

a capstan. Ergāta. Vitr.

a captain of an army. Dux, dŭcis, *m.*—See general.—Of a company.

Centŭrio.—Of a ship. Pręfectus navis, dominus navis; *i. e.* generally a leader, dux, ductor.

captaincy. See above. Centuriātus, 4; pręfectura.

to be captain. Pręsum, *c. dat.*

captious. Captiosus.—A captious argument. Captio, cāvillātio.—A person fond of captious arguments. Cāvillātor.

captiously. Captiose.

to captivate. Allĭcio, 3; dŭco, 3; prŏlecto, 1; irrĕtio.

captivation. Illĕcĕbrę.

captivating. Blandus, illĕcĕbrŏsus. Plaut.

captive. Captivus, captus.

captivity. Captivĭtas.

a captor. Captor (an ancient poet quoted by Facciol.).—(As applied to an army which has taken a town, or to soldiers,) victor.

a capture. Captura (Plin.); only applied, however, to catching game.—Rejoicing in the capture of the city. Lęti captā urbe.

a car. Currus, 4. See chariot.

a carbuncle. Carbuncŭlus. Plin.

a carcass. Cădăver.

card. Charta.

to card (wool). Carpo, 3; carmĭno. Varr.

the act of carding. Carmĭnātio. Plin.

cardinal, *i. e.* important, principal. Pręcipuus.—The cardinal point on which the action turns. Litis cardo. Quint.

care, in any sense. Căra; *i. e.* anxiety, sŏlicitudo, anxĭetas; *i. e.* diligence, diligentia, sedulitas, attentio animi (Cic.); *i. e.* vigilance, vigilantia; *i. e.* caution, cautio.—Accurate care, care which renders work accurate. Accuratio.—Let us take care of our health. Valtudini demus operam. Cic.—So danda opera est. Cic.—He tells him that he shall take care not to be absent from the camp beyond three days. Monet hunc daturum se operam ne longius triduo ab castris absit. Cęs.—The Tusculans were charged to take care that no new disturbance arose. Tusculanis negotium datum, adverterent animos ne quid novi tumultus oriretur. Liv.—Proceeding with less care the further they were from the enemy's city, they fall in with Lucretius the Consul. Quanto longius ab urbe hostium abscederent, eo solutiore curā in Lucretium incedunt consulem. Liv.

to care, to take care, &c. Cŭro.—To take great care or pains (to effect a thing). Lăbŏro, 1.—He took great care to win over the other cities. Animo laborabat ut reliquas civitates adjungeret. Cęs.—To take care that something shall not happen. Căveo, 2; usually followed by ne; but ne is sometimes omitted.—Take care you do not think. Cave existimes. Cic.—Sometimes, though rarely, caveo is used with ut, to take care that a thing does happen; and laboro with ne, to take care that it does not.

To take care of, provide for the interests of. Cŏnsŭlo, *c. dat.*—Take

- care of yourselves and of the interests of your country. *Consulete vobis, prospicite patriæ. Cic.*
- To care for, *i. e.* regard, be attached to. *Amo.—See anxious, important.*
 —I do not care about Caius Sempronius. *C. Sempronium nihil miror. Liv.—I do not care. Nihil interest, or nihil meâ interest. Cic.—What I care about greatly at this moment is to see you. Illud meâ magni interest ut te videam. Cic.—For all they care. Quantum in illis est. Liv.*
- to careen, *i. e.* repair (a ship). *Rêfficio.—The act of careening, refectio.*
- career. *Cursus, 4.—My whole career of industry. Omne curriculum industriæ nostræ. Cic.—To finish one's career. Implere cursum vitæ. Plin.*
- careful, *i. e.* anxious. *Anxius, sollicitus ; i. e. diligent, diligens, sêdûlus, stûdiôsus ; i. e. carefully done (of work, &c.), accûrâtus ; i. e. cautious, prudent, cautus, prôvidus, prûdens.—I should have been less careful if I had not been warned by you. Incautior fuissẽm nisi a te admonitus essem. Cic.*
- carefully. *See above. Anxie, sollicite, diligenter, sêdûlo, stûdiôsẽ.—Accurate, caute, prudenter.*
- careless, *i. e.* free from anxiety, *solutus.—To be so, animo soluto et libero esse. Cic ; i. e. incautious, incautus ; i. e. negligent, negligens, indiligens, incûriosus.*
- carelessly. *Solute, incaute, negligenter, incuriosẽ, indiligenter.*
- carelessness. *Incuria, indiligentia, negligentia.*
- to show carelessness in, to be careless about. *Nêgligo, 3.—Since I have been so long careless about showing respect for that person. Quoniam in isto homine colendo tam indormivi diu. Cic.*
- to caress. *Blandior, 4 ; dêlênio, 4 ; palpo, 1.*
- a caress. *Blandimentum (nearly always pl.), blandîtia (nearly always pl. ; in sing. it means a caressing way).*
- caressing. *Blandus.*
- caressingly. *Blande.*
- a cargo. *Onus (navis, &c.), merces, pl.*
- carmine. *Mÿnium.*
- carnage. *Cædes, strâges.*
- carnal. *Corpôreus (of carnal pleasures, &c.), Mbîdînôsus.*
- carnivorous. *Carnivôrus. Plin.*
- a carol. *Cantus, 4.—See song.*
- to carol. *Câno, 3.—See to sing.*
- a carouse. *Convivium.—See feast.*
- to carouse. *Epûlor, 1 ; pôto, 1.—See to feast.*
- a carp. *Cÿprîus. Plin.*
- to carp at. *Carpo, 3 ; obtrecto, 1 ; dêtrecto, rôdo, 3 ; vellîco, 1.*
- one who carps at. *Obtrectâtôr.*
- a carpenter. *Lignârius.*
- a carpet. *Tâpes, êtis, m., tâpêtum.—The question comes on the carpet (or, as is oftener said, on the tapis). Res jactatur, or agitur.*
- a carriage. *Currus, 4 ; rhêda, essêdum, pêtorrîtum, pilentum (an easy carriage), carpentum (of a handsome kind, used esp. on festivals, &c.), cîsium (a sort of gig), plaustrum (a heavy carriage), carrûca (a new fashioned carpentum ; it had a head), vehîcûlum.—A carriage and pair, bigæ.—A carriage and four, quâdrigæ, pl.*
- carriage, *i. e.* the act of carrying. *Vectio, vectûra.—Carriage across, transvectio.—Carriage to a place, advectus, 4 (Tac.) ; advectio. Plin.—From a place, evectus, 4. Plin.*
- carriage, *i. e.* gait, *gestus, 4.*
- calculated for carriage (vessels, &c.). *Ônêrârius, vectôrîus.*
- a carrier. *Vector.—A carrier of letters, tâbellârius.*
- a carrot. *Pastinâca. Plin.*
- to carry. *Fero, irr., veho, 3 ; porto, 1 ; vecto, 1.—To carry on one's*

- person, as arms, clothes, ornaments, &c. (used also in a general sense, but not so commonly), *gĕro*, 3; *gesto*, 1.—To carry (living things), *dūco*, 3.—To carry away, *āveho*, *asporto*, *deporto*, (living things) *abduco*.—To carry across, *transfĕro*, *transveho*, *transporto*, (living things, an army, &c.) *transduco*, *transmitto*.—To carry down, *dĕfero*, *dĕveho*, *dĕporto*.—To carry back, *rĕfero*, *rĕporto*.—To carry in, *infero*, *inveho*, *importo*, *ingero*, (persons) *induco*.—To carry off (a prize, &c.), *reporto*, *refero*.—As death does, &c., *aufĕro*.—As pilferers, *ĕgĕro*, 3; *rāpio*, 3.—To carry out, *exporto*, *effĕro* (esp. for burial).—To carry to, *adfero*, *apporto*, *adduco*.—To carry out, or carry on, carry through, *i. e.* prosecute (a design to its accomplishment), *perfĭcio*, 3; *perĕquor*, 3; *pĕrāgo*.—To carry on (war), *gero*, 3.—To carry round or about, *circumfero*, *circumveho*.—We carried the day, we carried all before us. *Vicimus*. *Cic.*—I will not urge that point, which perhaps I ought to carry. *Non dicam id quod debeam forsitan obtinere*. *Cic.*
- To carry oneself, *i. e.* to behave, *q. v.* *gero* me.
- a cart.** *Plaustrum*.
- carte blanche.** You have *carte blanche* in the matter. *Arbitrium tuum est, c. gen.* *Cic.*—*Quintius* had *carte blanche* to decide on peace or war. *Quintio liberum arbitrium pacis ac belli permissum*. *Liv.*
- cartilage.** *Cartilāgo*. *Cela*.
- to carve (as a sculptor).** *Sculpo*, 3; *cælo*, 1.—To carve on (a substance), *insculpo*, *incido*, 3.—To carve meat, *divĭdo*, 3; *dissĕco*, 1; *rĕsĕco*.
- a carver.** *Sculptor*, *cælātor*.—Of meat, *carptor*. *Juv.*
- carving.** *Sculptūra*.—Carved work, *cælātūra*, *cælāmen*.
- cascade.** *Cātāracta* (only on a large scale). *Plin.*
- a case.** *Thēca*, *invölūcrum*; *i. e.* an affair, *res*.—The case is this, *res ita se habet*. *Cic.*—Since this is the case. *Quæ cum ita sint*. *Cic.*—A case for discussion. *Quæstio*.—A case in grammar. *Cāsus*, 4.—In the case of his dying. *Si moriatur*. *Cic.*—In the case of a stranger. *In peregrino*. *Cic.*
- to case.** *Tĕgo*, 3.—*See* to cover.
- a casement.** *Fenestra*.—*See* window.
- cash.** *Nummus*.—*See* money.
- a cash-box.** *Arca*.
- to cashier.** *Dimitto*, 3.
- a cash.** *Cāsus*, *dōlium*.
- a casket.** *Arca*.
- a casque.** *Gālea*, *cassis*, -*idis*, *f.*—*See* helmet.
- a cassock.** *Tūnica*.
- to cast, i. e.** throw, *q. v.* *jācio*, *conjĭcio*, *prōjĭcio*, *jacto*, 1; *mitto*, 3; *ēmitto*, *torqueo*, 2 (of a javelin, &c.).—To cast (metals), *fundo*, 3.—To cast at, *inĭcio*, *immitto*, *c. in* and *acc.*—To cast down, *dĕjĭcio*; in spirits, &c., *deprĭmo*, 3.—To cast away, off, *abjĭcio*, *rĕjĭcio*, *dĕpōno*, 3; (clothes), *exuo*, 3.—To cast forth, *projĭcio*.—To cast out, *i. e.* expel, *ĕjĭcio*, *pello*, 3; *expello*.—To cast up, *i. e.* calculate, *q. v.* *compŭto*, 1.—To cast about in one's mind, *i. e.* to consider, *q. v.* *consĭdĕro*, 1.—He cast in my teeth that I had been at *Baiæ*. *Objecit mihi me ad Baias fuisse*. *Cic.*—*See* to accuse.—To cast up, *i. e.* heap up, *aggero*, 3; *i. e.* vomit up, *q. v.* *vōmo*, 3; *ēvomo*, *ĕgĕro*, 3.—They cast themselves on the ground by the way side. *Circa viam corpora humi prostraverunt*. *Liv.*—His son casting himself at my feet. *Filius se ad pedes meos prosternens*. *Cic.*—So *projĭcio*.—He threw himself out of the ship. *Se ex navi projecit*. *Cæs.*
- to be cast, in an action.** *Damnor*, 1; *condemnor*. *Litem perdo*. *Hor.* The earth cast up by moles. *Terra a talpis excitata*.
- a cast, casting, &c.** *Jactus*, 4; *conjectus*, *conjectio*.—A casting forward, *projectio*.—A casting on, *injectio*. *Plin.*—He had a bad cast in the eye. *Erat perversissimis oculis*. *Cic.*
- a castaway.** *Perdĭtus*, *adj.*

- a **caster**. One who casts. (*Jactator* is only used for a boaster.)—One who casts a javelin, &c., *jāctilātor*.
 to **castigate**, *i. e.* chastise, *q. v.* *castigo*, 1.
castigation, *i. e.* chastisement, *q. v.* *castigatio*.
 a **casting net**. *Funda*.
 a **castle**. *Arx*, *castellum*.
 of a **castle**. *Castellānus*.
 to **castrate**. *Castro*.
castration. *Castratio*.
casual. *Fortuitus*.
casually. *Forte*, *fortuito*.
 a **casualty**. *Cāsus*, 4.
 a **cat**. *Felis*.—A polecat, *mustēla*.—A cat of nine tails, *flagellum*.—See *whip*.
 a **catalogue**. *Index*, *-icis*, *m.*—Of a sale, *tabulæ auctionariæ*. *Cic.*—Of the senators, &c., *album*.
 a **catapult**. *Cātāpulta*.
 a **cataract**. *Cātāracta*, *m.*—A cataract in the eye, *oculi suffusio*. *Plin.*
 a **catarrh**. *Tussis*.
 a **catastrophe**, *i. e.* end. *Exītus*, 4.
 to **catch** (in any sense). *Cāpio*, 3; *excipio*.—Game, *capto*, 1.—To catch, *i. e.* attract, *q. v.* *allīcio*, *dūco*, 3.—To catch, *i. e.* overtake, *consequor*, 3; *assequor*.—A disease, *contraho*, 3 (*morbūm*, *sc.*).—To catch with a net or a snare, *irrētio*, 4; *illāqueo*, 1.—With a bait, *inesco*, 1.—With the hand, *prehendo*, 3; *comprehendo*, *apprehendo*; *i. e.* to detect, *dēprehendo*.—To catch fire, *ignem concipio* (*Cæs.*), *ignem comprehendo*. *Cæs.*—I catch your meaning, *intelligo*, 3; *video*, 2.—See to understand, to perceive.—In consequence of which he caught them all unprepared. *Quo factum est ut omnes imparatos offenderet. Nep.*—And when he was caught at Mitylene by Mithridates. *Qui cum a Mithridate Mitylenis oppressus esset. Cic.*—He is caught in the very fault which he blamed in the other. *Quod in altero vitium reprehendit in eo ipse reprehenditur. Cic.*—To catch at, *capto*, 1.
 a **catch**, *i. e.* game caught. *Præda*; *i. e.* a bolt, &c., *q. v.* *obex*.
catching, *i. e.* contagious. *Contāgiosus*. *Veget.*
 a **category**. Coming under the same category, *eiusdem rationis*. *Cic.*
categorical (of an answer). *Simplex*.
 to **cater**, *i. e.* provide food. *Obsono* and *obsōnor*. *Plant.*—For, *i. e.* provide food for, *q. v.* *prospicio*, 3.
 a **caterer**. *Obsōnātor*. *Sen.*, *Mart.*
 a **caterpillar**. *Campe*.
cattle. *Pēcus*, *-ōris*, *n.*, *pēcus*, *-ūdis*, *f.* (both often in *pl.*)—A herd of cattle, *armentum*, *grex*, *grēgis*, *m.*
 of **cattle**. *Pēcūārius*.
 a **cavalcade**. *Pompa*.
 a **cavalier**. *Equēs*, *-ītis*, *m.*
cavalry. *Equitātus*, 4; *equēs*, *-ītis* (either *sing.* or *pl.* in this sense).—A cavalry soldier, *eques*.—A troop of cavalry, *turma*.—The cavalry belonging to a legion, *ālā*.—Whoever had served in the cavalry. *Quicumque equo meruisset. Cic.*
 of **cavalry**. *Equester*, *-tris*.
 a **spacious plain fit for cavalry**. *Equitabilis et vasta planities*. *Curt.*
 a **cave**, or **cavern**. *Antrum*, *spēlunca*, *cāverna*, *spēcus* (all genders; but *usu. m.*; *f.* only in old writers; *neut.* only poet.; rare except in *nom. sing.*, *nom.* and *acc. pl.*; in *pl.*, decl. 4), **spēlæum*.
 full of **caverns**. *Cāvernōsus*. *Plin.*
 to **cavil**. *Cāvillor*, 1.
 a **cavil**. *Cāvillatio*, *captiuncūla*.
 a **caviller**. *Cāvillātor*.
 fond of **cavilling**. *Captiōsus*; *adv.* *captiōse*.
 a **cavity**. *Cāvum*, more rarely *cāvus*, *cāverna*.

a cause (in every sense). *Causa*; *i. e.* reason of an action, *rätio*; *i. e.* origin, *örigo*, -*inis, f.*; *i. e.* action at law, *lis*.—The most important results often arise from very trivial causes. *Minimis momentis maximæ inclinationes temperum fiunt.* Cic.—If I saw that I was suspected by my fellow citizens without cause. *Si me meis civibus injuriâ suspectum viderem.* Cic.—When he asked the cause of his doing so. *Cum requireret cur ita faceret.* Cic.—Who in the cause of my safety was indifferent to the danger of his own fortune and his life. *Qui periculum fortunarum et capitis sui pro meâ salute neglexit.* Cic.—Others espoused the cause of Cinna. *Alii Cinnanis faverunt partibus.* Nep.—You appear to have given some cause for suspicion. *Videris nonnihil dedisse, c. gen. or c. dat.* Cic.—To plead a cause, *causam ago, oro, dico*.—To gain a cause, *causam obtineo* (Cic.), *vinco judicio*. Cic.—To lose a cause, *causam perdo*.—As a defendant, *damnor, l.*

what is the cause. *Cur, quid*.—See why.

for which cause. *Quamobrem, quare*.

for this cause. *Idcirco, ergo*.—See therefore.

to cause. *Efficio, 3, c. acc. rei, or c. ut and subj.*—As a circumstance produces an effect, *pärio, 3*; *gigno, 3*; *creo, l.*—As a combination of circumstances does so, *conflo, l.*—These things ought to cause me great pain. *Hæ res magnum mihi dolorem afferre debent.* Cic.—It caused indignation. *Movit indignationem.* Liv.—When he heard that he was causing trouble to his father. *Cum audivisset negotium exhiberi (ab illo sc.) patri.* Cic.

causelessly. *Sine causâ*; *i. e.* undeservedly, *immërïto*.

a causeway. *Agger, -eris, m.*—See road.

caustic. *Causticus.* Plin.—Metaph. mordax.

to cauterize. *Oro, 3.*

cautery. *Cautërium.* Plin.

caution. *Cautio, prûdentia, circumspectio, cûra*.—A caution, *i. e.* a warning, *mônitus, 4*; *monitum, admonitus*.—A previous caution, *præmonitus*.—Proceeding with the less caution the further they were from the enemies' city. *Quanto longius ab urbe hostium abscederent, eo solutiore curâ.* Liv.

to caution. *Moneo, 2*; *admoneo*.—To caution beforehand, *præmoneo*.—See to warn.

cautious. *Cautus, prudens.*

cautiously. *Caute, prûdenter.*

to caw. *Cræsto l* (Plin.); *garrio, 4.*

to cease. *Cesso, l*; *dēsino, 3*.—Of persons only, *dēsisto, 3*.—Of a storm, &c., *rēsideo, 2*; *quiesco, 3.*

ceaseless. *Assiduus, perpëtuus*.—See eternal.

ceaselessly. *Assidue, perpetuo, semper.*

cedar. *Cëdrus, f.* Plin.

of cedar. *Cëdrinus.* Plin.

to cede, i. e. yield. *Cëdo, 3*; *i. e.* give up, *concedo, dëdo, 3*.—Both of whom he threatened with death if they did not cede possession of the gardens to him. *Quorum utrique mortem est minitatus nisi sibi hortorum possessione cessisset.* Cic.

ceiled. *Läqueatus.*

a ceiling. *Läquear, läcünar.*

to celebrate in every sense. *Cëlëbro, l*; *concelebro*; *i. e.* to praise, *q. v.* *laudo, l*; *effëro, irr.*—Days of festival are celebrated in his name. *Hujus nomine dies festi agitantur.* Cic. So also *festum* or *festos dies ago.* Cic.—They celebrated their festivals by the slaughter of a sow. *Cæsâ sue festa colabant.* Ov.

celebrated. *Clärus, præclärus, cëlëber, illustris*.—As the celebrated Medea is said to have fled from that same country of Pontus. *Ut ex eodem Ponto Medea illa profugisse dicitur.* Cic.

to become celebrated. Clāresco, 3 (Tac.); inclaresco. Plin.

celebration. Celebratio.

celebrity. Fāma, celebritas.

celerity. Cēlērītas, rāpīdītas.—See speed.

with celerity. Cēlērīter.

celestial. Cōlestia.

celibacy. Cōlībātus, 4. Suet.

a cell. Cella.

a cellar. Cella vinaria. Plin.

cement. Cōmentum, intrita. Plin.

to cement, i. e. unite. Coagmento, 1; conjungo, 3.—I am delighted that you are anxious to cement a peace between the citizens. Pacis inter cives conciliandæ cupidum te esse lætor. Cic.—So concordiam constituere. Cic. Pacem et amicitiam confirmare. Cæs.

cenotaph.—Then I raised a cenotaph on the Rhœtean shore. Tunc egomet tumulum Rhœteo in litore inanem constitui. Virg.

a censor. Thūrbūlum, æcerra.

a censor. Censor; i. e. a critic, animadversor.

ensorious. Censōrius.

censure. Reprehensio.

to censure. Culpo, 1; reprehendo, 3; nōto, 1.

cent. The Roman interest was exacted monthly, so that one per cent. was in reality twelve per cent.—One per cent., centesimæ (usuræ, sc.).

—Half a one per cent., i. e. six per cent. per annum, ducentesima. Tac.—Two per cent., quinquagesima; i. e. the fiftieth part.

a centaur. Centaurus, hippocentaurus.

central. Mēdius, centrālis. Plin.

the centre. Mēdium, centrum. Plin.

to centre.—All the designs of both centre in peace. Omnia utriusque consilia ad pacem spectant. Cic.—See to concentrate.

a centurion. Centūrio.

the office of a centurion. Centūriātus, 4.

a century, i. e. a body of 100 men, &c. Centūria; i. e. a hundred, centum; i. e. an age, sæcūlum.

by centuries. Centuriatim.

ceremony, i. e. a solemn form. Cærīmōnia, ritus, 4.

certain. Certus.—A certain person, quidam, aliquis; also certi homines.

Cic.—I am certain, compertum ego habeo (Sall.); pro certe habeo (Cic.); exploratum habeo (Cic.); pro certo scio; pro explorato habeo (Cæs.).—Of whom I know for certain. De quo exploratum mihi est. Cic.—News positive and certain, res compertæ et exploratæ.

Liv.—To affirm for certain, pro certo affirmo.

certainly. Certe.—Of knowing or saying, liquido, explore; sine dubio.

Cic.; procul dubio. Cic.—Yes certainly, ita est, ita sane. Ter.

certainty, to know, or speak to a certainty.—See above, certain.—

Until the truth was ascertained to a certainty. Donec ad liquidum veritas explorata esset. Liv.

a certificate. Testificatio.

to certify. Testor, 1; testificor, 1.

cerulean. Cærūleus, *cærūlus.

cessation. Cessatio, intermissio.

cession. Cessio, dēditio.

to chafe, i. e. make warm. Cālēfācio, 3; i. e. make angry, incendo, 3; irrito, 1; intrans. i. e. to be somewhat angry, q. v. aestuo, 1.

a chafing-dish. Prūnæ bātillum. Hor.

chaff. Pālea.

to chaffer. Līceor.

a chaffinch. Fringilla. Varr.

chagrin. Mæror. See grief.

chagrin. Vexo, 1.

a chain. Cătēna, vincŭlum, sync. vinclŭm, compes, ădis, *m.*, strictly speaking for the feet, as mănica is for the hands.—As an ornament, torquis, *m.*, cătella.—A chain of mountains, jŭgum, perpetui montes (Liv.), continui montes. Hor. Plin.—A chain of swamps, continentes paludes. Cæs.—A chain of circumstances, continuatio seriesque rerum. Cic.—Thus so many mountains, connected together as if by a chain, present an uninterrupted ridge. Sic inter se tot juga, velut serie coherentia, perpetuum habent dorsum. Curt.—Chains, *v.* slavery.—See chained.

to chain. Vincio, 4.—See to bind.

chained. Vincetus, dēvincetus, cătēnātus.—Wearing chains as an ornament, torquātus.—It appeared to all men a most scandalous thing, that men of the highest honour should be put in chains. Omnibus indignissimum visum est homines honestissimos in ferrum atque in vincula coniectos. Cic.—He orders those miserable and innocent men to be put in chains (lit. chains to be put on them). Iste hominibus miseris innocentibusque injici catenas imperat. Cic.

a chair. Sella.

an easy chair, or a professor's chair. Căthēdra.—A chair to convey people in, lectica.

a chairman, i. e. president. Præses, -idis, *m.*, rŏgător; *i. e.* one who carries people in a chair, lecticārius.

a chaise. Currus, 4; rhēda. See carriage.

a chalice. Călix, -icis, *m.* See cup.

chalk. Crēta, crētŭla (a kind of chalk with which the Romans sealed letters).

of chalk, chalky. Cretaceus. Plin.—Abounding in chalk, crētŏsus.

chalked, marked with chalk. Crētātus.

to chalk out (a design). Concipio, 3 (consilium); in animo constituo. Quint.

to challenge, to combat. Prŏvŏco, 1; *i. e.* to claim, arrŏgo, 1; vindico, 1. —To challenge (a jury), rejicio, 3.

a challenge. Prŏvŏcătio.

a challenger. Prŏvŏcător.

a chamber. Conclăve.—A bedchamber, cŭbicŭlum, thălămus.

a chamberlain. Cŭbicŭlārius, minister cubiculi. Liv. A cubiculo, as ab epistolis is a secretary, &c.

a chamber-maid. Ancilla, fāmŭla.

a chamois. Rŭpīcăpra. Plin.

to champ. Mando, 3; mordeo, 2.

champaign. Campester, -tris, -tre.

a champion. Dēfensor.

chance. Sors, fors (rare except in *nom.* and *abl.*), fortŭna, cāsus, 4.—Do you not see that there is a certain degree of chance in the choice of victims? Non perspicitis aleam quandam inesse in hostiis deligendis? Cic.—They enrolled two legions to provide against the chances of war. Duas legiones scripserunt ad incerta belli. Liv.

by chance. Forte, casu.

to chance, i. e. to happen, q. v. accĭdo, 3; ēvĕnio, 4.

a chancellor. Cancellarius (no author).

a chandelier. Candēlābrum.

to change, or to exchange. Mŭto, 1; permuto, commuto; immuto, verto, 3; converto (these three not used for to exchange).—To change for the better, corrĭgo, 3.—To change for the worse, dēprăvo, 1; corrumpo, 3.—To change one's abode, mĭgro, 1; dēmigro, ēmigro.—You changed your mind at a word. Verbo de sententiā destitisti. Cic. Also muto sententiam. Cic.—The south wind changed to the south-west. Auster in Africum se vertit. Cæs.—To change colour, colore mutari. Quint.

change. Mŭtătio, permutatio, commutatio, conversio; *i. e.* vicissitudo vĭcissitŭdo, vĭces, *pl.* (rare in *sing.* in this sense.)

changeable. Mutābilis, vārius, inconstans.
changeableness. Inconstantia, mutābilitas.
a changeling. They call me a changeling. Me subditum appellant. Liv.
a channel (of a river, &c.), cānālis, alveus.
to chant. Cāno, 3; canto, 1.—See to sing.
chaos. Chaos, *neut. obl.* chao, but rare except in *nom.* and *acc.*—See confusion.

chaps (in the hands, &c.). Rhagādia, *pl.* (Plin.), fissuræ (Plin.); i. e. jaws, fauces, *pl. f.*

a chapel. Sācellum.—See temple.

a chaplet. Cōrōna, cōrolla, sertum.

a chapter, of a book. Cāput, -ytis, *n.*; i. e. a body of men, collēgium.

character, i. e. a mark, esp. a letter (*q. v.*), &c. Nōta, chācter, -ēria.—A letter, litēra.—A character in a play, persōna;—i. e. disposition, indōles, *f.*, ingēnium;—i. e. reputation, fama, existimatio.—Who think that my object in earning a good character is that he may have a bad one. Qui me ideo putant bene audire velle, ut ille male audiat. Cic.—It is not in accordance with my character. Non meum est. Cic.—The ambassador was a representative of the character of the senate. Senatus faciem legatus secum attulerat (auctoritatem reipublicæ). Cic.—For he lays aside the character of a friend when he assumes that of a judge. Ponit enim personam amici cum induit iudicis. Cic.—The natural character of each individual. Uniuscujusque natūra. Cic.—Men of good character appear in old time to have been appointed kings that their subjects might enjoy justice. Justitiæ fruendæ causā videntur olim bene morati reges constituti. Cic.

characteristic. Prōprius, *c. gen.* or *c. dat.*—It is characteristic of men to become angry. Irasci humanum est.—Cunning seems the characteristic, as it were, of a fox, violence that of a lion. Frans quasi vulpeculæ, vis leonis videtur. Cic.

a characteristic. Nōta.

to characterise. Pingo, 3; dēpingo.

charcoal. Carbo, ōnia, *m.*

to charge, i. e. enjoin. Mando, 1; præcipio, 3; præscribo, 3.—See to command; i. e. to exhort, *q. v.* hortor, 1.—To warn, *q. v.* mōneo, 2; i. e. to accuse, *q. v.* accūso, 1.—Cato charged Marcus obilior with having taken poets into his province, as if that were an imputation on him. Cato objecit, ut probrum, Marco Nobiliori quod is in provinciam poetas duxisset. Cic.—To charge (the enemy), addōrior, 4; aggrēdior, 3.—See to attack.—To charge, or ask a price, posco, 3 (*pretium, so.*).

a charge, i. e. command, q. v. Mandātum; i. e. exhortation, *q. v.* hortatio, hortātus, 4; i. e. accusation, *q. v.* crimen; i. e. attack, aggressio, impētus, 4; i. e. price asked, prētium; i. e. a duty entrusted to one, officium, mūnus, ēria, *n.*—This is your charge, your business. Tuum est hoc munus, tuæ partes. Cic.—Cæsar has laid this charge upon me. Cæsar has mihi partes imposuit. Cic.—The temple of Tellus is under my charge. Edes Telluris est curationis meæ. Cic.—The people of Tusculum were charged to take notice. Tusculanis negotium datum adverterent animos. Liv.—Whom the Roman people has placed under the charge of your good faith and power. Quos tuæ fidei potestatique populus Romanus commisit et credidit. Cic.—The Helvetii returned to the charge. Helvetii rursus instare et prælium redintegrare cōeperunt. Cæs.—He built it at his own charge. Impensā suā construxit. Plin.—They often incurred greater charges for a dinner. Majorem sumptum in prandium sæpe fecerunt. Cic.

chargeable. Accūsābilis.—Although we are in some degree chargeable with human error. Etai aliquā culpā tenemur erroris humani. Cic.

a charger, *i. e.* a diab, *q. v.* Laux, -cia, *f.*; *i. e.* a war horse, bellator equus. Ov.

charily. Cautē.

a chariot. Currus, curriculum, rhēda.—*See* carriage.

a charioteer. Auriga, rhēdarius.

charitable. Bēnēvolus, bēnēficus.

charitably. Bēnēvolentia.

charity. Bēnēvolentia, bēnēficientia; *i. e.* a feeling of affection, caritas. —A charity, *i. e.* a thing done or given, bēnēficiū.

a charm, *i. e.* incantation. Cantio, cantus, 4; *cantāmen, carmen, vērēficiū, fascinatio. Plin.—A love charm, philtrum; *i. e.* something attractive, illēcēbrā, lēnēcīnium.—*See* enchantment.

to charm, *i. e.* enchant. Fascino, 1; *i. e.* allure, allīcio, 3; perlicio, atraho, 3; dūco, 3.—To charm away sorrow, dolorem delenire. Phædr. —*See* to soothe.

charming. Jūcundus, amoenus.—*See* pleasant.

charmingly. Jūcunde, suaviter.

a chart. Tabula.

a charter. Charta.

to charter. Condūco, 3.—*See* to hire.

chary. Cantus.—*See* cautious.

to chase, *i. e.* hunt. Vēnor, 1; *i. e.* drive (game) before me with bounds, āgo, 3; āgito, 1; *i. e.* pursue, sector, 1; sēquor, 3; insequor.—To chase away, ābigo, 3; exigo, pello.

to chase, *i. e.* engrave. Cælo, 1.

a chase, *i. e.* a hunt, hunting. Vēnātus, 4; vērātio; *i. e.* a forest, sylva, saltus, 4.

belonging to the chase. Vērātīcus.

a chasm. Hiātus, 4; lācūna, rīma.

chaste. Castus, pūdicus.—*See* modest.

chastely. Caste, pūdice.

chastity. Castitas, castīmōnia, pūdicītia.

to chasten, to chastise. Castigo, 1; corrīgo, 3.—*See* to punish.

chastisement. Castigātio, pœna, animadversio.

to chat. Collōquor, 3.—*See* to converse.

chat. Collōquium, allōquium.—*See* conversation.

chattels. Bona, pl.

to chatter. Garrio, 4.

chattering, inclined to chatter. Garrūlus, lōquax.

cheap. Vilis.—The statues were procured by you at a cheap rate. Signa abs te parvo curata sunt. Cic.—They saw that if Eumenes was received by him, they should all be held cheap in comparison of him. Videbant Eumene recepto omnes præ illo parvi futuros. Nep.—To hold those things cheap which to most men appear excellent. Quæ eximia plerisque videntur parva ducere. Cic.—Also, parvi æstimo, to hold cheap.

To become cheap. Evilescō, 3. Suet.

cheaply. Parvo pretio, viliter. Plant. Plin.

cheapness. Villitas.

to cheat. Fraudo, 1; dēfraudo, destituo; *i. e.* simply to deceive, fallo, 3.

—If you should hear that the man who made you the promise is putting a cheat upon you, as the proverb is. Si eum qui tibi promiserit, fucum, ut dicitar, facere audieris. Cic.

a cheat, *i. e.* a dishonest action, fraus, fraudatio; *i. e.* one who cheats, fraudator.

to check, *i. e.* repress, cohībeo, 2; prēmo, 3; rēprimo, comprimo, rēfreno, 1; coerceo; *i. e.* to reprove, *q. v.* reprehendo, 3.—If they chose to check the murmurs of the Ætolians. Si Ætolorum linguas retundere vellent. Liv.—You have checked the fury and insolence of that worthless man. Abjecti hominis furorē petulantiamque

- fregistia. Cic.—At present that boy checks Antony admirably. In a presentia belle iste puer retundit Antonium. Cic.
- check, *i. e.* hindrance, impēdimentum; *i. e.* something which restrains, frenum.—A reproof, reprehensio.—A check, *i. e.* disaster in war, &c., clādes, infortūnium.—The check which had been received through the rashness of the lieutenant. Quod detrimentum temeritate legati acceptum est. Cæs.
- a check. Gēna, māla, bucca.
- With large cheeks. Bucculentus. Plaut.
- cheer. Good cheer, *i. e.* good food, *q. v.* lautus victus.—To be of good cheer. Animo bono sum. Cic.—Be of good cheer. Sume animum. Ov.
- a cheer, *i. e.* a shout, *q. v.* clāmor, acclāmatio.—Amid the cheers of his companions. Clamore secundo. Virg.
- to cheer, *i. e.* to comfort, sōlor, 1; consolor; *i. e.* encourage, hortor, 1; concito, 1; *i. e.* to raise a shout; clāmo, 1; conclamo.
- cheerful. Hylāris, lætus, sōlūtus, ālācer, -cris, -cre (*i. e.* willing to do a thing).—They have made the anxious brow cheerful. Sollicitum explicuere frontem. Hor.
- cheerfully. Hylārīter, læte.
- cheerfulness. Hylārītas, lætītia, ālācritas.
- cheerless. Ināmcēnus, ināmābilis, tristis.—See sad.
- cheese. Cāseus.
- a cheese-cake. Plācenta.
- to chequer. Vārio, 1.
- chequered. Vārius.
- to cherish. Fōveo, 2; ālo, 3; *i. e.* to love, *q. v.* āmo.—You cherish vain hopes. Spes poscis inanes. Virg.—A design resolutely cherished. Consilium fortiter susceptum. Cic.
- a cherry. Cērāsum. Plin.
- a cherry-tree. Cērāsus, *f.*
- of a cherry, like a cherry. Cērāsīnus. Petron.
- a chersonese. Pēninsula.
- chervil. Cœrēfōlium.
- a chesnut tree. Castānea.—The fruit, castanea nux, *gen. nūcis*. Virg.
- a chesnut grove. Castānētum. Col.
- chess. Some game of this kind is spoken of by Ovid, who says—Cautaque non stulte latronum praelia ludit; and by Seneca, who says—Latunculis ludimus.—The board, mandra. Mart.
- a chest. Arca, cista.—The public chest. Fiscus.—The chest of an animal. Pectus, ōris, *n.*
- a chevaux-de-frise. Eritius. Sall. Cæs.
- a cheveril. Cāprea.
- to chew. Mando, 3.—To chew the cud. Rūmīno, 1.
- chicanery. Dōlus, artificium.
- fond of chicanery. vāfer.
- a chicken, *i. e.* a young bird, pullus.—See a fowl.
- to chide. Incrēpo, 1; rēprehendo, 3; objurgo, 1.
- chiding. Objurgatio.—See reproof.
- chief. Prīmus, præcīpuus, pōtissimus (not used of persons), *i. e.* highest (of command, &c.), summus.—A chief man in a state. Princeps, -īpis, *m.*—The chief men, the nobles. Prōcēres, optīmātes.—A chief man, a chief woman. Primārius vir, primaria fœmina. Both in Cicero.—A chief, *i. e.* leader. Dux, dūcis, *m.*—A chief thing. Caput, ītis, *n.*—He said that he did not like that black broth which was the chief part of the supper. Negavit se jure illo nigro, quod caput erat cœnæ, delectatum. Cic.—Boys whose parents are the chief people in that city. Pueri quorum parentes capita ibi rerum sunt. Liv.—The chief thing is to be acquainted with the state of the republic. Caput est nōsse rempublicam. Cic.—He thought that the

- chief quality requisite in an orator was . . . *Caput esse arbitrabatur oratoris* . . . Cic.—The chief matters (contained in the books) having been read. *Lectis rerum summis*. Liv.
- chiefly**. In primis, maxime, præcipue, pōtissimum.
- a chieftain**. Dux, dūcis, *m*.
- a chilblain**. Pernio, onis, *m*. Plin.
- a child, i. e.** an infant. Infans, -tis, *c*.—A male child. Puer; *dim.* puērulus.—A female child. Puella; *dim.* puellula.—A foster-child. Alumnus; *fem.* alumna.—Children. Libēri.—To have children (of the father), gigno, 3; (of the mother), pārio, 3.—With child, grāvīda, prægnaans.
- childbed**. Puerpērium, partus, 4.—A woman in childbed, puerpēra.
- childhood**. Puēritia, *sync.* puertia.—Infancy, infantia.—The ignorance of childhood, ineuntis ætatis inscientia.—In my childhood, puerilibus annis (Ov.); primis annis. Liv.
- childish**, belonging to a child. Puērilis.
- childishly**. Puērilliter.
- childishness**. Puērillitas. Sen.
- childless**. Orbus.
- chill**. Frigus, -ōris, *n*.
- to chill**. Frigēro, 1 (Cat.); rēfrigero (lit. and metaph.).—To chill (metaph. ardour, &c.), restinguo, 3.—To be chilled (lit. and metaph.), rēfrigesco, 3; *perf.* refrixi.
- chilly**. Frigidus.—See cold.
- to chime, as bells**. Sōno, 1.—To chime in with, *i. e.* agree with, *q. v.* consentio, 4; concīno, 3.
- a chimera, i. e.** a vain fancy. Commentum.
- chimerical**. Inānis, vānus, fūtilis, commentitius.
- a chimney**. Cāminus.—The chimney corner (to sit in, &c.), fōcus.
- a china**. Succēdia.
- a chin**. Mentum.
- Chinese**. Sēricus.—A Chinese, Ser, Sēris.—China, Sērica (terra, *sc.*).
- a chink**. Rīma, fissūra (Plin.); *i. e.* a sound, tinnitus, 4.
- to chink, i. e.** sound. Tinnio.
- a chip**. Fragmen, fragmentum, frustum.
- to chip**. Circumēdo, 3.
- to chirp**. Pipilo, 1; garrio, 4.
- chirping**. Garrītus, 4.
- a chisel**. Scalprum, scalpellum. Cic.
- a chit**. Pūcio, -onis, *m*.
- chivalry, i. e.** manly valour, *q. v.* Virtus; *i. e.* a body of cavaliers, æquītātus, 4.
- choice, adj.** Exīmius, egrēgius, lectus, electus; *i. e.* fastidious, fastidiōsus.—The choicest of the nobility. Flos nobilitatis. Cic.
- choice, subst.** Dēlectus, 4; ēlectio; *i. e.* right to choose, power of choosing, arbitrium.—How often will he give you the choice and option of which you please. Quoties ille tibi potestatem optionemque facturus est ut eligas utrum velis. Cic.—Which however, in a choice of evils, is to be preferred to bitterness. Quæ tamen, ut in malis, acerbitati antepōnenda est. Cic.—By one's own choice, sponte, ultro, ipse, agreeing with the agent.—He came by his own choice. Venit ipse.
- choicely**. Egrēgie, optīme.
- a choir**. Chōrus.
- to choke**. Ango, 3; suffōco, 1.—To choke up, *i. e.* obstruct, obstruo, 3; claudio, 3.
- choking**. Suffōcātio. Plin.
- choler**. Ira.—See anger.
- choleric**. Irācundus.—See angry.
- to choose, in every sense**. Lēgo, 3, in prose oftener ēligo, dēligo. ~

—To choose rather, *mālo*, *irr.*—*See* to prefer.—To choose, *i. e.* elect, appoint (magistrates), *constituo*, 3.—To choose by lot, *sortior*, 4.—I cannot choose but send to you. *Facere non possum quin ad te mittam.* Cic.—Immortal gods, if you did not choose that Sp. Postumius should succeed in the war. *Di immortales, si vobis meum fuit cordi Sp. Postumium prospere bellum gerere.* Liv.

to chop. *Cædo*, 3; *præcido*.—*See* to cut.

a chorus. *Chorus*.

a chough. *Graculus, mœnādula*.

CHRIST. *Christus*.—Christian, *Christianus*.

the chromatic scale in music. *Chroma*, *n.* (*Vitr.*), *chrōmātice*. *Vitr.*

chronic, *i. e.* recurring at intervals. *Periōdicus*. *Plin.*

a chronicle. *Fasti, pl., annales, pl. m.*

to chronicle. *Perscribo*, 3.—*See* to relate.

a chronieler. *Histōricus*, narrātor, *c. gen.* of the events.

chronology.—*See* time.

a chrysalis. *Chrýsalis*, *Ydis, f.* *Plin.*

a chrysolite. *Chrýsōlithus*. *Plin.*

a chub. *Gobio*.

chubby. *Pinguis*.

a church. *Templum*.

a churl, churlish, *i. e.* a clown, *q. v.* *Rusticus*; *i. e.* a niggard, *sordidus*.

churlishly. *Rustice, sordide*.

churlishness. *Rusticitas*.

a cicatrice. *Cicatrix, -icis, f.*

a cimeter. *Acināces, m.*

a cinoture. *Zōna*.—*See* girdle.

a cinder. *Cinis, -eris, m., fāvilla*.

cinnamon. *Casia*.

cipher.—He wrote in cipher. *Per notas scripsit.* *Suet.*—To cipher, *i. e.* to do sums.—*See* to calculate.—A mere cipher, *i. e.* a man of no weight, *homo nihili* (*Varr.*), *nullius pretii*.

a circle. *Orbis, m., circulus*.—A circular motion, *gýrus*.—A circle of people, *cōrōna, circulus* (*esp.* of people assembled at a party, &c.).

to circle round. *Cingo*, 3.—*See* to surround.—He moves in circles through the same air. *Eadem circinat auras.* *Ov.*

a circuit. *Circuitus*, 4; *ambitus*, 4.—The circuits of the judges, *conventus*, 4.—He is gone to hold the circuit. *Ad conventus agendos profectus est.* *Cæs.*—*So* Cic.

circular. *Rōtundus*.

circulation. *Circulatio*. *Vitr.*

to circumcise. *Circumcido*, 3.—Circumcised, *curtus*.

circumference. *Orbis, m., circuitus*, 4.

circumflexed. *Circumflexus*.

circumlocution. *Ambages, pl. f.*

to circumnavigate. *Circumnāvigō*, 1. *Vell.*

to circumscribe. *Circumscribo*, 3; *terminō*, 1; *præfinio*, 4.

circumspect. *Cautus, prudens*.

circumspectly. *Caute, prudenter*.

circumspection. *Circumspectio, cautio, prudentia, cūra*.

a circumstance. *Res*.—*See* event.—Circumstances, *i. e.* condition, *q. v.* *stātus*, 4; *conditio*.—Under these circumstances. *Quæ cum ita sint.* Cic.—The one of them is in very poor circumstances, the other scarcely in such as are required by the rank of a knight. *Res familiaris alteri eorum valde exigua est, alteri vix equestris.* Cic.

circumstantial (of an account). *Plēnus*.

circumstantially.—To set forth a matter more fully and circumstantially, *rem latius atque uberius explicare.* *Suet.*—*So* *fuse et copiose, fusius et uberius.* Cic.—To reply circumstantially to those arguments. *Ut*

• *ad ea singulatim respondum.* Cic.

circumvallation. Circummūnitio.—To blockade by, circumvallō, 1; circummūnio, 4.

to circumvent. Circumvēnio, 4; fallo, 3; dēcipio, 3.

a circus. Circus.—Of a circus, circensius.

a cistern. Cisterna. Varr.

of a cistern. Cisterninus. Col.

a citadel. Arx, -is, *f*.

a citation, i. e. summons. Vōcātio. Varr.

to cite, i. e. summon. Vōco, 1.—Domitius cited Silanus before the court. Domitius Silano diem dixit. Cic. *I. e.* to quote, laudo, 1.

a citizen. Civis, *c.*—A citizen of a municipal town, mūnicipis, -īpis, *a*.

—A fellow-citizen, civis.

of a citizen. Cīvīlis, cīvīcus.

like a citizen. Cīvīliter.

citizenship, the freedom of a city. Cīvitas.

a citron (the tree). Citrus.—The fruit, citreum.—Citron wood, citrum, of citron, or of citron wood. Citreus.

a city. Urbs, cīvitas (referring rather to its constitution). Oppidum is used by C. Nepos of Athens and of Thebes; it is never used of Rome.

—To give the freedom of the city to a person, do civitatem (Cic.); largior, or impertior (Cic.), *c. dat.* of the receiver. Also civitati donare, *c. acc.* of the receiver. Cic.—To deprive of the freedom of the city, civitatem adimo, *c. dat. pers.* Cic.—To be deprived of it, amitto civitatem. Cic.

of a city. Urbānus.

civil, of rights, wars, &c. Cīvīlis, cīvīcus.—Of war, intestinus, dōmesticus; *i. e.* well-bred, urbānus, hūmānus, cōmis.—Who govern the state as civil magistrates. Qui togati reipublicæ præsumt. Cic.

civilly, i. e. courteously. Urbāne, cōmīter.

civility. Urbānitas, cōmītas, hūmānitas.

to civilize. Mansuefacio.—By whom we, having been civilized and polished . . . A quibus mansuefacti et exculsi . . . Cic.—Could the habits of men be civilized by the good example of the Athenians? An victus hominum Atheniensium beneficio excoli potuit? Cic.—It civilizes men's manners. Emollit mores. Ov.

civilization. Cultus, 4; hūmānitas.—Want of civilization, barbāria, fēritas.

clad. See to clothe.

to claim. Posco, 3; rēpōto, 3; vindīco, 1; assēro, 3; adaciseo, 3; arrōgo.

a claim, or the act of claiming. Postulatio.

a claimant. Pēītor.

to clamber. Scando, 3.—See to climb.

clamorous, of a meeting, &c. Tūmultuōsus, clāmōsus.—To be clamorous, *i. e.* to raise a clamour, strēpo, 3; vōcīfēror, 1; clāmīto.—To be clamorous for, tumultuose posco, or postulo.—To be clamorous against, obstrēpo, 3.

clamour. Clāmōr, strēpītus, 4.

to clamour. Clāmo, 1; clāmīto, strēpo, 3.

a clax. Trībus, 4, *f*.

a clansman. Tribūlis.

clandestine. Clandestinus, occultus.

clandestinely. Clam, occulte.

a clang. Clangor, strēpītus, 4; frēmītus, 4.

to clang. Strēpo, 3; *clango. Stat.—See to sound.

to clap the hands. Plando, 3 (used also of a bird clapping his wings); *i. e.* to applaud, applaudo, *c. dat.*—He clapped spurs to his horse. Concitavit equum calcaribus. Liv.—To clap on, place on, or close to, admoveo, 2; applīco, 1; appōno, 3; impōno.—They clapped him into prison. Hunc in vincula conjecerunt. Cæs.

a clap, i. e. loud noise. Frāgor (used by itself for a clap of thunder).

- strēpītus.**—A clapping of the hands, *plausus*, 4; *applausus*.—A clap of thunder, *tōnītru*.
- a clapper**, *i. e.* a person who claps, *plausor*.
- to clarify.** *Līquo*, 1. *Col*.
- a clarion.** *Lītus*, *cornu*.—See trumpet.
- to clash.** *Conflīgo*, 3; *coeo*, 4.—To clash, so as to be incompatible, *pugno*, 1; *conflīgo*.—To cause to clash, *collido*, 3.—To clash weapons together, *concūtio*, 3.
- a clash**, or **clashing**, *i. e.* violent meeting. *Conflictus*, 4; *collisus*, 4. *Plin*.—The clash of arms, *frāgor*, *strēpītus*.
- a clasp.** *Fibūla*.
- to clasp.** *Fibūlo*, 1 (only used metaph. *Col*.); *i. e.* to embrace, *q. e.* *amplector*, *complector*.
- a class of things**, or **people.** *Gēnus*, -*ēris*, *n*.—Of people, *classis*, *f*, *ordo*, -*inis*, *m*.
- to class**, or **classify**, *i. e.* divide several persons or things into classes. *Distribuo*, 3; *dispōno*, 3; *i. e.* to place one person, or set of persons, or things in a class, *pono*, 3.—Which I do not class among servicea. *Quæ ego loco beneficii non pono.* *Cic*.—To class nothing but virtue among good things. *Nihil præter virtutem in bonis ducere.* *Cic*.—See to think.
- classification.** *Partitio*.
- classical.** *Classicus.* *Gell*.
- to clatter.** *Crēpo*, 1; *strēpo*, 3.
- clatter.** *Crēpītus*, 4; *strēpītus*, 4.
- a clause.** *Clausūla*.
- a claw.** *Unguis*, *m*.—Of a crab, *forceps*, -*ypis*, *m*. *Plin*.
- to claw.** *Unguibus fœdo*, 1. *Virg*.
- clay.** *Argilla* (esp. that used by potters); *i. e.* mud, *lūtum* (sometimes used like *argilla*), *limus* (as men are made of clay), *terra*.—See earth.
- clayey**, of soil. *Argillāceus* (*Plin*.), *argillosus* (*Varr*.), *lūtusus*. *Plin*.
- made of clay**, as earthenware. *Fictilis*, *terrēnus*. *Ov*.—As men born of the earth, *terrīgēna*, *c*.
- clean.** *Mundus*, *pūrus*, *nītīdus*.—Having clean hands, *innocens*.—See innocent.
- clean**, *adv.*, *i. e.* altogether. *Omnīno*, *plane*, *prorsus*.
- to clean.** *Detergo*, 3; *detergeo*, 2; *purgo*, 1.
- the act of cleaning.** *Purgatio*.
- cleanliness.** *Mundītia*.
- clear**, in almost every sense. *Līquīdus*; *i. e.* bright, *q. e.* of rivers, light, &c., *splendīdus*, *clārus*, *lūcīdus*, *perspīcuus*; *i. e.* transparent, *perlucidus*.—Free from mud, of water, *illīmis*. *Ov*.—*i. e.* audible, *clārus*; *i. e.* intelligible, of a speech, &c., *dīlucidus*, *explicātus*.—Undeniable, of a fact, &c., *perspīcuus*, *mānifestus*, *ēvidens*, *plānus*.—Of weather or the sky, *sērēnus*.—Of the sky, *pūrus*;—*i. e.* innocent, *q. e.* *innocens*; *i. e.* empty, *vācuus*.—Of the judgment, *sānus*, *acūtus*, *sagax*, *perspīcax*.—Therefore I am supported by a clear conscience. *Præclarā igitur conscientiā sustentor.* *Cic*. (Where however he means rather a consciousness of great deeds.) He consoles himself with a clear conscience, *i. e.* a consciousness of good intention. *Consolatur se conscientiā optimæ mentis.* *Cic*.—It is clear, *i. e.* undeniable, *constat*, *liquet*.—Sometimes with a nominative case, as, To whom neither point was clear, either that there were gods or that there were not. *Cui neutrum licuit nec esse Deos, nec non esse.* *Cic*.—Any fortune may be borne in which one is clear of blame. *Ferenda est fortuna quæ absit a culpâ.* *Cic*.—Whatever happens, as long as I am clear of all blame I shall bear it with fortitude. *Quicquid acciderit, a quo mea culpa absit, forti animo feram.*—It is a sign of old age to be no longer clear in one's memory. *γερωντικώτερον est memoriolâ vacillare.* *Cic*.—See free.

to clear, make clean or clear. *Purgo*.—They clear a road, *aditus expediunt*. *Cæs*.—To clear away (obstacles), *āmōveo*; doubts, &c., *tollo*, 3; *aufero*, *irr.*, *ādīmo*, 3; (debts, *i. e.* to pay them,) *solvo*, 3; *exsolvo*.—To clear, *i. e.* to extricate, *expēdio*, *libēro*, 1.—To clear (a person) of (an accusation), *purgo*, *c. de* and *abl.* of the *acc.*, *expedio*, *c. abl.*, *libero*, *c. abl.*—To clear up, *i. e.* explain, make intelligible, *explīco*, 1; *expēdio* (chiefly poet. in this sense).—To clear, *i. e.* to gain as clear profit, *lucror*, 1.—To clear, *i. e.* acquit, *q. v.* *absolvo*.—With the look with which he clears the sky and clears away storms. *Vultu quo cœlum tempestatesque serenat*. *Virg.*—To clear up, *intrans.* When it had cleared up all around. *Cum undique disserenasset*. *Liv.*—Having cleared away the snow to the depth of six feet. *Discussâ nive vi in altitudinem pedum*. *Cæs.*

clearly, in almost all senses. *Līquīdo*; *i. e.* brightly, *splendide*; *i. e.* certainly, *certe*; *i. e.* evidently, *manifeste*, *ēvidenter*, *plâne*, *perspicuo*; *i. e.* without disguise (of speaking), *aperte*.

clearness, of voice, or of any thing to be seen. *Clārītas*.—Of any thing to be seen, of water, &c., *splendor*, *nītor*.—Of argument, &c., *perspicuitas*.—Of intellect, *sāgāōītas*, *ācūmen*, *perspīcācītas*, *perspicacia*.

clearsighted. *Sāgax*, *perspīcax*, *ācūtus*.

to cleave. *Findo*, 3; *diffindo*, *sēco*, 1.

to cleave to. *Hæreo*, 2; *adhæreo*.—See to adhere.

a cleft. *Rīma*, *fissūra*.

full of clefts. *Rīmōsus*.

clemency. *Clēmēntia*, *lēnītas*.

clement. *Clēmēns*, *lēnis*.

with clemency. *Clēmēnter*, *lēnīter*.

a clerk. *Scriba*, *m.*, *librārius*.

clever. *Sōlers*, *callīdus*, *dexter*; *i. e.* skilful, *pēritus*.

cleverly. *Dextere*, *sōlertē*, *callīde*, *pērite*.

cleverness. *Dextērītas*, *sōlertīa*, *callīditas*, *pēritīa*.

a client. *Clīens*, *fem.* *clīenta*.—A body of clients, *clīentēla*.

clientship. The fact of a person being a client, *clīentēla*.

a cliff. *Rūpes*, *scōpūlus*, *saxum*.

climate. *Cœlum*.

a clime, *i. e.* a country. *Rēgio*, *terra*.

climax. *Cūmūlus*.—The proceeding to a climax, *grādātio*, *progressio*.

to climb. *Scando*, 3; *ascendo*, *conscendo*.—To reach by climbing, *sūpēro*, 1.

a climbing. *Ascensio*.

to clinch, *i. e.* seize and hold firmly. *Prehendo*.—To clinch the hand firmly, and make a fist. *Manum plane comprimere, pugnumque facere*. *Cic.*—To clinch (a nail), *rētundo*, 3.—To clinch (an argument, &c.), *confirmo*.

to cling to. *Hæreo* 2, *c. in* and *abl.*, or *c. abl.*; *adhæreo*, *c. ad* and *acc.*; *adhæresco*, 3; *c. dat. esp.* of clinging to a habit, &c.

to clip. *Tondeo*, 2; *præcido*, 3; *i. e.* to diminish, *mīnuo*, 3; *imminuo*.

a clipping, a piece clipped off. *Segmen*, *segmentum*. Both in *Plin.*

a cloak. *Pallium*, *posūla*, *lācerna*, *palla* (prop. a lady's cloak).—A military cloak, *sāgum*.—Under the cloak of taking assistance to the Byzantines. *Per speciem auxilii Byzantinis ferendi*. *Liv.*—So specie. to cloak, *i. e.* conceal. *Cēlo*, 1; *velo*, 1; *tēgo*, 3.—To cloak (qualities of one's own), *dissimūlo*, 1.

a clock. *Hōrōlōgium*.—What o'clock is it? *Hora quōta est?* *Hor.*—About six o'clock. *Sextâ ferme horâ*. *Liv.* (This would however be twelve o'clock with us, as the Romans began their day at six A. M.)

a clod (of earth). *Glēba*.—Of turf, *cespes*, *-ītis*, *m.*

a clog, *i. e.* a hindrance. *Impēdimentum*; *i. e.* a thing to hamper one

- foot (of a horse, &c., so as to prevent his straying), *compes*, -ēdis, *m.*—*See* shoe.
- to clog, *i. e.* hinder. *Impēdio*, 4; *obsum*.—To clog, *i. e.* to fill up, *obstruo*, 3; *i. e.* to load (with conditions, &c.), *ōnēro*, 1; *conditiones addo*.
- to close, *trans.*, in every sense. *Claudo*, 3; *conclūdo*; *i. e.* to finish, *pērāgo*, 3; *perficio*, 3; *conficio*, *finio*, 4.—To close (a road, &c.), *obstruo*.
- To close against. *Oclūdo*.
- To close, *intrans.*, *i. e.* to end (as a year does). *Exeo*, 4.—As a wound does, &c., *coeo*, 4 (used in every sense); *coalesco*, 3.—To close with, agree with (a party, &c.), *adjungo me*, *c. dat.*—Of the party, *coeo*, *convēnio*; *i. e.* to accept (offers, conditions, &c.), *accipio*.—To close with (in fight), *congrēdior*, 3; *coeo*.—And we have closed in fight. *Contulimusque manus*.—*See* to fight.
- close, *adj.*, *i. e.* closed (as a door, &c.). *Clausus*; *i. e.* confined (as a space), *angustus*, *arctus*; *i. e.* in close order (of battalions), *densus*, *densatus*.—They were in closer order on the left. *Sinistrā parte confectiores erant*. *Liv.*—*i. e.* near, *proximus*, *vicinus*.—Close (in style, of a writer), *pressus*; *i. e.* intimate (of friendship, &c.), *intimus*, *arctus*; *i. e.* stingy, *parcus*, *tēnax*; *i. e.* reserved: Who was closer than he! who more prudent! *Quis illo tectior! quis prudentior!* *Cic.*—He was of a gloomy and close disposition. *Tristi naturā et reconditā fuit*. *Cic.*—*i. e.* diligent (of study, &c.), *assiduus*, *diligens*.—Close (of weather), *grāvis*.
- close, or closely, *adv.* *Dense*; *i. e.* near, *prōpe*, *proxime*.—Of holding, uniting closely, &c., *arcte*.—In friendship, *conjuncte*.—Of arguing, speaking closely, *presse*; *i. e.* diligently, *diligenter*, *assidue*.—In close combat, *cōminus*.—The battle came to close quarters. *Pugna ad manus venerat*. *Liv.*
- close, *subst.* *i. e.* the end, *q. v.* *Finis*, *conclusio*.—At the termination and conclusion of your office and business. *In extremā parte et conclusione muneris ac negotiū tui*. *Cic.*—Such was the close of the life of Eumenes. *Eumenes talem exitum vitæ habuit*. *Nep.*—At the close of the fifth year. *Quinto anno exeunte*. *Liv.*—*So* extremo anno. *Liv.*—Before the close of the year. *Intra finem anni vertentis*. *Cic.*—At the close of this business, and of the assemblies. *His confectis rebus conventibusque peractis*. *Cæsar*.
- a close, *i. e.* an enclosed place. *Septum*.
- closeness, *i. e.* proximity. *Proximitas*; *i. e.* stinginess, *parāimonia*.
- a closet. *Conclavē*.
- cloth. *Pannus*, *textile*.—Linen cloth, *linum*, *linteum*.
- clothes, clothing. *Vestia*, *f.*, *vestitus*, 4; *vestimentum*, *amictus*, 4.—*See* garment.
- to clothe. *Vestio*, 4 (used also of clothing sentiments in language); *convestio*, *induo*, 3, *c. acc.* of the garment, *dat. pers.*
- a cloud. *Nubes*, *f.*, *nūbila*, -ōrum, *pl.*, *nimbus*.
- to cloud. *Obscuro*, 1.
- bringing clouds. *Nūbifer*. *Also* having its head in the clouds, of a mountain.
- dispelling clouds. *Nūbifugus*. *Col.*
- cloudless. *Innūbilus* (*Lucr.*), *innūbis* (*Sen.*), *pūrus*.
- cloudy. *Nūbilus*, *nimbosus*; *i. e.* dark, *obscurus*.
- to be cloudy. *Nūbilo*, 1. *Varr.*
- cloven, in two. *Bifidus*, *bisulcus*.—In three parts, *trifidus*, *trisulcus*.—In four parts, *quadrifidus*.—In many pieces, *multifidus*. *Plin.*—
- With cloven feet, *cāpripea*, -pēdis.
- a clout, or patch. *Pannus*.—A mark to shoot at, *mēta*.
- clover. *Trifolium*. *Plin.*
- a clown. *Rusticus*. *See* rude.
- clownish. *Rusticus*, *inurbanus*, *incultus*.
- clownishly. *Rustice*, *inurbane*.

- clownishness. Rusticitas.
 to cloy. Satio, 1; exsatio, sätüro.
 a club. Cläva, fustis; i. e. a company, södälitas, sodalitäts.
 to club together. Convénio, 4.—See to agree.
 to cluck. Glöcio, 4 (Col.); garrio, 4.
 a clue. Guiding his steps by a clue. Regens filo vestigia. Virg.
 a clue to, i. e. means of discovering. Indiciüm.
 a clump of trees. Nömus, -öris, n.
 clumsily. Inepte, impërite, ineleganter.
 clumsiness. Impëritia.
 clumsy. Rüdüs, impëritus, inëlégans, iavénustus.
 a cluster. Of grapes. Rácemus.—Of bees, &c., cohors.
 to cluster. Coeo, 4; convénio, 4.
 to clutch. Prehendo, 3; comprehendo, apprehendo (see to seize); i. e. to hold firmly, complector, 3.—He laid his clutches on the maid. Virgini manus iniecit. Liv.
 a coach. Currus, 4; rhäda.—See carriage.
 a coachman. Rhödärius, *auriga, m.
 to be a coachman. Aurigo, 1. Plin.—See drive.
 a coadjutor. Adjutor, fem. -trix, collëga, m.
 to coagulate. Coeo, 4; concreasco, 3; coagülo, 1. Plin.
 coagulation. Coagulatio. Plin.
 coal. Carbo, -onia, m.—It would not be more foolish in you to carry coals to Newcastle. In sylvam non ligna feras insanias. Hor.—Ovid has, His qui contentus non est, in litus arenas, in segetem spicas, in mare fundat aquas.
 to coalesce. Coeo, 4.—I will coalesce with him. Me ad ejus rationes (or partes) adjungo. Cic.
 coalition. Cölitio.
 coarse. Crassus.—In manners, incultus.
 coarsely. Crasse.—In manners, inculte.
 coarseness. Crassitudo.—Of manners, rusticitas.
 coast. Ora, littus, öris, n.
 dwelling, situated near the coast. Märütimus.
 to coast. Coasting along Italy with ten ships. Decem navibus oram Italise legens. Liv.—The land of Circeii is coasted along. Circeae raduntur littora terrae. Virg.
 a coat. Tünica, tegmen, vestis.—The coat or skin of a beast, pellis; if a woolly or shaggy coat, vellus, öris, n.—A coat of mail, lörica.—See breastplate.
 to coat, i. e. cover, q. v. Tëgo, 3; öpërio, 4.—To coat wood with gold. Aurum ligno inducere. Plin.
 a coating. Öpëritum. Plin.
 to coax. Blandior, 4; delenio, 4; allício, 3.
 coaxing. Blanditise, pl., blandimentum, usu. in pl.
 a cobbler. Sütör.
 to cobble, i. e. mend. Räsarcio, 4; rëficio, 3.
 a cobweb. Äränea, æ, f., and aranea, orum, neut. pl. (this last only in Phædr.), tēla (only poet. in this sense).
 like a cobweb. Äräneösus. Plin.
 a cock. A domestic fowl. Gallus.—The male of any bird, mas, märia.—The cock of a water butt, épistömium. Sen.—A haycock, mëta (fœni, æc.). Col.
 to cock, i. e. prick up. Erigo, sübrigo.
 a cockatrice. Bäsiliäna. Plin.
 to cocker. Indulgeo, 2.
 a cockle. A fish. Cochlea.—A weed, lölium.
 a cod (fish). Äsellus; i. e. a husk, siliqua.
 a code. Cödex, -icia, m. (no authority.)
 a codicil. Cödïcillus.

coequal.—*See* equal.

to coerce. Coerceo, 2; cōgo, 3.

coercion. Coercitio, *via*.

coercive. Coercens.

coeval. Æquālis.

a coffer. Arca.—The public coffers, *fiscus*.

a coffin. Sandāpila. Suet.—Vilis arca. Hor. Sat.

a cog (of a wheel). Dena.

cogeny (of an argument, &c.). Vis, pondus, -eris, *n*.

cogent. Grāvis, pōtens. Quint.

cogently. Grāviter, pōtenter. Quint.

to cogitate. Cōgito, 1; mēdītor, 1.—*See* to think.

cogitation. Cōgītatio, mēdītatio.

cognate. Affinis.

cognizable, *i. e.* to be decided by. Judicandus, dijudicandus.—*See* below.

cognizance, *i. e.* knowledge, *q. v.* Nōtītia; *i. e.* power of examining into and deciding judicially, cognitio, iudicium.—To take cognizance of. Cognitionem recipio. Plin.—Suscipio. Suet.—This comes under, *i. e.* belongs to, the cognizance of, the Emperor. Hoc venit in cognitionem Principis. Quint.—*See* to know.

a cognizance, *i. e.* badge. Insigne.

to cohabit with. Consuesco, 3.

cohabitation. Usus, 4; consuetudo.

a coheir, or coheiress. Cohæres, ædis, *a*.

to cohere. Cohæreo, 2; cohæresco, 3.

coherence. Of arguments, &c. Convēientia.

cohesion. Cohærentia, conjunctio.

a cohort. Cohors, -tis, *f*.

a coif. Cālantica.

a coil. Spira; *i. e.* disturbance, tūmultus, 4.

to coil. Plīco, 1; convolvo, 3.—To coil around, circumvolvo, *c. dat.* Plin.

coin. Nummus, *mōnēta.—A small coin, nummulus.

to coin. Signo, 1; prēcūdo, 3 (words); fābrīcor, 1.

coinage. Mōnēta.

to coincide. Congruo, 3, *c. ad* or *c. cum*; consentio, 4.—Of events happening at the same time, concurro, 3.

coincidentally. Simul.

a coiner, *i. e.* workman at the mint. Signator (given by Facciol. from old inscriptions).—Of words, &c., fābrīcātor.

a colander. Cōlum.

cold, *subst.* Frigus, -ōris, *n*.—The feeling of cold, algor.—A cold (disease), grāvēdo, -īnis, *f*., rheumatismus. Plin.—Sick with a cold, rheumāticus. Plin.—Liable to catch cold, grāvēdīnōsus.

cold, *adj.* Frigīdus (often used metaph.), gēlīdus, *algīdus, *ægēlidus.—Very cold, prægēlīdus, perfrigīdus.—Rather cold, frigīdulus.

coldly. Gelide (Quint.), frigide (Plin.), both used metaph.

to be cold. Frigeo, 2; frigesco, 3; refrigesco (*esp. metaph. of persons'* feelings, of regard, &c.), algeo, 2 (only of persons' bodily feelings); rīgeo, 2 (not of persons).

coldness (*i. e.* indifference, want of regard). Frigus, -ōris, *n*.

colic. Cōlum. Plin.

subject to colic. Colicus. Plin.

to collapse. Collābor, 3.

a collar, or chain for the neck. Mōnile, torquis, *m*.—For prisoners, &c., collāre (Varr.), cōlūbar. Plaut.—A dog's collar, maelium. Varr.

wearing a collar. Torquātus.—Dogs with collars, armillati canes. Prop.

to collar. *See* to seize.

to collate, *i. e.* compare. *Conféro, irr., compáro.*

collateral relationship. *Agnátio.*

a collation, *i. e.* banquet, *q. v.* *Convívium, cœna, épulæ, epulum.*

a colleague. *Collêga, m., par, páris.*

to collect, *trans.*, any thing. *Collígo, 3; cōgo, 3; confício, 3.*—Money, &c., *congéro, 3; coácervo, 1* (prop. into a heap).—Living things, *congrêgo, 1; conduco, 3; convêco* (only persons).—To collect and bring to one place, *conféro, irr.*—To collect, *i. e.* to infer, *colligo, concludo, 3.*—The votes could not be collected that day (*i. e.* asked through the whole body of senators). *Perrogari eo die sententiæ non potuerunt.*

To collect, *intrans.* *Convénio, 4; coeo, 4; congrêdior, 3.*

collected, *i. e.* unembarrassed, calm. *Sêdátus.*

collected, or collective, *i. e.* in a united body. *Uníversus.*—He said that collected they might be equal (to the enemy). *Universos esse pares aiebat. Nep.*

collectedly, *i. e.* calmly. *Sêdâte.*

collectively. *Uníverse, gēnērátim* (of a class).

collection. *Collectio, coactio* (Suet.); *i. e.* a sum collected, *summa.*

a collector. *Coactor.*

a college. *Collégium.*

a collier. *Carbônárius. Plant.*

a colliery. *Fôdina* is a pit or quarry out of which metals or coals may be dug.

collision. *Conflictus, 4.*

collocation. *Collocatio.*—See position.

a colloquy. *Collôquium.*

to collude. *Collûdo, 3.*

collusion. *Collûsio.*—The collusion of an advocate with the opposite party, *prævâricatio.*—To practice such collusion, *prævâricor.*—One who practises it, *prævâricâtor.*

collusive. *Fraudûlentus.*

a colonist. *Côlônus.*

to colonize, *i. e.* to settle colonies in a place. *Coloniâ collôco, 1; or constituo, 3.* *Cic.*—*Coloniâ* or *colonos deduco, 3, c.* in and *acc.* *Cic.*—*Coloniâ mitto, c.* in and *acc.* *Cic.*

a colony. *Côlônia.*

a colonnade. *Portícus, 4.*

colossal. *Ingens, còlossêus* (Plin.), *còlossicus.* *Plin.*

a colossus. *Còlossus.* *Plin.*

colour. *Côlor; i. e.* paint, *pigmentum, fûcus.*—A dyed colour, *tinctura.* *Plin.*—Colours, *i. e.* a standard, *vexillum, signum.*—I will stand to my colours. *In meâ pristinâ sentiâ permanabo. Cic.*—If that, though having a colour of honesty, was inconsistent with it. *Si id quod speciem haberet honesti pugnaret cum eo. Cic.*—Under colour of giving assistance to the Byzantines. *Per speciem auxilii Byzantinis ferendi. Liv.*—They complain that money was exacted from them under colour of providing for the fleet. *Classis nomine pecuniâ imperatâ queruntur. Cic.*—To take a colour, of a thing, whether by natural or artificial means, *colorem dûco, 3.*—By artificial means, *bîbo, 3.*—Of the same colour, *conçôlor.*—Of two colours, *bicôlor.*—Of many colours, *multicôlor* (Plin.), *vârius.*—Of a different colour, *discolor.*—Party-coloured, *versicôlor.*—Changing colour (of peacocks' tails, which look different in different lights, &c.), *versicôlor.*

to colour. *Côlôro, 1; pingo, 3; i. e.* to dye, *q. v.* *fûco, 1; infício, 3; tingo, 3* (mentioning the colour); *i. e.* to conceal some design or action under a more specious name, *prætexo, 3; to colour, intrans. i. e.* to blush, *q. v.* *rûbeo, 2; rubesco, 3; erubeo, erubesco.*

colourless. *Pallîdus.*

a colt. *Æquulus, pullus* (the parent also being named. *Virg.*; absolutely, *Juv.*).—An ass's colt, *æsellus, pullus asini*.

a colter, or coulter (of a plough). *Dentale, culter*. *Plin.*

a column. *Columna*.—A small column, *columella*.—A column of troops, *agmen*.

in column (of troops). *Cuneatim*.

a comb. *Pecten, inis, m.*—A curry-comb, used by Romans at the bath, *strigilis*.—The comb or crest of a bird, *crista*.—Honey-comb, *favus*.

like a comb, or like the teeth of a comb. *Pectinatim*. *Plin.*

having a comb (of a cock). *Cristatus*.

to comb. *Pecto, 3*; *depecto, propecto* (only in *pass. part. propectus*).—

To comb or card wool, *carmino, 1* (*Plin.*); **carpo*.

to combat, i. e. fight, *q. v. pugno, 1*; i. e. resist, *q. v. repugno, resisto, 3*; i. e. attack, *oppugno, 1*.

a combat. *Pugna, certamen, proelium*.

a combatant. *Pugnator*.

combination. *Conjunctio*.—Of parties, &c., *coctio, consensio*.

in combination, *adv. Una*.

in combination, *adj. Universus*.

to combine, *trans. Conjungo*.—Did you dare to combine with Aulus Gabinius for my destruction? *Tune ausus es cum Aulo Gabinio consociare consilia pestis meae?* *Cic.*

to combine, *intrans. Coeo, 4*; *consentio, 4*.—See to conspire.

combustion. *Dēsāgratio*.

to come. *Venio*.—To have come, to be present, *adsum*.—Come hither. *Huc ades. Ov.*

To come, i. e. to arise, as events from causes. *Ōrior, 3*; *prōficiscor, 3*; both usually *c. prep. a* and *abl.*

To come after. *Sēquor, 3*; *insequor*; i. e. to succeed, *succedo*.—As wave comes after wave. *Velut unda supervenit undam. Her.*

To come against (as an enemy, to encounter). *Obviam venio, obviam prōgrēdior, 3*.

To come asunder. *Dissilio, 4*.

To come back, to come again. *Rēdeo, 4*; *rēvertor*.—See to return.

To come away. *Discēdo, 3*.—See to depart.

To come before, i. e. outstrip, &c. *Prævenio, antevenio*.—He came before the court. *Ille in judicium venit. Nep.*

To come between. *Intervenio*.

To come by, i. e. to pass. *Prætēreo*.

To come down. *Descendo, 3*.

To come forth. *Prodeo, progredior, procedo*; i. e. out of a place, *exeo, ēgredior*.

To come in, i. e. enter, *q. v. Intro, 1*; *ingredior, ineo, introeo*.—To come into (a person's mind), *occur, q. v. occurro* (*animo, or ad animum*), *sūbeo* (absolutely).—Honourable ideas come into my mind. *Obversantur animo honestæ species. Cic.* He uses also *obversatur ante oculos reipublicæ dignitas*.

To come in (of income, &c.). *Redeo*.—To come in, as fashion, &c., *inducor, 3*; *institutor*.—To come in gradually, *irrēpo, 3*.

To come into (conditions, &c.), i. e. agree to, *q. v. Accipio, 3*; *assentio, 4, c. dat.*—As most of them came into this plan. *Ad hoc consilium cum plerique accederent. Nep.*

To come near. *Accēdo, 3*; *apprōpinquo, 1*.

To come off, i. e. fall off, as hair, &c. *Dēcido, 3*; i. e. to be separated from, *disjungor, 3*.—To come off (out of a transaction), (fortunately or unfortunately), *ēvādo, 3*; *discēdo*.—See what difficulties he has got himself into, from none of which he will ever come off. *Videte in quot se laqueos induerit, quorum ex nullo se unquam expediet. Cic.*

To come often. *Ventito*, 1.

To come over. *Transeo*, *transgredior*.

To come to pass. *Evenio*, *fio*, *accido*, 3; *contingo* (usually of fortunate events).—Do we wonder that what we have dreamt comes to pass! *Miramur id quod somniārimus evadere!* *Cic.*

To come to. *Advenio*, *adeo*, *aggredior*, *pervenio*, *c. ad* and *aco*.

To come to an inheritance. *Venio in hereditatem*, *hereditatem obo* (as the lawful heir), *hereditatem cerno*.—To come to light, *pâtēfio*.

To come together. *Convenio*, *coeo*.—In battle, *concurro*, 3; *congre-dior*.—*See* to meet.—He would ask what the crime is which comes under the jurisdiction of the court. *Crimen quod in judicio versetur requirat.* *Cic.*

To come up. *Ascendo*, 3.—As crops do, *nascor*, 3; *provenio*, *subeo*. *Virg.*

To come up with, *i. e.* overtake. *Assequor*, 3; *consequor*, *occūpo*.

To come upon. *Supervenio*.—They come upon me (with demands, &c.). *Ad me veniunt.* *Cic.*

To be come of, *i. e.* descended from (such and such a family). *Nascor*, 3, *c. abl.*; *ōrior*, 3, *c. abl.*; or more usu. *c. prep. a* or *e* and *abl.*

To come, *i. e.* future, *q. v.* *Füturus*.—Generations to come, *posterī*. For the time to come, *post hac*.—They provided greatly for the time to come. *Multum in posterum providerunt.* *Cic.*

a comedian. *Cōmœdus*, *histrio*.

a comedy. *Cōmœdia*.

comeliness. *Forma*, *dēcor*, *-ōris*.—*See* beauty.

comely. *Pulcher*, *formosus*, *dēcōrus*, *spēciōsus*.—*See* beautiful.

a comet. *Cōmētes*, or *cōmēta*, *m*, *m*.

to comfort. *Sōlor*, 1; *consolor*.

comfort. *Sōlātium*, *consolatio*, **sōlāmen*.—My sorrow is too great to admit of any comfort. *Omnem consolationem vincit dolor.* *Cic.*—In my greatest sorrow I take comfort from this fact, that *Maximo meo dolore hoc solatio utor, quod* *Cic.*—Whose sorrow refuses all comfort. *Cujus luctus nullo solatio levare poterat.* *Cic.*

comfortable, *i. e.* comforting. *Consōlātōrius*; *i. e.* pleasant, *jūcundus*.—He wrote a letter giving a very comfortable account of affairs in Britain. *Scriptis litteras satis commodas de Britannicis rebus.* *Cic.* comfortably, *i. e.* agreeably. *Jūcunde*.—We are comfortably off for forage. *Pabuli satis magna copia est.* *Cæsar.*

a comforter. *Sōlātor*, *consolator*.

admitting of comfort. *Consōlābilis* (of grief, &c.).

comfortless. *Miser*.

comic, *i. e.* belonging to comedy. *Cōmīcus*; *i. e.* ridiculous, *ridicūlus*.

comically, in a manner suited to comedy. *Cōmīce*.—Ridiculously, *ridicūle*.

a coming. *Adventus*, 4.

coming, *i. e.* future, *q. v.* *Füturus*, *ventūrus*.

a comma. *Virgula*.

command, *subst.*, *i. e.* power to command. *Impērium* (properly speaking military command).—He under whose command and authority they are. *Cujus in ditione ac potestate sunt.* *Cic.*—The tribunes promised to be under the command of the senators. *Tribuni se in auctoritate patrum futuros esse polliciti sunt.* *Liv.*

A command, *i. e.* an order. *Mandātum*, *jussum*, *jussus*, 4 (only found in *abl.*), *impērium*.—He orders the master of the horse not to fight without his command. *Magistro equitum præcipit ne injussu pugnam incipiat.* *Liv.*—So *injussu suo.* *Cic.*—Without the command of the general. *Injussu imperatoria.* *Cic.*

To appoint to a command. *Præficio*, 3 (*c. dat.* of the subordinate thing).—When Brutus removed his colleague Collatinus from his com-

- mand. Cum Collatino collegæ Brutus imperium abrogabat. Cic.—That Caesar's command might not be prolonged. Ne imperium Cæsari prorogaretur. Cic.—It was determined that Caius Terentius the consul should have his command prolonged for a year. Caio Terentio consuli propagari in annum imperium placuit. Liv.
- to command, i. e. to have authority over.** Præsum.—If any misfortune happened while he was in command. Si quid, illo imperante, adverse accidisset (Nep.).—*I. e. to restrain, q. v. (the passions, &c.), impéro, 1; mōdēro, 1; coerceo, 2; rēfrēno; i. e. to order, jūbeo, præcipio, 3; impéro (chiefly poet. in this sense), mando, 1; præscribo, 3.* (These two rather of giving a friendly charge, than an authoritative command.)
- To command, i. e. to be above (as a hill commands the city below),** immīneo, 2.
- a commander, of an army.** Dux, dūcis; impērator.—Of a fleet, &c., dux, præfectus (classis).
- to commemorate.** Mēmōro, 1; commemoro.—See to relate.
- commemoration.** Commēmōrātiō, mēmōrātus, 4. Tac.
- to commence.** Incipio, 3; cœpi, *def.*—See to begin.
- commencement.** Initium, principium, exordium.—See beginning.
- to commend.** Laudo, 1; collaudo; *i. e. to recommend, commendo, 1.*—See to praise.
- commendation.** Laus, commendatio.
- commendable.** Laudābilis.
- commendatory.** Commendātīus.
- commensurate.** Par, *gen. pāris, congruus, consentaneus.*
- in a commensurate degree.** Pārīter, congruenter.
- to comment on.** Dissēro, 3, *c. de and abl.*—So as to explain, explīco, 1.
- comment, i. e. explanation.** Explicātiō, interprētātiō, commentarium. Gell.
- a commentary.** Commentatio (Plin.), commentarium.
- a commentator (on an author).** Interpres, ētis.
- commerce.** Mercatura, commercium.—Who seek an honest competency by commerce. Qui honeste rem quærunť mercaturis faciendia. Cic.
- to be engaged in commerce, carry on commercial transactions.** Nēgōtior, 1.—And honesty is necessary also to those who sell or buy, who hire or let out, and who are involved in commercial transactions, for the successful carrying on of their business. Atque iis etiam qui vendunt, emunt, conducunt, locant, contrahendisq; negotiis implentur justitia ad rem gerendam necessaria est. Cic.
- one engaged in commerce.** Nēgōtiator, nēgōtians.
- to commingle.** Misceo, 2; commisceo.—See to mix.
- to commiserate.** Misēreor, 2; miseresco, 3; mīsērōr (*also the impers.*); miseret me, *c. gen. of the object.*
- commiseration.** Misēricordia, mīsērātiō, commiseratio (used also for any part of speech intended to excite commiseration).
- a commission, i. e. thing entrusted to me to be done.** Mandātum.—A commission to do, provide for, or superintend any thing, cūrātiō.—The commission, *i. e. performance (of a crime, &c.)*: Men chosen for the commission of crime. Homines ad facinus delecti. Cic.—A commission (or body of commissioners), if sent abroad, lēgatiō.—He gave a commission to his friend. Dedit negotium amico. Cic.
- to commission.** Mando, 1; præscribo, 3.—See to command.—To appoint as a commissioner, præficio, *c. dat. of the work to be done.*
- a commissioner.** Cūrātor, præfectus.—If sent abroad, lēgātus.
- to commit, i. e. to intrust, q. v. committo, 3; mando, 1; dēmando, permitto.**—To commit to prison, injicio in vincula, conjicio, or condo in carcerem. Cic.—Did you dare to commit such a number of Roman citizens to the custody of foreigners, robbers, and enemies? In exter-

norum hominum, in prædonum hostiumque custodias tu tantum numerum civium Romanorum includere ausus es! Cic.—To commit, *i. e.* perform (a crime), committo, 3; admitto, pātro, 1; perpetro.

a committee. Conventus, 4.

commodious. Commōdus, accommodus.

commodiously. Commode.

commodities. Bōna, *pl. neut.*, merces, *pl. f.*

a commodore. Præfectus classis.

common, in every sense. Commūnis; *i. e.* ordinary, vulgāris, quōtidianus, ūsītātus.—Common sense. Communis sensus. Cic.—The common people, plebs or plēbes, *gen. plēbis, f.*, vulgus, -i, *n.*—A common saying, proverbium.—Common language (not high-flown, nor technical). Verba quotidiana. Cic.—A common soldier. Mānīplāria, miles gregarius. Cic.—Common land, a common. Compascuus ager. Cic.—Are your ears travelling abroad and not conversant with this common talk of the city! Vestræ peregrinantur aures, neque in hoc pervagato civitatis sermone versantur! Cic.—For we have already made this word common enough by our yesterday's conversation. Jam enim hoc verbum satis hesterno sermone trivimus. Cic.

a commoner. Plēbēius.

commonly, *i. e.* in common. Commūnīter; *i. e.* usually, sēpe, sæpe; *i. e.* among the common people, as, They commonly said. Vulgo loquebantur. Cic.

to make common (publish among the common people, &c.). Vulgo, 1; pervulgo.—See to communicate.

the commonwealth. Respublica, *gen. reipublicæ, acc. rempublicam.*

commotion. Tūmultus, 4; motus, 4.—To raise a commotion tūmultuor, 1.—To throw things into a state of commotion, turbo, 1; perturbo, misceo (*esp. people's minds*), āgito.

in commotion, *adj.* Turbatus, perturbatus, tūmultuōsus.

to communicate, in every sense. Commūnīco, 1.—When used for communicating with, *i. e.* conversing with, *c. cum* and *abl.* (Cic.), or *c. dat.* Cæs.—Many communications passed between them. Inter se multa communicaverunt. Cic.—When we meet we will communicate together. Cum erimus congressi tum inter nos conferemus. Cic.—That you may have some one with whom you can communicate in friendly discourse. Ut habeas quibuscum possis familiares conferre sermones. Cic.—*I. e.* to relate, *q. v.* impertio, 4; narro, 1; *i. e.* give a share of, impertio.—See to give.

communication (of benefits, &c.). Commūnīcātiō; *i. e.* society, intercourse, commercium, sōciētās.—What a person says, sermo.—A mutual communication, collōquium.—The consul had opened a line of communication with the wall of Ardea. Consul muro Ardēæ brachium injunxerat. Liv.—To open a communication with, *i. e.* to begin to confer with, can only be rendered in this last way. Incipio conferre, communicare.

communicative. Āpertus.—In a bad sense, lōquax, garrūlus.

communio, of rights, property, advantages, &c. Commūnio, commūnitas.

the community. Cīvitas, pōpūlus.—A good man consults the advantage of the community. Vir bonus utilitati omnium consulit. Cic.

commutation. Mūtātiō, permutatiō.

to commute. Mūto, 1; permuto.

compact. Densus.

a compact. Pactum, pactio, conventum.—To make a compact (of one party), pāciscor, 3; (of two parties), convēnio, 4.

a compact mass. Densitas.

compactly. Dense.

a companion. Sōcius, cōmes, ītis, *m. f. sōdālis* (*esp. of one who lives*

- with, not of one who shares in enterprizes, &c.), consors, *tis*, *m. f.* (of one who shares any thing).—For he did nothing to deserve to have me for the companion of his flight. *Nihil enim dignum faciebat quare ejus fugæ comitem me adjungerem.* Cic.—*See fellow.*
- companionable.** *Fácilis, commódus.*
- companionship.** *Societas, consuetudo.*
- company.** *Societas.*—A company, *i. e.* an assembly of people, *cœtus*, 4; *caterva*, *conventus*, 4; *grex*, *grægis*, *m.*, *esp.* a company of actors.—A company, *i. e.* an association formed for a purpose, *societas*, *societatis*, *collégium*, *societium*.—A company of soldiers, *manipulus*, *centuria*.—A company of attendants, *comitatus*, 4.—He kept company with the Metelli. *Cum Metellis erat ei consuetudo.* Cic.—I dislike much company, I should be glad to be out of the way of people. *Odi celebritatem, fugio homines.* Cic.
- of a company** (of soldiers), *adj.* *Mānīpūlārīs.*
- by companies.** *Manipulatin.*
- a keeping company with, associating with.** *Consociatio, c. gen.*
- comparable.** *Comparābilis.*
- comparative.** *Comparātivus.*
- to compare.** *Comparō*, 1, *c. dat.* or *c. cum* and *abl.*; *confēro*, *irr.*, *componō*, 3.—These must often be compared together. *Hæ sæpe inter se comparentur necesse est.* Cic.—When we meet we will compare notes. *Cum erimus congressi, coram inter nos conferemus.* Cic.—*See to confer.*
- comparison, the act of comparing.** *Comparatio, collatio, contentio*; *i. e.* a similitude, *similitudo*.
- in comparison.** *Ad.* compare; *prep.* *præ*, *c. abl.*—The earth, in comparison with, when compared with the whole expanse of heaven. *Terra ad universi cœli complexum.* Cic.—For the expense of the sedileship was trifling indeed in comparison of the greatness of the honours which we obtained. *Nam pro amplitudine honorum quos adepti sumus sane exiguus sumptus sedilitatis fuit.* Cic.
- a compartment.** *Pars.*
- a compass, i. e.** space to be gone round. *Circulus*, 4; *ambitus*, 4; *i. e.* space contained, *spatium*.—Within the compass of the kingdom. *Intra fines regni.* Liv.—*I. e.* size (great or small), *magnitudo*.—A voice of no compass. *Vox tenuis.*—Of great compass. *Vox plena.* Cic.—Things beyond the compass of my ability. *Nostro majora ingenio.* Cic.—*Ultra vires.* Cic.—We must keep within compass. *Modus est retinendus.* Cic.—*So also,* *Servo modum.* Cic.—To speak (*i. e.* that I may speak) within compass, *ne quid exaggerem.*
- a pair of compasses.** *Circinus.*
- to compass, i. e.** to encompass, to surround, *q. v.* *Cingo*, 3.—To surround, or to go round, *ambio*; *i. e.* to attain, *q. v.* (an object), *assēquor*, 3; *consequor*, *attingo*, 3.—After having so cruelly sought to compass the destruction of the city. *Cum de exitio hujus urbis tam crudeliter cogitārit.* Cic.
- compassion.** *Misericordia, miseratio.*
- worthy of compassion.** *Misérābilis.*
- compassionate.** *Misericors, clēmens.*
- to compassionate.** *Misereor*, 2; *miseresco*, 3; *miseror*, 1; also the *imper.* *miseret me*, *c. gen.* of the object.
- compassionately.** *Clémenter.*
- compatibility.** *Convēnientia.*
- compatible.** *Convēniens, congruens, *congruus.*—*See incompatible.*
- to be compatible.** *Convēnio*, 4; *congruo*, 3.
- compatibly.** *Convēnienter, congruenter.*
- a compatriot.** *Civis, pōpūlārīs.*
- a compeer.** *Par, parīs, m.*
- to compel.** *Cōgo*, 3; *adīgo*, 3; *sūbīgo* (only of compelling enemies by

force of arms or threats). These two last often *c. ad* and *acc.* of the measure to which; or *c. infra*, as, he compelled the enemy to surrender. *Hostes ad deditionem subegit.* Liv.—He had by fear compelled the people of Tarquinii to supply his armies with corn. *Tarquinieneses metu subegerat frumentum exercitui præbere.* Liv.—And the Romans were compelled to give hostages. *Expressaque necessitas obsides dandi Romanis.* Liv.

compendious. Brēvis.

compendiously. Brēviter.

a compendium, *i. e.* an epitomised book. *Ēpītōme.*

to compensate. Rēpendo, 3; *c. dat.* of the person compensated; *c. acc.* of the thing made up for.

compensation. Compensatio.—See reward.

a competency, *i. e.* a sufficiency. Sātis, *adv.*; *i. e.* a ability, *q. v.*, vīrea, *pl. fem.*

competent. Idōneus.—Competent to manage an empire. *Capax imperii.*

Tac.—It is competent (for you to do so and so). *Licet, impera.*

to be competent, *i. e.* able to do. Compēto, 3; *c. ad* and *acc.*

competition, *i. e.* the being a competitor. Rivalitās, *emulatio.*

a competitor. Compētitor, rivalis, *semulus.*

a compilation. Compilatio, *collectio.*

to compile. Compilo, 1.

complacency. Oblectatio.

with complacency, complacent, *adj.* Lībēns.

with complacency, complacently, *adv.* Libenter.

to complain. Quēror, 3; conqueror.—To complain of, *i. e.* to accuse, *q. v.*, accūso, 1; crimīnor, 1; insimūlo, 1.—To complain of, *i. e.* be sick with.

—See sick. Dōleo, 2; generally, to be complaining, to be in bad health.

Lābōro, 1.

complaining, apt to complain. Quērībundus, quērūlus.

a complaint. Quērēla, questus, 4; quērīmōnia, conquestio (*esp. the act*), conquestus, 4.—A complaint, *i. e.* a disease, morbus.

complaisance. Obsequium.—Towards faults, indulgentia.

complaisant. Obsequens.—Towards faults, indulgens.

complaisantly. Obsequenter.—Towards faults, indulgenter.

a complement. Complémentum.

complete, *i. e.* in an entire state. Intēger, grā, grum; *i. e.* in a finished state, absolūtus.—In either, perfectus.—Having been saluted as Imperator after a complete victory. Justā victoriā Imperator appellatus. Cic.—See whole.

to complete a number. Expleo, 2; compleo.—A work, perfīcio, 3; confīcio, pērago, 3.—The summum bonum is made complete by the union of soundness of body and perfection of reason. Summum bonum cumulatur ex integritate corporis et ex mentis ratione perfectā. Cic.

completely. Omnino, prorsus, pēnītus.

completeness, i. e. wholeness. Intēgritas; *i. e.* perfection, perfectio.

completion. Absolutio, pēractio; *i. e.* the end of a thing, finis, exitus, 4.

—See end.

complex. Multiplex, -īcia.

complexion. Cōlor (of a face, or of affairs).

compliance. Obsequium, obsequentia; *i. e.* a complying spirit, fācilitās.

compliant. Obsequens, fācilis.

compliantly. Obsequenter.

to complicate. Misceo, 2; confundo, 3.

complicated. Multiplex, īcia.—His complicated wickedness, plurima flagitia.—See various.

complication, i. e. collected number. Nūmērus, cūmūlus.

complicity. Sōciētās.

a compliment. Blandītia.—The paying a compliment, assentatio.

a compliment, i. e. a fee, &c. Hōnōrārium. Plin.

to compliment. Blandior, 4; assentor 1; *i. e.* to congratulate, grātīlor.

—A man too free in complimenting away justice. Homo nimis in gratificando jure liber. Cic.

complimentary. Blandus.

to complot. Conjūro.—See to plot, to conspire.

to comply with commands, or wishes. Pareo, 2; obsequor, 3.—With wishes (esp. of an inferior), indulgeo, 2.—With conditions, accipio, 3.—I will comply with your wish. Geram tibi morem. Cic.—I have determined to appear to comply with both. Statui ut utrique a me mos gestus esse videatur. Cic.

component, the component parts of any thing. Partes, singulæ partes.

to comport, i. e. to suit, q. v. Convénio, congruo.

comportment. Mos, mōris, *m. usu. in pl.*—See manners.

to compose, in every sense. Compōno, 3.—As an author, condo, 3; scribo, 3; commentor, 1; (poet.), fingo, 3; facio, 3, *q. v.*; ordīno, 1; dispono.—To compose (a quarrel), dirimo, 3; sēdo, 1; to compose (the spirits), sēdo, 1, plāco, 1.—They could neither compose their countenances. Neque vultum fingere poterant. Cæs.—When the mind has composed and refreshed itself, then it recollects and recognises those things. Cum se collegit animus atque recreavit, tum agnoscit illa reminiscendo. Cic.—I entreat you to compose yourself and behave like a man. Oro te colligas virumque præbeas. Cic.

to be composed of. Consto, 1, *c. e* or *ex* and *abl.*; contīneor, 2, *c. abl.*

composed, i. e. made. Compōsitus, conflatus; *i. e.* tranquil, sērēnus, tranquillus, plācidus.

composedly. Tranquille, plācīde.

a composer, i. e. author. Scriptor, compositor, auctor.

composition, i. e. the art. Compōsitiō; *i. e.* the manner in which a thing is made, structūra; *i. e.* the work done, opus, -eris, *n.*; (if a writing), scriptum; philosophical compositions, philosophicæ scriptiones. Cic.—A composition, *i. e.* an agreement, *q. v.*, pactum, pactio, conventum.

composure. Tranquillitas; *i. e.* the allaying of any agitation, sedatiō; of any quarrel, compositiō.

to compound. Compōno 3; misceo, 2; commisceo; conflo, 1; esp. in the passive of the thing produced.—(There is no imaginable misery which does not now seem to threaten the whole state) and I would gladly compound for my own private and domestic sufferings to deliver the republic from that. Quam quidem ego a republicā meis privatis et domesticis incommodis libentissime redemissem.

a compound. Mistūra.

compound, or compounded. Compositus, conflatus, *c. e* or *ex*, and *abl.* of the parts—of a word, junctus.

to comprehend (in every sense). Comprehendo, 3; *i. e.* to contain, contīneo; amplector, 3; complector, *i. e.* to understand, *q. v.*; intelligo, 3.

comprehensible. Comprehensibilis.

comprehension, i. e. understanding. Comprehensio, intelligentia, intellectus, 4 (Tac.); of particular statements, perceptio.

comprehensive. Amplius, largus.

comprehensiveness. Amplitūdo.

to compress. Comprīmo, 3; coarcto, 1.—I compressed as much as possible the oracles of madness. Exposui, quam brevissime potui, furoris oracula. Cic.

compression. Pressus, 4; compressio, Vitruvius.

to comprise. Contīneo, 2; complector, 3; with part. complexus, used also in *pass.* sense; comprehendo, 3.

a compromise. Comprōmissum.

to compromise, to make a compromise or joint agreement. Comprōmitto, 3; *c. pres. inf.*—Who think that they themselves may be compromising their own reputation. Qui seipso in discrimen existimationis venire arbitrantur. Cic.—When the dignity and safety of all the nobles seemed likely to be compromised. Cum omnium nobilium salus et dignitas in discrimen veniret. Cic.

compulsion. Necessitas, *vis f.*—By compulsion from you, coactu tuo. Cic.

compulsory. Cōgens.

compunction. Rēmissio animi. Cic.

computation. Computatio (Plin.).—*See* calculation.

to compute. Compūto, 1.

a comrade (in arms). Commilito.—*See* companion.

to con over. Immōror, 1; c. *dat.* (Plin.).

a concatenation. Sēries.

concave. Cāvus, concavus.—A concave space, convexa, *pl. n.* Virg. (as what is concave must also be convex), convexitas. Plin.

to conceal. Celo, 1; tēgo, 3; abdo, 3; abscondo, 3; occulto, 1; dissimūlo, 1 (only of concealing *facts*, not things).—*See* to hide.—I will mention what I have hitherto always concealed, and thought desirable to be concealed.

Enuntiabo quod adhuc semper tacui et tacendum putavi. Cic.

concealment. Occultatio.—A place of concealment. Lātēbra.

concealedly. Clam, occulte.

to be in concealment. Lāteo, 2; delītesco, 3; lātito, 1.

in concealment, i. e. lying hid. Abditus.

to concede. Cēdo, 3; concedo.—*See* to give.

a conceit, i. e. a fancy. Commentum; i. e. vanity, arrōgantia, vānitas (Tac.).

—Of whom they have no great conceit. De quibus male existimant.

Cic.—Marvelling where conquered men got such boldness and conceit.

Mirabundi unde tanta audacia, tanta fiducia sui victis. Liv.—I suppose

my language put Cn. Pompey out of conceit with me. At vero Cn.

Pompeii voluntatem a me alienabat oratio mea (ironical). Cic.

conceited. Vānus, glōriōsus.—*See* vain.

conceitedly. Gloriose.

conceivable. Qui concipi humana mente potest. Plin.

to conceive, in every sense. Concipio, 3.—To imagine (whether truly or falsely), fingō.—To think deliberately, existīmo, 1.—As I conceive, ut opinor. Cic.—Meo iudicio. Cic.—To conceive (a plan), excōgito, 1; īneo, 4; *trans. i. e.* to collect into one place, conduco, 3; congrēgo, 1.

to concentrate. They concentrate all their cares on the safety of the republic. Omnes suas curas in re publicæ salute defigunt. Cic.—He concentrated all his troops on that point. Eo copias omnes conduxit. Cæs.—A multitude concentrated in one place. Congregata unum in locum multitudo. Cic.—To concentrate, *intrans.*, coeo, 4.—*See* to assemble.

concentration, i. e. a collection into one place. Congregatio.

conception (of a child). Conceptio, conceptus 4; i. e. thought, imagination, cōgitiatio; i. e. a notion, nōtio; i. e. a conception; i. e. an idea or plan conceived, consilium, commentum.—I look upon the character of the whole business as great and good beyond all conception. Formam totius negotii opinione maiorem melioremque video. Cic.

to concern, it concerns. Pertinet, attinet, spectat; all c. *ad* and *acc.*; intērest, refert, c. *gen.*, except in the case of pronouns, when they govern the *abl. fem. sing.* of the possessive, as, If it concerned me alone, si meā solum interesset. Cic.—Attingit, c. *acc.*

to concern oneself about, i. e. to be anxious about. Lābōro, c. *ut*, or c. *se.*—(He said) that he was not less concerned for that object than . . . (Dixit) non minus se id contendere et laborare. Cæs.—He was anxiously concerned to . . . Animo laborabat ut . . . Cæs.—Epicurus denies that the Gods concern themselves about anything, whether affecting others or themselves. Epicurus negat aliquidquam Deos nec alieni curare nec sui. Cic.—To be concerned, i. e. to grieve, dōleo, modeste fero. Cic.—Graviter fero. Cic.—If you feel how greatly it concerns me to know what takes place in the state. Si intelligis quam meum sit scire quid in republicā fiat. Cic.—What concern have you with a harp? Quid tibi cum cithara? Ov.—A man skilful as far as experience and discipline are concerned, and lucky as concerns chance and fortune. Vir ad usum ac disciplinam peritus; ad casum fortunamque felix. Cic.—So, How does that concern you? Quid ad te?

to be concerned in, i. e. employed in, occupied in. Versor, 1.

a concern. Res, nēgōtium.—Concern, *i. e.* anxiety, sollicitudo, anxietas; *i. e.* sorrow, dōlor, mōlestia; *i. e.* importance, pondus, momentum.—A matter of trifling concern, res nihil.—It is no concern of mine. Non est meum. Cic.—To give oneself concern.—See above.

concerning. De, *sūper, *c. abl.*

concert, *i. e.* agreement, *q. v.* Consensus, 4.—Of music, concentus, 4; symphonia.

in concert, *i. e.* agreeing together. Una, uno animo.

to concert, *i. e.* contrive. Excogito, 1; *i. e.* to consult, delibēro, 1.

concession. Concessus, 4; concessio.

to conciliate. Concilio, 1.—By what winning language did C. Papirius lately conciliate the assembly? Quibus blanditiis C. Papirius nuper infuebat in aures concionis? Cic.

conciliation. Conciliatio.—See to reconcile.

conciliatory. Pācificus, blandus.

concise. Brēvis, concisus.

concisely. Brēviter, concise. Quint.

conciseness. Brēvitas.

to conclude, *i. e.* to infer. Concludo, 3; colligo, 3; *i. e.* to finish, absolvo, 3; perficio, 3; conficio; *i. e.* to determine, statuo, 3; constituo.—To conclude a peace, pacem pango (*in perf.* pepigi, Liv.); compono (Liv.); concilio, 1 (Cic.); perpētro, 1 (Liv.); coagmento, 1 (Cic.); conficio Cic.

conclusion in every sense, conclusio; *i. e.* end, finis, exitus, 4.—The end or summing up of a speech, pēroratio.—The completion of any work. Absolutio, pēractio.—He therefore came to this conclusion (*i. e.* determination). Igitur statuit. Liv.—For a different conclusion has been drawn from that which was made necessary. Aliud enim quam quod cogebatur illatum est. Cic.

in conclusion. Dēnique.

conclusive. Certus.

to concoct (a plan, &c.). Cōquo, 3; confio, 1.

concoction (or preparation of a plan). Præparatio.

concomitant. Sōcius.

concord. Concordia, consensus, 4.

in a spirit of concord, *adj.* Concors.—*Adv.* concorditer.

concourse. Concurso, concursus, 4 (used also of the people met together).

concrete. Concrētus.

concretion. Concrētio, coagmentatio.

concubinage. Concubinātus. Suet.

a concubine. Concubina; poet. peller, Icia, *fem.*

concupiscence. Cūpiditas, libido.

to concur, *i. e.* to come together. Concurro, 3; convēnio, 4 coeo; *i. e.* agree to, consensio, 4.

concurrence, *i. e.* the coming together. Concurso; *i. e.* agreement, consensus, 4; consensio.

concurrent. Conjunctus.

concurrently. Ūna, simul.

concussion. Concussio, concussus, 4 (both in Plin.).

to condemn. Damno, 1; condemno.—To condemn to death, condemno capitis, and damno capite (both in Cic.).—Who had condemned a free person to slavery. Qui liberum corpus in servitutem addixisset. Liv.—To condemn, *i. e.* simply to blame, *q. v.* Rēprehendo, 3; incūso, 1; imprōbo, 1.

condemnation. Damnatio, condemnatio; *i. e.* blame, reprehensio.

one who has procured a person's condemnation. Condemnator. Tac.

condemnatory. Damnatorius; *i. e.* blaming, imprōbens.

condensation. Densatio (Plin.), compressio (Vitr.).—Of an account, &c., brevitās.

to condense, *i. e.* thicken. Denso, 1 (applied also to what one has to say,

Quint.); *condenso*.—I condensed my explanation as much as possible.

Explicui quam brevissime potui . . . Cic.

to condescend. *Dignor*, 1 (to do so and so.); *me submitto*, 3.

condescending. *Fácilis, cōmis*.

condescendingly. *Cōmīter*.

condescension. *Fácilitas, cōmītas*.

condign. *Mēritus, dignus*.

condiment. *Condimentum, conditio*.

condition, in every sense. *Conditio, stātus*, 4.—A person's condition or fortune, *sors, -tis, fem.*; *fortuna*.—Are you grieving for her condition?

An illius vicem doles? Cic.—Of an agreement, &c., *lex, legia, fem.*

—Consider, in the name of the immortal gods, what conditions you are proposing to impose on us, on yourselves, and on the whole republic. *Videte, per deos immortales, quod jus nobis, quam conditionem vobismetipsis, quam denique civitati legem constituere velitis.* *Cic.*—In other places he uses

statuere, dare, imponere; and he uses *ferre condiciones* in one place for to impose conditions, and in another for to submit to them.—The conditions which are proposed by him are, that Pompey shall proceed into Spain, &c. *Feruntur condiciones ab illo ut Pompeius eat in Hispaniam.*

Cic.; in a few lines further on he says, *leges imponuntur*.—And he did not think that he ought to listen to conditions from them. *Neque condiciones accipiendas ab iis arbitrabatur.* *Cæs.*—We have submitted to his conditions. *Accepimus condiciones.* *Cic.*—Philip reduced the Ætolians to beg for peace, and to agree to it on whatever conditions he chose.

Philippus Ætolos quibus voluit conditionibus ad petendam et paciendam subegit pacem. *Liv.*—But if he will not abide by his own conditions. *Sin autem ille suis conditionibus stare noluerit.* *Cic.*—Especially when he himself has broken the conditions which he himself proposed. *Præsertim cum a suis conditionibus ipse fugerit.* *Cic.*—Our affairs were now in a better condition. *Meliore loco jam res nostræ erant.* *Cic.*—On condition that. *Eâ lege ut.* *Cic.*—Sub eâ conditione ut. *Cic.*—See provided that.—And since affairs are in this condition. *Quæ cum ita sint.* *Cic.*

—Our affairs are brought into such a condition. *In eum locum deducta res est.* *Cic.*

conditionally. *Sub conditione.* *Liv.*

to condole.—And if I had been there I should not have been wanting to you, and I should have condoled with you by word of mouth. *Qui si istie affuissem neque tibi defuissem, coramque meum dolorem tibi declarassem.* *Cic.*

to conduce. *Conduco*, 3.

conductive. *Utilia, accommodatus*.

conduct, i. e. behaviour. *Môres, pl. m.*—Adhere with all your heart to that line of conduct which you have hitherto adopted. *Incumbe toto animo in eam rationem quâ adhuc usus es.* *Cic.*—i. e. management (of war, &c.) as entrusted to any one, *administratio, cura, curatio*; as carried out, *ratio*.

—Nor ought we to hamper the conduct of the war. *Nec belli rationem impedire debemus.* *Cic.*—To give a person the conduct of, i. e. appoint him to manage, *præficio*, 3, c. *dat.*—The Lusitanians having been put to death by Sergius Galba, the prætor, in violation of their safe conduct. *Lusitanis a Sergio Galbâ, prætore, interfectis contra interpositam fidem.* *Cic.*

to conduct persons, &c. *Dûco*, 3; to a place, *adduco, perduco, conduco*, deduco (esp. down to, also esp. by way of respect, of compliment); affairs, &c., *gêro* (esp. state affairs, or war), 3., *administro*, 1, *cûro*, 1.

a conductor. *Dux, dūcis.* *Ductor* (only of an army); of affairs, *administrâtor*.

a conduit. *Alveus, cānalis.*—*Aquarum ductus*, 4. *Cic.*

a cone. *Cōnus*.

a coney. *Cūnicūlus.* *Plin.*

to confabulate. Collōquor, 3.

confabulation. Collōquium.

confectionary. Bellāria, orum, *pl. n.*

a confectioner. Cōquus.

a confederacy. Fœdus, ěris, *n.*, sōciĕtas, consōciatio; *i. e.* states uniting in a league.—Fœderati populi. Cic.—Fœderatę civitates. Cic.

to confederate together. Convēnio, 4., coeo; of individuals, esp. for a bad purpose, conjūro, 1.

a confederate. Sōcius.—See conspirator.

to confer, in every sense. Confĕro, *irr.*; *i. e.* bestow, impartior, 4; tribuo.

—You conferred on him the splendid honour and dignity of royalty. Eum amplissimo regis honore et nomine affectisti Cic.—To confer upon, *i. e.* to converse about, to discuss. Collōquor, *c. de* and *abl.*—A man with whom I may confer on every point. Homo quocum omnia una communicem. Cic.

a conference. Congressus, 4, congressio, collōquium, collocutio.—It is necessary to come to a conference and discussion with Antony. In Antonii congressum colloquiumque veniendum est.

to confess. Fŕteor, 2., confiteor.

confessedly. Ex confesso. Quint.

confession. Confessio.

a confessor, *i. e.* one who confesses his crime. Confitena.

a confidant. Consilii particeps. Cæs.

to confide in. Fido, 3 (*perf.* fīsus sum); *c. dat.*; or more usu. in prose *c. abl.*;

confido, credo, 3; *i. e.* to entrust, credo, committo, 3; permitto.

confidence. Fidūcia, fidētia, animi confisio (Cic.); *i. e.* trust, fides; *aa.*, a man worthy of confidence, vir fide dignus. Cic.

confident, confident in. Fīdens, *c. abl.* or *c. dat.*; confidens, *i. e.* bold; fortis, audax, fidens animi. Virg.—I am confident. Certo scio (Cic.); pro certo habeo. Cic.

confidently. Fīdenter confidenter; ānimōse, fortīter.—To speak confidently, confirmo, 1.

confidential. Intīmus.—When he had arrived at the confidential friendship of the king. Cum ad intimam regis amicitiam pervenisset. Nep.

—A confidential friend of Catiline. Intīmus Catilinę. Cic.—Confidential jests. Joca non ullo modo divulganda. Cic.

configuration. Forma, figūra, figuratio. Plin.

confines, fines, *pl. m.* Confinia, orum, *pl. n.*

to confine, *i. e.* to bound. Dĕfīnio, 4; termīno, 1; *i. e.* to shut up, to imprison, *q. v.*; claudio, 3; inclūdo, constringo, 3; tĕneo, 2 (as sickness confines); tĕneo, 2; detineo; *i. e.* limit, restrain, *q. v.* (one's desires, &c.); contineo, cohībeo, 2; mōdĕror, 1.—To be confined (as a woman in childbed), pārio, 3; partūrio, 4.—I will confine myself within those limits. Hoc mihi fines imponam. Cic.

confinement, *i. e.* imprisonment. Carcer, ěris, *m.*; vincūla, ōrum, *pl. n.*; *i. e.* childbirth; partus, 4; puerpĕrium.

to confirm. Firmo, 1; confirmo.—His language confirms it. Fidem facit oratio. Cic.

confirmation. Confirmatio.

confiscate. Publico, 1.

confiscation. Publicatio.

conflagration. Incendium, dĕflāgratio.

a conflict. Pugna, praelium, certamen, concursus, 4.—Opposition of; *i. e.* inconsistency of one event or piece of evidence with another. Conflictio, rĕpugnantia.

to conflict, *i. e.* to be at variance with one another. Pugno, 1; repugno, confīgo, 3.—They conflict. Inter se configunt. Cic.

conflicting. Repugnans, contrārius.

a confluence. Confluenta.—There is the confluence of the Saone and the Rhine. Ibi Arar Rhodanusque amnes in unum conflunt. Liv.

- to conform.** *Conformo*, 1, *trans.*; *accommodo*, 1; *intrans.* *obsęquor*. 3; *morem gęro*, c. *dat.* *Cic.*
- conformable.** *Convęniens*, *consentāneus*.
- conformably.** *Convęnienter*, *congruenter*.
- conformation.** *Conformatio*.
- conformity.** *Consensus*, 3; *convęnientia*, *congruentia*. *Suet.*
- to confound**, in every sense. *Confundo*, 3; *misceo*, 2; *i. e.* to mingle; *permisceo*; *i. e.* perplex, *turbo*, 1; *perturbo*; *i. e.* to overpower by argument, *vinco*, 3; *i. e.* to disappoint (plans) of their accomplishment, *ęverto*, 3. —By confounding a crowd of unworthy candidates with worthy ones. *Turbam indignorum candidatorum intermiscendo dignis.* *Liv.*
- a confounder**, one who throws into confusion. *Turbator*.
- to confront.** But he, when confronted with Diomedon, said, *At ille coram Diomedonte . . . inquit.* *Nep.*—He confronts the enemy. *Se ipę coram offert.* *Liv.*
- to confuse.** *Confundo*, 3; *turbo*, 1; *perturbo*.
- confused**, in any sense. *Confusus*, *perturbatus*; *i. e.* mixed, *promiscuus*; *i. e.* ill-arranged, of language, ideas, arguments, &c., *complicatus*, *indistinctus* (*Quint.*); *inordinatus* (*Quint.*).
- confusedly, confuse.** *Perturbate*, *promiscue*.
- confusion** *Confusio*, *perturbatio*.—Of hostile plans. *Eversio*.—To throw into confusion (enemies). *Fundo*, 3; *dissipo*, 1. —Those men live upon confusion and seditions. *Isti turbę et seditionibus aluntur.* *Sall.*—In what a universal disorder and confusion do we live. *Quantę in turbę quantaque in confusione rerum omnium vivimus.* *Cic.*—Considering the confusion. *Ut in trepidę re.* *Liv.*
- confutation.** *Ręfutatō*, *confutatio*.
- to confute.** *Ręfuto*, 1; *confuto*, *repello*, 3; *redarguo*, 3.
- to congeal.** *Congęlo*, 1, *trans.* and *intrans.*; *trans.* to make to congeal. *Astringo*, 3; *cęgo*, 3.
- congelation.** *congęlatio*. *Plin.*
- congenial.** *Cognatus affinis*.—Congenial souls. *Concordes animę.* *Virg.*
- congenital.** *Congęnitus*. *Plin.*
- a conger.** *Conger*. *Plin.*
- congestion.** *Congestio*.
- to conglomerate.** *Conglōmęro*, 1.
- to congratulate.** *Grātūlor*, 1; c. *dat.* *pers.*, *acc.* of the cause, but more usu. c. *de* or *pro* or *in* and *abl.*—*Congratulor* (but whenever this occurs in Cicero some editions read *gratulor*).
- desirous to congratulate.** *Grātūlabundus*.
- congratulation.** *Grātūlatio*.
- a congratulator.** *Grātūlātor*.
- to congregate, trans.** *Contraho*, 3; *congręgo*, 1; *intrans.* *coeo*. 4; *convęnio*, 4.—*See* to assemble.
- congregation.** *Conventus*, 4; *cętus*, 4; *cęterva*.
- a congress.** *Congressus*, 4; *congressio*.—The people assembled in congress. *Concellium*.
- congruity.** *Convęnientia*.
- congruous.** *Congruus*, *congruens*, *convęniens*.
- congruously.** *Congruenter*, *convenienter*.
- conical.** *Turbinatus*. *Plin.*
- coniferous.** *Cōnifer*.
- conjectural.** *Conjecturalis*.
- conjecture.** *Conjectura*.—To form a conjecture. *Conjecturam capio, facio* (both in *Cic.*, the latter the most usual).—As far as I could conjecture. *Quantum conjecturę consequar.* *Cic.*—Will you yourselves form no conjectural opinion? *Ipsi conjecturę nihil judicabitis?* *Cic.*—Nor is the affair judged of from vague conjecture. *Neque levi conjecturę respondetur.* *Cic.*—I am afraid that I am mistaken in my conjecture. *Vereor ne conjecturę aberrem.* *Cic.*—As far as I can conjecture. *Quantum animi*

- mei conjecturâ colligere possum. Quint.—Nor did we merely conjecture this. Neque id conjecturâ prospiciebamus. Cic.
- to conjecture. Conjićio, 3; conjecto.—I will not insert my opinion by expressing conjectures on a matter obscured by antiquity. Meas opiniones, conjectando rem vetustate obrutam non interponam. Liv.
- to conjoin. Jungo, 3; conjungo.
- conjointly. Conjuncta, Conjunctim, und.
- conjugal. Conjūgialis, connūbialis socialis (esp. of the marriage tie, conjugal love, etc.), jūgālis, mātītus (both esp. of the marriage bed).
- to conjugate. Declino, 1. Quint.
- conjugation. Declinatio. Quint.
- a conjunction, conjuncture, i. e. union. Junctio, conjunctio; i. e. opportunity, q. v. tempus, ōra, n. occasio.—At a critical conjuncture. Incertis rebus. Cic.—I saw that at such a conjuncture you could come to me without inconvenience. Animadverteram posse pro re natâ te non incommode ad me venire. Cic.—See crisis.
- conjunction. Māgice.
- to conjure, i. e. entreat. Obtestor, 1; i. e. to practise magic arts, canto, 1; ex canto, esp. to move by conjuring.
- a conjurer. Māgus.
- a conjuring, i. e. entreating. Obtestatio.
- to connect. Jungo, 3, conjungo;necto, 3; connecto.—To connect with, adjungo, annecto, c. ad. and acc. or c. dat.—To be connected with, pertineo, c. ad. and acc. (and of relationship by Tac.).
- connected (of a speech). Contīnens, i. e. by relationship, &c.; affinis.—For there exists a certain admirable connection and chain of circumstances that one appears connected with the other, and that all appear united and connected together. Est enim admirabilis quædam continuatio seriesque rerum, ut aliæ ex aliis nexæ, et omnes inter se aptæ colligatæque videntur. Cic.—Having been long and intimately connected with this cause. In hac causâ, multum et sæpe versatus. Cic.—Because the opinion of men commonly connects me with your praises as your companion. Quod vulgo hominum opinio socium me ascribit tuis laudibus. Cic.
- connectedly. Contīnenter, i. e. in connection with something else, conjuncto.
- connexion. Junctio, conjunctio, continuatio, contāgio, i. e. relationship, lit. and metaph., affinitas, prōpinquitas, cognatio.—Connections, i. e. persons connected with one, affines, cognāti, prōpinqui.—I withdraw from all connection with public affairs. Me ab omni parte reipublicæ subtrahō. Cic.—So that it has no connection with virtue. Ut nihil habeat cum virtute junctum. Cic.
- to connive. Connīveo, 2; dissimūlo, 1; i. e. to pretend to be ignorant of.
- connivance. Dissimūlatio.
- one who connives. Dissimūlātor.
- with connivance. Dissimulanter.
- a connoisseur. Jūdex, icia.
- connubial. Connūbialis.—See conjugal.
- to conquer. Vinco, 3; dēvinco, ēvinco, sūpĕro, 1; dōmo, 1; ēdōmo, sūbĭgo, 3; dēbello, contundo, 3; contĕro. (The last three rarely used metaph.)—To conquer and put to flight. Fundo, 3; fūgo, 1.—Our men conquered in every quarter. Nostri omnibus partibus superiores fuerunt Cæs. (And so on the contrary, to be conquered, inferiores esse. Cæs.)
- a conqueror. Victor, dōmītor, dēbellātor, sūpĕrātor.—The first is alone used without a genitive of the conquered enemy.—Fem. victrix, dōmītrix. Both used as *adj.*, victrix having *neut. pl.* victricia.
- conquest. Victōria.—Conquests, i. e. countries acquired by conquest, regiones armis quæsitæ or bello partæ, parta per gladios regna. Ov.
- consanguinity. Consanguinitas, cognatio.
- conscience, consciousness. Conscientia.—One who is not influenced by conscience, to stifle which is indeed not hard. Qui animi conscientiam

non curat, quam scilicet comprimere nihil est negotii. Cic.—C. Marius had had no scruples of conscience about killing Caius Glaucias the prætor. Religio Caii Mario non fuerat quominus Caium Glauciam prætorem occideret. Cic.

conscientious. Religiōsus, sēvērus.

conscientiously. Religiōse.—One cannot conscientiously abide by it.

Eo stari non oportet ex fide bonā. Cic.—In such a phrase Seneca uses salvā conscientiā.

conscientiousness. Prōbitas, religiō.

conscious. Consciūs, c. *gen.* or c. *de* and *abl.*; often c. *dat.* of the personal pronoun, as, I was conscious, consciūs mihi eram.

conscript. Conscriptus.

to consecrate. Consecro, 1; dīco, 1; dēdico.—In a more general sense, i. e. to devote to such and such an object, addico, 3; dēvōveo, 2; dēdo, 3.

consecration. Consecrātio, dīcātio, dēdicatio.

consecrated. Sācer, -cra, -crum, sanctus.

consecutive. Continens, continuus.

consecutively. Continenter.

consent. Consensus, 4; consensio.—Which will be done very much against both his and my consent. Quod et illo et me invitissimo fiet. Cic.

to consent, i. e. to agree. Consentio.—See unanimity.—i. e. to assent, assentior, 4; annuo, 3; lit. to show consent by a nod.—Which shall be explained hereafter, judges, if you consent. Quod postea si per vos, iudices, licitum erit (future from licet) aperietur. Cic.

a consequence. Consēquentia.—A necessary consequence (or conclusion to be drawn in argument), consequens, consecrārium.—In consequence, Ideo, idcirco, igitur.—See therefore.

consequence, i. e. importance. Momentum, pondus.—Trifles were of great consequence each way. Parvæ res magnum in utramque partem momentum habuerunt. Cæs.—Your letters are of great consequence in my eyes. Tuae litteræ maximi sunt apud me ponderia. Cic.—Thinking it of great consequence to his reputation. Magni existimans interesse ad decus. Cic.—Ye Gods how completely are these things of no consequence in my eyes. Dii boni! quam mihi ista pro nihilo. Cic.—Whom he has always despised and thought of no consequence. Quos semper contempnit et pro nihilo putavit. Cic.

consequence, i. e. personal consequence. Dignitas, auctoritas.

consequential. Arrōgans.

consequentially. Arrōganter.

consequently. Igitur.—See therefore.

conservation. Conservātio.

conservative. Conservātrix, as *fem.* and *neut. adj.*

a conservator. Conservator, *fem.* -trix.

to conserve. Condio, 4.

conserves. Bellāria, -orum, *pl. n.*

to consider, trans. Considerō, 1; contemplor, 1; perspicio, 3; intrans. perpendo, 3; cōgito, 1; i. e. to esteem such and such. Dūco, 3; hābeo, 2; aestimo, 1.—To consider, i. e. consult the interests of, consūlo, 3, c. *dat.* —When they have considered the circumstances. Cum attenderint. Cic.

considerable. Magnus.—See great.—i. e. of high reputation, clarus, illustis.

considerate, i. e. prudent. (Of a person or action), cautus, prudens; (of an action), considērātus.—Considerate towards others, hūmānus.

considerately, i. e. prudently. Prūdeniter, caute.—Considerate (for others), hūmāniter.

consideration, i. e. reflection. Considērātio, contemplatio. These two c. *gen.* of the matter.—Cōgītātio, mēdītātio. These two c. *de* and *abl.*—

- A consideration, *i. e.* a reason. Ratio, causa.—Regard, respect (for others, &c.), respectus, 4; ratio (this last in either a favourable or unfavourable sense).—Consideration for others, so as to do them good, humanitas.—Therefore as he had no consideration for the senate or for good men. Igitur cum respectum ad senatum et ad bonos non haberet. Cic.—If you have any consideration for me. Si aliquis est respectus mei. Liv.—Consideration, *i. e.* reputation, fama, existimatio; *i. e.* dignity, dignitas.—For he is a man of no consideration. Parvi enim pretii est, Cic.—Consideration, *i. e.* requital. Merces, -ēdis, *fem.*—See award.
- in consideration of**, *i. e.* on account of. Propter; *i. e.* in requital of, pro; *i. e.* for the sake of, grātiā.—On which consideration. Quamobrem; quāre.
- without consideration**, (acting, speaking, &c.). *adj.* Inconsultus; *adv.* (of the act) inconsulte.—See rash.
- considering that**, *i. e.* since, *q. v.* Quandōquidem, quōniam.—The consul sufficiently calm, considering the confusion. Consul satis, ut in trepidā rē, impavidus. Liv.—Considering the evils of the times. Pro malis temporum. Cic.
- to consign**. Mando, 1; committo, 3; crēdo, 3.
- to consist of**. Consto, 1, *c. ex*; consisto, 3, *c. abl.* or *c. in* and *abl.*; continueor, *c. abl.*—To consist with, or to be consistent with, convēnio, 4; consensio, 4; congruo, 3.—He did not think it consistent with his justice. Non justitiæ suæ putavit esse. Cic.
- consistency**, or firmness. (Of solid things) firmitas.—Of conduct, constantia.—Of one thing with another, convēnientia.
- consistent**. Constans.—Consistent with, consentāneus, convēniens.
- to be consistent**.—The language of the eloquent young man was not very consistent. Diserti adolescentis vix cohærebat oratio. Cic.—For as it appears to be consistent that the most excellent nature should also be the most beautiful. Nam cum præstantissimam naturam convenire videatur eandem esse pulcherrimam. Cic.—Now if he is consistent (or consistent with himself). Hic si sibi ipse consentiat. Cic.—If, therefore, these schools wish to be consistent. Hæ igitur disciplinæ si sibi consentaneæ sibi esse velint. Cic.—See inconsistent.
- consistently** (to behave, &c.). Constanter.—Consistently with, convēnienter, congruenter.
- consolable**. Consolābilis.
- consolation**. Consolatio, solatium, solāmen.—I find a good deal of consolation every day. Multā me consolatione quotidie lenio. Cic.—See comfort.
- consolatory**. Consolātorius.
- to console**. Solor, 1; consolor.
- a consoler**. Consolator.
- to consolidate**. Firmo, 1; confirmo, rōbōro, 1; stābilio.
- consolidation**. Firmatio.
- a consonant**. Consonans. Quint.
- consonant with**.—See consistent.
- consort**. Consorta, -tis. *m., f.*—(In a kingdom, &c.), particeps, -īpis. *m., f.*—See husband, wife.
- to consort with**.—He consorted with our citizens. Cum hominibus nostris consuetudines jungebat. Cic.—See to associate.
- conspicuous**. Conspicuus, mānifestus; *i. e.* illustrious, clārus, præclārus.—In both senses, ēmīnens.
- to be conspicuous**. Ēmīneo, 2; conspīcio, 3.
- conspicuously**. Mānifeste.
- conspiracy**. Conjūratio, conspīratio.
- a conspirator**. Conjurator, conspīrator.
- to conspire**. Conjūro, 1, conspīro, 1.—He was saved by the treachery of the parties themselves, who betrayed the conspiracy with the same fickleness with which they had conspired. Ipsorum inter se fraude, eādē levitate quā consenserant consentum indicantium, servatus erat. Liv.

a constable. Lictor.

constancy. Constantia, firmitas; i. e. continued repetition (of events, attempts, &c.), continuatio, assiduitas.—Constancy of attachment, fides.—Constancy in sufferings, patientia; after defeat, pertinacia.

with constancy.—See above. Constanter, firme, assidue, fideliter, patienter.

constant, in mind, conduct, &c. Constans, firmus; i. e. frequently repeated, creber, bra, brum; assiduus.—As a friend, fidelis, fidus.

to be constant to (an opinion, &c.). Maneo, 2. c. in and *abl.*; permaneo, *irr.*; persto, 1, c. in (*Att.* in Cicero).

constantly. Saepe, crebro, assidue.

a constellation. Sidus, eris, n.; signum.—See star.

consternation. Terror, consternatio, pavor.—See fear.

in consternation. Trepidus, consternatus, territus, perterritus, perterrefactus.—In consternation, *adv.*, trepide.

to throw into consternation. Consterno, 1; terreo, 2; perterreo.—To be in consternation, the passives of these verba.—See to fear.

to constitute, in any sense. Constituo, 3; i. e. to make, compose, facio, efficio; i. e. to appoint, dico, praeficio, c. *dat.* of the office.

constitution, in any sense. Constitutio; i. e. health, valetudo; i. e. the manner in which a state is established, civitas; if democratic, respublica.—For as unnatural enlargement often resembles a good constitution of bodily health. Nam ut corporis bonam habitudinem tumor saepe imitatur. Cic.—I had learnt from Plato that some changes in constitutions are natural. A Platone didiceram naturales esse quasdam conversiones rerum publicarum.—They often even undermine the whole constitution. Totam etiam labefactant saepe rempublicam. Cic.—So that if they had obtained office, they seemed likely to overturn the constitution. Ut si essent magistratus adepti reipublicae statum convulsari viderentur. Cic.

constitutional, i. e. in accordance with the principles of the constitution.

Civilis.—He adopts a plan laudable for its piety, although not quite in accordance with constitutional precedent. Capit consilium quanquam non civilis exempli, tamen pietate laudabile. Cic.

to constrain. Cogo, 3.—See compel.

constraint. Necessitas.

to construct. Struo, 3; construo, exstruo; fabricor, 1; compoño, 3.—See to make, to build.

construction, the act, or the manner. Constructio, fabricatio, compositio; i. e. the manner in which a thing is made, structura; i. e. interpretation interpretatio.—You would put a more favourable construction on it. Mitioem in partem interpretarere. Cic.—You ask me to put a good interpretation on it. Rogas ut in bonam partem accipiam. Cic.—They who put a bad construction on what is said with a good intention. Qui benedicta male interpretantur. Cic.—The expression of the Stoics, “to live in a manner suitable to nature,” to my mind bears this construction, always to agree with nature. Quod a Stoicis dicitur, “convenienter naturam vivere,” id habet hanc ut opinor sententiam, cum virtute congruere semper. Cic.

to construe, i. e. understand. Intelligo, 3; i. e. interpret, interpretor, 1.—See above.

a consul. Consul, -ilis.

of a consul, of the consulship. Consularis.

consulship. Consulatus.—Marius in his second consulship. Marius iterum consul.—Consul elect. Consul designatus.—To stand for the consulship. Peto consulatum.—To enter upon it. Cons. in eo, ingredior.—To resign it (at its natural termination). Depono consulatum, ab eo consulatum. All in Cicero or Livy.

to consult, i. e. ask the advice of. Consulo, 3, c. *acc.*; consulto, 1, but not so common in this sense; i. e. to deliberate, consulo, consulto, delibero, 1; i. e. to provide for, consulo, provideo, 2; prospicio, 3; all c. *dat.*—

A speech ought to consult the gratification of the ears. *Voluptati aurium morigerari debet oratio.* Cic.

consultation. Consultatio, deliberatio.—Without consultation, *adj.* of the agent or the action, *inconsultus*; *adv.*, *inconsulte*.—See rash.

to consume. *Absūmo*, 3; *consumō*.—To consume (*i. e.* expend) upon; *insumo*, *c. in.* and *acc.*

a consumer. *Consumptor*.

consummate, *i. e.* excellent, *q. v.* *Summus*.

to consummate. *Perficio*, 3; *conficio*; *absolvo*, 3.

consummation, *i. e.* end. *Finis*, *exitus*, 4; *i. a.* completion, *absolutio*, *pē. actio*.

consumption. *Consumptio*; *i. e.* the disease, *tābes*.

consumptive, of the disease. *Tabidus*.

to be consumptive, in a consumption. *Tabeo*, 2; *tābesco*, 3 (the more usual prose form).

contact. *Tactus*, 4; *contactus*.—To come in contact with, *contingo*, 3.—In the way of opposition, *confingo*, 3.

contagion. *Contactus*, 4; *contāgio*.—Made ill by contagion, *contactus*, *part.* from *contingo*.

contagious. *Contagione contaminans*.

to contain. *Cāpio*, 3; *teneo*, 2; *contīneo*, *cohibeo*, 2; *complector*, 3.—I could scarcely contain myself. *Vix me continui.* Ov.—Will you not contain yourself? *Visne te cohibere?* Cic. (The other three cannot be used in this sense.)

to contaminate. *Contāmīno*, 1; *polluo*, 3; *inquīno*, 1; *mācūlo*, 1; *commaculo*, *ſædo*, 1.

contamination. *Lābes*, *mācūla*.

to condemn. *Temno*, 3; *contemno*, *sperno*, 3; *despicio*, 3.—See to despise.

a contemner. *Contemptor*; *fem.* *contemprix*; *spēctor*.

to contemplate. *Contemplor*, 1; *conſidēro*, 1.

contemplation. *Contemplatio*, **contemplatus*, 4; *consideratio*.

contemplative. *Contemplativus*. Sen.

a contemplator. *Contemplator*.

contemporary. *Æqualis* (used as *adj.* or as *subst.*).—Alcibiades and Critias were contemporary with this period. *Huic ætati suppare fuere Alcibiades, Critias.* Cic.

contemporaneously. *Sīmul*, *ūna*.

contempt. *Contemptus*, 4; *contemptio*, *despiciētia*, *despiciātas*, 4; *aspernatio*.

contemptible. *Vilis*, *contemnendus*, and other *gerandivea*.—To be contemptible, or to be despised, *jāceo*.

contemptuous. *Fastidiōsus*.—See insolent.

contemptuously. *Contemptim* (of offering insults); *fastidiōse* (of showing disgust).

contemptuousness (disgust at.) *Fastidium*.

to contend. In every sense, *contendo*, 3; *c. cum.* and *abl.* or *contra* or *adversus c. acc.*; *i. e.* to fight, *q. v.*, *pugno*, 1; *certo*, 1; *decerto*; *i. e.* to affirm, *affirmo*, 1.—To contend against, *rēſiſto*, 3; *esp.* in argument, *rēpugno*, *c. dat.*, *oppugno*, *c. acc.*

content. *Contentus*.—Be content with my not complaining to you of the injustice of your brother. *Satis habebas nihil me tecum de tui fratris injuriā conqueri.* Cic.—He says that he is content and more than content. *Se satis superque habere dicit.* Cic.—We have reason to be content. *Agitur præclare.* Cic.—They are not content with not being despised. *Non iis satis est non contemni.* Cic.

to content. *Satisfacio*, 3.

contentedly. *Contente*.

contentment, *i. e.* a contented mind. *Animus contentus*.

contention. *Contentio*, *lis*, *litia*, *fem.*

contentious. *Pugnax*, *litigiōsus*.

contentiously. Pugnaciter.

contentiousness. Pugnacitas. Quint.

to contest. Rêsisito, 3; rëpugno, 1.

a contest of any kind. Certâmen.—Carried on by peaceful means, contentio, lis, litis, f. Discussion, contrôversia, disceptatio.—They were afraid, I imagine, of a close contest; as if there could have been any real danger. Etenim verebantur, credo, angustias; quasi res in discrimen aliquod posset venire. Cic.

context. Contextus, 4. Quint.

contiguity. Propinquitas.

contiguous. Contiguus.—To be contiguous to. Contingo, 3.

continence. Continentia.

continent, in any sense, adj or subst. Continens.

continently. Continenter.

a contingency. Res, câsus, 4; êventus, 4.

contingent. See to happen, conditional.

a contingent, i. e. a share. Para.

contingently. Sub conditione.

continual. Assiduus, continuus, crêber, -bra, -brum.—See perpetual.

continually. Assidue, crêbro, sæpe.

continuance, continuation, i. e. the lasting of one thing. Dûrâtio; i. e. the succession of many things, continuatio.—In continuation, porro.—See more over.

to continue, intrans., i. e. to last, q. v. Dûro, 1; persto, 1; mâneo, 2 (of stationary things), so permaneo; to continue an occupation, a task, &c., pergo, 3. c. in fin.—Having continued his march day and night. Die ac nocte continuato itinere. Liv.—Philopœmen is continued in office. Philopœmeni continuatur magistratus.—That Cæsar's command might not be continued. Ne Cæsari imperium prorogaretur. Cic.—A banquet which we continue till late at night. Convivium quod ad multam noctem producimus. Cic.

continuity, continuous, duration or recurrence. Continuatio.

to contort. Distorqueo.

contortion. distortio.

contraband. Illicitus.

a contract, i. e. agreement, q. v. Pactum conventum; i. e. agreement to do such and such a thing for a stipulated price, as we say, to build by contract, locatio, redemptio.

to contract, in any sense. Contraho, 3; i. e. to lessen, q. v. mînuo, 3; imminuo, dîminuo; i. e. to receive (injury etc.), cæpio, 3.—A man who had contracted immense debts. Qui alienum sæs grande conflaverat. Sall.—Unless he had contracted a bad opinion of you. Nisi de vobis malam opinionem animus imbibisset. Cic.—The Senate has now contracted such a habit of mercy. Senatus in eam jam benignitatis consuetudinem venit. Cic.—Does Romulus seem to you to have contracted marriages with the Sabines? An vero tibi Romulus Sabinorum connubia videtur conjunxisse? Cic.—The stain contracted in the former war with Mithridates. Macula Mithridatico bello superiore suscepta. Cic.

to contract for (the execution of a work, etc.). Of the employer, lûco, 1; of the person who undertakes to do it, conduco, 3; rêdîmo, 3.

contraction, contractio.

a contractor. Rêdemptor, conductor. — The employer who gives out a contract, locâtor. Plin.

to contradict. Contrâdico, 3; oblôquor, 3.—You were so senseless that all through your speech you were contradicting yourself. Tam eras excors, ut totâ in oratione tuâ tecum ipse pugnares. Cic.

contradiction. Contradictio.—In contradiction, contra.

contradictory. Contrârius.—But most people do not see how contradictory to one another these things are. Sed hæc inter se quam repugnant plerique non vident. Cic.

contradistinction. Oppōsitio.

in contradistinction, to contradistinguish from, *adj.* Oppōsitus.

contrariety. Repugnantia, discordia.

contrariwise, on the contrary. Contra, e contrario. Cic.

contrary. Contrārius, oppōsitus, adversus (used esp. of foul winds, to which the two first are *not* applied).—They go backwards with a contrary motion to that of the heaven. Versantur retro contrario motu atque cælum Cic.—He adopted a decision contrary to that which he had formed a little before. Contrarium decernebat ac paulo ante decreverat. Cic.—I think the contrary on that subject. Id ego contra puto. Cic.—The contrary of which is done by most people. Quod contra fit a plerisque. Cic.—He dared to issue an edict that the senate, contrary to the vote to which it had come itself, should return to its usual dress. Edicere est ausus, ut senatus, contra quam ipse censuisset, ad vestitum rediret. Cic.—I fell in with the man contrary to his expectation. Homini præter opinionem incidi. Cic.—My opinion is very contrary. Longe mihi alia mens est. Sall.—Nor do the Gods think this contrary to their dignity. Neque hoc dii alienum ducunt dignitate suâ. Cic.—When the intention of the writer appears to be contrary to his language. Cum videtur scriptoris voluntas cum scripto ipso dissentire. Cic.—You sometimes express a contrary opinion to mine. Soles nonnunquam a me dissentire. Cic.

contrast, *i. e.* difference. Discrepantia; *i. e.* the act of contrasting, oppōsitio. —See difference.

to contrast. Oppōno, 3, *c. dat.*; configo, 3 (factum cum scripto, Cic.).—See to compare.

to contravene, *i. e.* violate, *q. v.* Viôlo, 1.

to contribute, *trans.* Confêro, *irr.* (often sine *c.* of what is given) contribuo, 3; *intrans.* to contribute to, *i. e.* to assist in, adjuvo, 1; *c. acc.* or *c. ad* and *acc.*—It contributed greatly to the victory. Maximo ad victoriam fuit adjumento. Cic.—The shouts contributed greatly to alarm our men. Multum ad terrendos nostros valuit clamor. Cæs.—Which (house, &c.) was thought to have contributed to procure its master, who was a *novus homo*, the consulship. Quæ cum vulgo vigeretur suffragata domino, novo homini ad consulatum putabatur. Cic.—Which contributes exceedingly to our safety. Quod ad incolumitatem valet plurimum. Cic.—A thing which contributed greatly to the termination of the business. Quæ quidem res ad negotium conficiendum fuit maxime opportuna, Cæs.—Fear contributes very much to carefulness in guarding. Metus plurimum confert ad diligentiam custodiendi. Cic.—It contributes very much to the success of the cause itself. Ipai causæ plurimum confert. Quint.

contrite. Pœnitens.

contrition. Pœnitentia.

contrivance, *i. e.* ingenuity in contriving. Ars, inventio; *i. e.* a thing contrived, inventum; the act of the thing, consilium.

to contrive. A plan, Ineo, 4; a plan, or a thing, excôgito, 1; invénio, 4; répêrio, 4; mächinor, 1; mōlior, 4; struo, 3.

a contriver. Auctor, mächinātor, repertor, inventor.

control, *i. e.* power of ruling. Rêgimen, mōdêrātio.—See government.

to control, *i. e.* to govern; *q. v.* Rêgo, 3; *i. e.* to restrain, coerceo, 2; cohîbeo, 2; rêfrêno, 1; to govern or to restrain, mōdêror, 1.

controversy. Contrôversia.—See discussion.

to controvert. Nêgo.—See to deny.

contumacious. Contûmax.

contumaciously. Contûmācîter.

contumacy. Contûmācia.

contumelious. Contûméliôsus, injûriôsus.

contumeliously. Contûméliôse, injûriôse.

contumely. Contûmélia, injûria.

a contusion. Sugillatio.

convalescence.—I am glad to hear of your convalescence. Valetudinem tuam jam confirmatam esse a veteri morbo gaudeo.

convalescent. *Vālīdus.* To be convalescent, *convālesco*, 3.

to convene. *Convōco*, 1; *cōgo*, 3.

convenience. *Commōdītas*, *commōdum*.

convenient. *Commōdus*, *convēniens* (*usu. c. ad* and *acc. of the object*), *aptus*.

conveniently. *Commode.*—I wish you would come if you can conveniently. *Tu, quod commodo tuo fiat, velim venias.* *Cic.*

a convention, *i. e.* assembly convened. *Conventus*, 4; *i. e.* agreement, *q. v.*; *conventum*.

to converge. *Apprōpinquo.*

conversant with. *Pēritus*, *c. gen.*; *exercītātus*, *c. abl.*—A man very conversant with other causes, and especially with this. *Homo et in aliis causis exercitissimus, et in hāc multum versatus.* *Cic.*

to be conversant with. *Exerceo* me, *c. abl.*; *versor*, 1; *c. in* and *abl.*

conversation. Of one person, *sermo*, *ōnis*, *m.*; between two persons, *colloquium*.—That expedition to Puteoli, the common topic of conversation of the time. *Catapus ille Puteolanus, sermo illius temporis.* *Cic.*—He was the universal subject of conversation. *Erat in ore, in sermone omnium.* *Cic.*—§A knot of people conversing or assembled for conversation. *Circūlus.*

to converse with. *Colloquor*, 3.

converse, *adj.* *Contrārius.*

conversely. *Contra e contrario.* *Cic.*

conversion. *Conversio*, *mūtatio*.

to convert. *Verto*, 3; *converto*; *mūto*, 1.—See to change.

convertible, *i. e.* applicable to (a purpose). *Ūtilis*, *c. ad* and *acc.*—They are convertible terms, *idem significant.* *Quint.*

convex. *Convexus.*

convexity. *Convexitās.* *Plin.*

to convey, *i. e.* carry, *q. v.* *Porto*, 1; *fēro*, *irr.*; *veho*, 3. To convey across (of living things), *transduco*, *transmitto*, 3.—To convey away, *asporto*, *dēporto*, *aveho* (of living things), *abduco*, 3.—To convey into, *importo*, *infero*, *induco*.—To convey to, *apporto*, *adfero*.—He has conveyed my sentiments to you. *De meā sententiā certiorē te fecit.* *Cic.*—Will you convey a nosegay to your nose? *Fasciculum ad nares admovebis?* *Cic.*

conveyance, *i. e.* the act of conveying. *Vectio*, *portatio*.—Across, *transvectio*.—Away, *asportatio*.—Conveyance, *i. e.* a carriage (*q. v.*) in which to convey, *vehicūlum*.

to convict, as one is convicted by proofs, witnesses, &c. *Convinco*, 3, *c. gen.* of the charge, *coarguo*, 3.—As by a jury, &c., *damno*, 1; *condemno*.—He does not convict us of treachery. *Non nostram is perfidiā coarguit.* *Cic.*—They would convict you of having learnt nothing. *Nihil te didicisse convincerent.* *Cic.*—He must be convicted and condemned by his own confession. *Suā confessione induatur et juguletur necesse est.*

a convict. *Reus.*—I vote that punishment should be inflicted on those who have confessed, as on men convicted of capital crimes. *Ego censeo de confessis sicuti de manifestis rerum capitalium supplicium sumendum.* *Sall.*

conviction, judicial. *Damnatio*; *i. e.* firm belief, *fides*.—His language produces conviction. *Fidem facit oratio.* *Cic.*—There is a conviction on my mind. *Compertum ego habeo.* *Sall.*

to convince. *Dōceo*, 2.—And if I could have convinced him of either of these propositions. *Quorum ei si utrumvis persuasissem.* *Cic.*—I wish you would convince yourself of this. *Velim tibi ita persuadeas.* *Cic.*—I do not wish to convince you by words that I have this wish, unless my past life proves it, even without my speaking. *Id quidem me cupere nisi ante acta vita, tacente me probat, dicendo vincere non postulo.* *Cic.*—When I could not convince of the probability of my speedy return. *Quibus de meo celeri reditu non probabam.* *Cic.*—I will convince you that I am giving that advice which . . . *Tibi fidem faciemus nos ea suadere*

quæ . . . Cic.—I write because I am most thoroughly convinced that Lepidus will never act rightly. *Scribo quod mihi persuasissimum est Lepidum recte facturum nunquam.* Cic.

convincing. (Of proof, &c.) *Mānifestus, ēvidens.*—Of argument, *grāvius.*—Of either, *firmus.*

convincingly. (To argue, &c.) *Grāviter.*—To prove, *mānifesto.*

convivial. *Festivus, convivalis.*

convivially. *Festive.*

conviviality. *Festivitas, hīlārītas.*

convocation. The act of convoking. *Convōcātio.*—An assembly, *q. v.* *Conventus.*

to convoke. *Convōco, 1; cōgo, 3.*

a convolulus. *Convolvulus.* Plin.

to convoy. *Cōmītor, 1; dūco, 3.*—See to protect.

a convoy, i. e. a party conveying. *Præsīdium.*—A party convoyed, *commētas, 4.*

sent as convoy. *Præsīdiarius.*

to convulse, i. e. lit. throw into convulsions. *Convello, 3; i. e. agitate; turbo, 1; conturbo, āgīto.*

convulsion, lit. convulsio (Plin.), *spasmus* (Plin.); *i. e. agitation.* *Conturbatio, perturbatio; i. e. tumult, q. v., tumultus, 4.*

convulsive. *Spasticus* (Plin.).

to coo. *Gēmo, 3.* (The word applied by Virgil to the turtle dove.)

a cook. *Cōquus, cōqua.*

a cookshop. *Pōpina.*

to cook. *Cōquo, 3; used lit. and metaph. concoquo.*—To cook up again, *rēcōquo.* Plin.

easily cooked, or requiring cooking. *Coctioris.* Plin.

cookery (the science). *Ars cōquīnāria.* Apicius.

cool. *Frigīdus, gēlīdus* (strictly, *gelidus* is colder than *frigidus*), *frigidulus*, metaph., *i. e. not excited.* *Plācīdus, tranquillus.*—See calm.

to cool, trans. *Rēfrīgēro, 1; metaph. restinguo, 3; sēdo, 1, intrans., i. e. to become cool.* *Rēfrīgesco, 3; perf. refrixi; dēferveo, 3; and both lit. and metaph. Metaph. (as anger, zeal, etc.), dēfīāgro, 1; ēlanguesco, 3.*

coolly. *Frigīde, gēlīde* (both used metaph.). Metaph. *placide; i. e. impudently, impūdenter.*—See calmly.

coolness. *Frigus—ōria, n.; i. e. calmness, tranquillitas; i. e. impudence, impudentia; i. e. ill-will, āliēnatio.*

a coop. *Sāgīnārium.* Varr.

to coop up. *Claudo, 3; inclūdo* (c. *abl.* of the place in which); *coerceo, 2.*

a cooper. *Dōliarius.* Plin.

to cooperate with. *Adjūro, 1.*—See assist.

cooperation. *Auxīlium.*—See assistance.

a cooperator. *Adjūtor, sōcius, particeps, īpis.*

coordinate. *Par, pāria.*

a coot. *Fūlīca.*

a copartner. *Sōcius.*—See partner.

to cope with. *Contendo, 3; certo, 1; decerto.*—See to contend.

cooping (in building). *Fastīgium, lōīca* (Vitr.).—See top.

copious. *Plenus cōpiōsus, ūber*, esp. in compar. or superl. (these two esp. of authors), *ābundans, largus.*

copiously. *Plēne cōpiōse, abundanter.*

copiousness. *Ābundantia, cōpia* (esp. of an author); so, *ūbertas.*

copper. *Æs*, gen. *æris, n., cypreum* (Plin.).—A copper, *i. e. cauldron, q. v., ahēnum.*

copper, adj. *Ærens, ahēnus, ahēneus.*—*Cypreus.* Plin.

a coppersmith. *Ærarius.*

a coppice. *Dūmētum.*

copy. *Exemplum, exemplar* (used either of the original, or of the copy made), *i. e. a book, q. v., liber—bri.*

- to copy, *i. e.* imitate. *Țmītor*, 1; *sēquor*, 3.—To copy faithfully, *rēprēsento*, 1; *exprimo*, 3; *exhībeo*, 2; *i. e.* to transcribe, *transcribo*, 3.
- a copyist, *i. e.* a person employed in copying books. *Lībrārius*, *i. e.* an imitator, *īmītātor*.
- coquetry. *Lēnōcīnium*.
- coral. *Cōrālium*.
- a cord. *Fūnia*.—See rope.
- to cord. *Līgo*, 1; *vincio*, 4.—See to bind.
- cordial, *i. e.* friendly. *Amicus*, *bēnēvolus*; *i. e.* sincere, *vērus*, 2; *sincērus*.
- cordiality. *Amīcītia*, *bēnēvōlentia*.
- cordially. *Stūdīose*, sincere; *ex animo*. *Cic*.
- the core. *Cor*, -*rdia*, *α*.
- coriander. *Coriandum*. *Plin*.
- cork. *Cortex*, *īcis*, *m.* (used also for a cork).—The cork tree, *sūber*, *ēris*, *m.* of cork. *Corticeus*. *Varr*.
- a cormorant. *Phālācrōcōrax*. *Plin*.
- corn. *Frūmentum*; *far*, *farris*, *α*.—Corn land, a corn field, *sēges*, *ētis*, *fēm.*; *arvum*.—A corn (in the foot), *clāvus*. *Cela*.—The price of corn had now risen to 50 denarii a bushel. *Jam ad denarios L. in singulos modios annone pervenerat*. *Cæsa*.
- of corn. *Frūmentārius*, *farreus* (*Col.*), *farrātus*. *Juv*.
- the cornel tree. *Cornus*.—A grove of cornel trees, *cornētum*. *Varr*.
- of cornel. *Corneus*.
- cornelian. *Sarda*. *Plin*.
- a corner. *Angūlus*; *i. e.* place to retreat into, *sēcessus*, 4; *rēcessus*, 4.
- a cornet, musical instrument. *Cornu*, *indecl.* in *sing.*, *pl.* *cornua*, *uum*, *ūbus*.—A cornet player, *cornīcen*, *īnis*, *m.*—See trumpet.
- a cornice. *Cōrōna*. *Vitr*.
- a corollary. *Consectarium*.—See consequence.
- a coronet. *Cōrona*.—See crown.
- corporeal, corporeal, *i. e.* of the body. *Corpōreus*.
- a corps. *Cohors*, *tis*, *fēm.*; *agmen*, *īnis*, *α*.
- a corpse. *Cādāver*, *ēris*, *α*.
- corpselike. *Cādāvērōsus*. *Ter*.
- corpulence. *Pinguītudo*. *Varr*.
- corpulent. *Pinguis*.
- to correct. *Corrigo*, 3; *ēmendo*, 1; *i. e.* to punish, *q. v.*, *castīgo*, 1.
- correct. *Prōbus*, *accūrātus*.
- correctly. *Prōbe*, *accūrāte*, *pūre*.
- correction. *Correctio*, *emendātio*; *i. e.* punishment, *q. v.*, *castigātio*, under correction.—See leave.
- correctness. *Accūsātio*.
- a corrector. *Emendātor*, *fēm.* *ātrix*; *i. e.* a punisher, *castīgātor*.
- to correspond with (see *infra*).—To correspond to, *respondeo*, 2.—(He said) the time when he himself had found them corresponded with that fact. *Dixit tempus quo ipse eos sustulisset ad id ipsum congruere*. *Liv*.
See to agree.
- correspondence. Then there was a correspondence between him, and Cæsar, and Antony. *Tum inter eum, Cæsaremque, et Antonium commercia epistolaram*. *Vell*.—So that I may keep up as frequent a correspondence with you as possible. *Ut per litteras tecum quam sæpiissime colloquar*. *Cic*.
- correspondence, *i. e.* similarity. *Sīmilitudo*, *i. e.* agreement, *q. v.*, *convenientia*, *congruentia*. *Plin*.
- a corridor. *Porticus*, 4, *fēm*.
- to corroborate. *Confirmo*, 1.
- corroboration. *Confirmātio*.
- to corrode. *Rōdo*, 3; *corrodo*, *mordeo*, 2; *exēdo*, 3 (*esp. metaph.*).
- corrosion. *Rōsio*. *Plin*.
- corrosive. *Mordax*, *ēdax*.

to corrugate. Contraho, 3; corrūgo, 1.

to corrupt. Corrupto, 3; deprāvo, 1; vītio, 1; perverto, 3 (only corrupto for corrupting, bribery).—To corrupt beforehand, præcorrupto.—For what is civil law? It is that which cannot be awayed by influence, nor broken down by power, nor corrupted by bribery. Quid enim est jus civile? quod neque inflecti gratiā, neque perfringi potentiā, neque adulterari pecuniā possit. Cic.

corrupt. Corruptus, i. e. debauched. Prāvus, perditus, dissolutus.—Did you expect that there would be any tribunal at Rome so profligate, so abandoned, so corrupt? Ecquod judicium Romæ tam dissolutum, tam perditum, tam nummarium fore putāsti? Cic.

a corrupter. Corruptor, fem. -trix.

corruption. Corruptiō (used especially of seducing into vice). Corruptio, depravatio; i. e. bribery, largitiō.—See bribe.

corruptly. Corrupte, deprāvāte, vitiōse.

corruptible, i. e. perishable. Cādūcus.

a corsair. Prædo -ōnis, m.

a corset. Lōrica.—See breastplate.

a cortege. Cōmītātus, 4; pompa.

coruscation. Splendor, fulgor.

cost, i. e. price asked. Pretium, i. e. expense incurred; sumptus, 4; impensa, impendium.

to cost. Sto, 1; consto, c. all. of the price.

costliness. Sumptus, 4.

costly. Prætiōsus sumptuosus, cārus.

in a costly manner. Sumptuose, prētiōse.

a coterie. Circulus.

a cottage. Cāsa, tūgūrium; dim. cāsula. Plin., Juv.

a cottager.—See poor man, husbandman.

cotton. Xylīnum.—The cotton tree. Aliqui gossipion vocant, plures xylon. Plin.

a couch. Lectus, strātum.—See bed.

to couch, i. e. to lie. Jaceo, 2*; cūbo, 1; rēcumbo, 3.—To be hid, lāteo, dēliteo, 3.

a cove. Sīnus, 4.

a covenant. Pactum, pactio, conventum, fœdus, ōra, n.

to covenant. Pāciscor, 3.—It is covenanted, convēnit, 4.—See to agree.

a cover. Tegmen, īnis, n. tegūmen, tegmentum, tegumentum, ōperculum (esp. such as a lid), ōpērimētum. Plin.—Anything wrapped round, invōlūcrum.—Anything spread in front of, so as to hide, obtentus, 4; i. e. a hiding-place, lātēbra, usu. in pl.—Under cover of taking aid to the Byzantines. Per speciem auxilii Byzantinis ferendi. Liv.—See pretence.

to cover. Tēgo, 3; contego, obtego, into; ōpērio, 4; cooperio, so as to hide, q. v., abdo, 3; abscondo.—All those things have crowned me with undying glory. Mihi illa omnia immortalem gloriam dederunt. Cic.—Nature has covered the eyes with very thin membranes. Natura oculos membranis tenuissimis vestivit. Cic.

a coverlet. Strāgūlum.

a covert. Dūmētum.

covert, i. e. secret, q. v., sēcrētus, occultus.

covertly. Sēcrēto, occulte.

to covet. Cūpio, 3; dēsīdēro, 1; opto, 1; expēto, 3; sītio, 4.—See to wish.

covetous, i. e. desirous (of anything), cūpīdus, āvīdus, appētens, c. gen. of gain, quæstuosus.—See avaricious.

covetously. Cūpīde, āvīde, appētenter.

covetousness. Āvīdītus.—See avarice.

a covey. Grex, grēgia, m.

a cough. Tussis.

to cough. Tussio, 4.

a coultar. Dentāle, culter -tri.

a council. Concilium, consessus, 4.

counsel. Consilium; *i. e.* advice, mōnītus, 4; monitum, admonitus.—A counsel, *i. e.* a lawyer, juris consultus, causidicus, patrōnus (with reference to the person or cause defended).—The leading counsel, princeps.—The junior counsel, subscriptor.

to take counsel, *i. e.* to deliberate, *q. v.* Dēlibēro, 1; consūlo, 3.

to counsel. Suadeo, 3.—*See* to advise.—To take counsel, *i. e.* to deliberate, *q. v.*, dēlibēro, 1; consūlo, 3.

a counsellor, *i. e.* an adviser. Suasor, auctor (*esp.* of an act or line of conduct mentioned); consiliarius (generally).

a count, *i. e.* item in a charge. Caput, ītis, *n.*

a count, *i. e.* an earl. Comes, ītis, *m.* (no authority).

to count. Nūmero, 1; dīnūmero, enumerō, compūto, rēcenseo, 2; *i. e.* to account, existīmo, 1; dūco, 3; hābeo, 2.—The number of the slain could not be easily counted. Numerus intersectorum haud facile iniri potuit. Liv.—I count strongly on his remaining true to his duty. Magnopere confido illum fore in officio. Cic.

countenance. Vultus, 4; os, ōris, *n.*; fācies, frons —tis, *fem.*; *i. e.* favour and protection, patrōcinium, fāvor.

to countenance. Fāveo, 2; aspiro, 1; *c. ad* and *acc.* (*esp.* of countenancing by one's presence).

a counter, *i. e.* marker to count with. Calcūlus; *i. e.* board in a shop, mensa.

counter to (to act, to plot, etc.). Contrā.

to counteract. Obsto, 1; obsisto, 3; occurro, 3; impēdio, 4; prohibeo, 2.

to counterbalance. Compenso, 1; usu. *c. cum* and *abl.*

to counterfeit, *i. e.* imitate, *q. v.* Īmītor, 1; *i. e.* to pretend to have, sīmūlo, 1; fingo, 3.

a counterfeit, *i. e.* thing professing to be what it is not. Fraus, —dis, *fem.*—The act of counterfeiting, *i. e.* imitating, Īmītatio; *i. e.* of pretending to qualities not possessed, sīmūlatio.

one who counterfeits, *i. e.* imitates. Īmītator, *fem.* —trix; *i. e.* pretends to what one has not, sīmūlātor; *fem.* —trix. Stat.

counterfeit, *adj.*, fictus, falsus.—Of money, ādultērīnus.

to countermand.—*See* to recall, to retract.

a countermarch.—He promised to make a countermarch, and to come to Italia. Itinere converso sese Italicam venturum promisit. Cæsar.—He made a countermarch into Provence. Iter in Provenciam convertit. Cæsar.

a counterpane. Strāgūlum.

countless. Innūmērābilis, infīnītus.

country, a region. Rēgio, ōra (not very common). *See* district.—*i. e.* not the town, rus, rūris, *n.* One's native land. pātria.

of the country. Rustīcus.—Of one's native country, pātrius.

a countryman, *i. e.* one who lives in the country. Rustīcus, rustīcānus, rūricōla; *i. e.* a fellow-countryman, civis, pōpūlāris.—Can you, then, prefer strangers to those whom you know, foreigners to your own countrymen? Potestis igitur ignotos notis, alienigenas domesticis anteferre? Cic.

to live or be staying in the country. Rustīcor, 1.

a living in the country, *subst.* Rustīcātio.

a countryhouse. Villa, hortus.

a couple. Par, pāris, *m.*; jūgum.—A couple of, duo, bīni, æ, a, *pl.*; gēmīni, æ, a, *pl.*; both these *adj.* sometimes in sing., *esp.* in poet.—*See* two.

to couple. Jungo, 3; conjungo, cōpūlo, 1.

a couplet. Versus, 4.

courage. Ānīmus (very often in *pl.* a), fortitūdo.—In adhering to resolutions, constantia.—Be of good courage. Bono animo sis. Cic.—His riches gave Lucumo courage. Lucumoni divitiæ animos fecerunt. Liv.—Through the hope of your justice he began to pick up courage, and in some degree to shake off his fear. Spe vestræ æquitatis erigere animum et paulum respirare a metu cœpit. Cic.—The counsels by which you gave courage to that oppressed province. Consilia quibus illam tu provinciam

affictam erexisti. Cic.—The more literal expressions, to take, to recover courage, animum sumo, recipio, are also common.—You have given me fresh courage. Animos mihi addidisti. Cic.—We ought not thus to lose all courage. Non debemus ita cadere animis. Cic.—And it does not suffer one's courage to be impaired or to fail. Nec animos debilitari aut cadere patitur.—By which facts, O judges, my courage was so broken. Quibus ex rebus iudices ita frangebar animo. Cic.—We must not let our courage be broken by annoyances. Animos frangi molestiâ non oportet. Cic.

courageous. Fortis, animosus, strenuus.

courageously. Fortiter, animose, strenue.

a courier. Stator, tâbellarius, servus a pedibus (Cic.), prôdrômus.

course. Cursus, 4; iter, -ineria, n.; i. e. a race-course, stâdium.—For chariot-races, currîculum; i. e. plan of conduct, ratio.—See habit.—A course (of dishes at dinner) iercûlum.—At the second course, alteris mensis. Hor.—I shall not hesitate, according to my usual course, to say briefly what I think. Non gravabor breviter, de more meo, quid sentiam dicere. Cic.—What is done as a matter of course. Quæ more aguntur.—Although I write this more as a thing of course than because I think you stand in need of advice. Etsi more magis hoc scribo quam qui te admonendum putem. Cic.—Of course (in answers, etc.), certe, ita, sane.

a court, i. e. courtyard. Area, aula.—A court in which judges, etc., sit, cûria.—The court, i. e. the attendants of a prince, cohors, aula.—Men who are called, as one may say, the Prætor's court. Qui quasi ex cohorte prætoris appellari solent. Cic.—The man is brought before the court. In iudicium vocatur. Cic.—He would marvel at the atrocity there is about this case, that in these days of holiday this is the only court held. Miretur quæ sit tanta atrocitas hujusce causæ quod diebus festis hoc unum iudicium exerceatur. Cic.

to court, pay court to, ambio, 4.—I am not ashamed of a seeming to court your favour by any petty flattery. Non vereor ne assentatiunculâ quâdam gratiam tuam occupari videar. Cic.—It was right to encourage the affability of the Patricians and the disposition of the common people to court them. Indulgere comitati patrum atque obsequio plebis oportuit, Liv.

courteous. Facilis, urbanus, cômis, commodus; i. e. eager to oblige, officiosus.

courteously. Urbane, cômiter, officiose.

courtesy. Facilitas, cômitas.—A courtesy, a courteous act, officium.

a courtier. aulicus.

a cousin. Pâtruëlis, consobrînus, fem. -na.

a cow. Vacca, bœs, bœvis, fem. dimin. vaccûla.—A young cow, heifer, jûvenca, vîtula.

of a cow. Bûbûlus (Varr.), vaccînus. Plin.

to cow. Terreo, 2.—See to frighten.

a coward, cowardly, adj. Timîdus, imbellis.

cowardice. Timîditas, timor.—See fear.

in a cowardly manner. Timide.

to cower. Trépîdo, 1.

a cowherd. Bûbûlcus.

a cowhouse. Bœvile, bûbîle.

a cowl. Cûcullus. Juv.

coy. Mōdestus, timîdus.

coyly. Mōdeste, timide.

coyness. Modestia, timîditas.

to cozen. Fraudo, 1.—See to cheat.

a crab. Cancer, cri.

crabbed. Acerbus, mōlestus, mōrôsus; of a question, etc., difficilis, obscurus.

crabbedly. Mōleste, mōrôse, æcerbe.

crabbedness. Acerbitas, aspéritas.

- a crack, or chink. *Rīma, fissūra* (Plin.); a cracking sound, *frāgor*.
 to crack. *Findo, 3, diffindo, intrans.*; i. e. to become cracked, to start apart, *dissilio, 4*; to make a noise, to crackle, *crēpo, 1*; *crēpito, 1*.
 crackbrained. *Fātuus*.—*See* silly.
 a cradle. *Cūnæ, cūnābula, orum, incunabula*, all only *pl*.
 craft, i. e. a trade. *Ars -tia, fem.*; i. e. cunning, *calliditas, pellācia, astutia, dolus*, often impl. dishonest craft, *fraus -dis, fem.*; by craft, *astu* (used also in *nom. astus* by Tac.).
 craftily. *Callide, vāfre, versute, astute, dōlose, subdōle*.
 a craftsman, i. e. artisan, *q. v.*, *artifex -īcis, m.*
 crafty. *Callidus, vāfer, versutus, astutus, pellax, dōlosus, subdōlus*.
 a crag. *Rūpes, saxum, scōpulus*.—*See* rock.
 craggy. *Saxosus*.
 to cram, i. e. full, *q. v.* *Rēpleo, oppleo*; to cram in, so as to fill, *infercio, 4*.
 to cramp, i. e. hinder, *q. v.* *Impēdiō*; i. e. confine in a narrow space, *coarcto, 1*.
 cramped, i. e. narrow, close. *Arctus, angustus*.
 a crane. *Grus, gruis*.
 a cranny. *Rīma*.
 crapulence. *Crāpula*.
 crapulous. *Tēmulentus*.
 a crash, i. e. noise. *Frāgor*.
 to crash. *Crēpo, 1*; *crēpito, 1*.
 a cravat. *Fōcale*.
 to crave. *Oro, 1*.—*See* to ask.
 a craven.—*See* coward.
 craving. *Āviditas*.—*See* wish.
 a crawfish. *Astacus*. Plin.
 to crawl. *Rēpo, 3*; *serpo, 3*.—To crawl over, *ōbrepo, irrepo*.—*See* to creep.
 craziness. *Dēlīrātio, āmentia, fātuitas*.
 crazy. *Dēlīrus, āmens, fātus*; i. e. likely to fall, *cādūcus*.
 in a crazy manner. *Fātus*. Quint.
 to creak. *Strīdeo, 2*; *strīdo, 3*.
 a creaking. *Strīdor*.
 creaking, *adj.* *Strīdulus*.
 cream.—*See* milk.
 a crease. *Rūga*.
 to crease. *Rūgo, 1*; *trans. and intrans.* Plaut.
 to create. *Creo, 1*; *fācio, 3* (not applied to the creation of magistrates).
 —By which he imagines the world to have been created by God. *Quā construi a Deo atque ædificari mundum putat*. Cic.
 creation. *Crēatio, effectio* (not applied to magistrates).—If the whole creation of man is investigated. *Si erit tota hominis fabricatio perspecta*. Cic.
 a creator. *Crēator, fem. -trix*.—Procreator, *conditor*.—God, the creator of the world. *Opifex ædificatorque mundi Deus*. Cic.
 a creature, i. e. animal, *q. v.* *Ānimal*.—A creature of the green faction. *Prasinæ factioni addictus et deditus*. Suet.
 credence, i. e. belief. *Fīdes*.—To give credence to, *crēdo, 3*.—*See* to believe.
 credentials. *Commendationes, pl. literæ commendatitiæ*. Cic.
 credibility. *Fīdes*.—The suspicion of whose ill-will diminish the credibility and weight which their virtue would have given their evidence. *Quarum virtute fidem et auctoritatem in testimonio inimicitarum suspicio derogavit*. Cic.
 credible. *Crēdibilia*.
 credibly. *Crēdibiliter*.
 credit. *Fīdes*; i. e. reputation, *q. v.*, *existimatio, fama*.—Words which are now in good credit. *Quæ nunc sunt in honore vocabula*. Hor.—Men who were in especial credit with Cæsar. *Quos præcipuo honore Cæsar*

- habuit. Cæsa.—(He said) that he would give me credit till any day I chose. (Dixit) se nomina facturum quâ ego vellem die. Cic.—I think this not only no credit, but even a reproach to them. *lis non modo non laudi verum etiam vitio dandum puto.* Cic.
- to credit. Crêdo, 3.—See to believe.
- creditable. Hônustus, amplius, dôcôrus.
- creditably. Hôneste.
- a creditor. Crêdîtor.
- credulity. Crêdûlîtas.
- credulous. Crêdûlus.
- credulously. Se rashly.
- creed, *i. e.* opinion. Sententia.
- a creek. Sînus, 4.
- to creep. Rêpo, 3; serpo, 3; repto, 1.—To creep in, over, &c., ôbrepo, ir-repo.—To creep through, across, perrepo.—Who had crept into his intimacy. Qui se ejus in familiaritatem insinuâset. Cic.
- creeping. Reptâbundus. Sen.
- creeping, *subst.* Reptâtio. Quint.
- crescent, *i. e.* with two horns (of the moon). Bicornia.
- to bend into the form of a crescent. Lûno, 1.
- crescent-shaped. Lûnâtus.
- a cresset. fax, fâcis, *fem.*
- a crest. Crista.—Of a helmet, âpex, Îcia, *mas.*—He raised the city, disheartened by misfortunes, dispirited and crest-fallen as it was, to hope. Civitatem fractam malis, debilitatam, abjectam metu, ad spem erexit. Cic.
- crested, having or wearing a crest. Cristâtus.
- a crevice. Rîma, hiâtus, 4.
- full of crevices. Rîmôsus.
- a crew of sailors. Rêmîgium classiarii, *pl.*; generally grex, grêgis, *mas.*, turba.
- a crib. Præsêpe; *i. e.* a cradle, *q. v.*, cûnæ.
- a cricket. Gryllu. Plin.
- a crier. Præco.
- the office of crier. Præcînium.
- a crime. Crîmen, fâcînus —ôris, *neut.*, flâgîtium, scêlus —êris, *neut.*, dêlictum, commissum.
- criminal, *adj.*, scêlestus, scêlêrâtus, nêfârius, nôcens, fâcînôrôsus (this last only of persons).—See wicked.
- a criminal. Reus, *fem.* rea; sons, tis, *mas.*
- criminally. Scêleste, nêfârie.
- criminality. Scêlus —êris, *neut.*, imprôbîtas.—See wickedness.—He punished the men to whom that criminality attached. De hominibus qui in eâ noxi erant, supplicium sumpsit. Liv.
- criminatory. Crîmînôsus, accûsâtorius.
- in a criminatory manner. Crîmînôse, accûsâtôrie.
- to crimple. Corrûgo, 1.—See to ruffle.
- crimson, *subst.* Coccum.
- crimson, *adj.* Coccîneus (Plin.), coccînus (Juv.).
- to cringe to. Assentor, 1.
- cringing, *subst.* Assentâtio; *dimin.* assentâtiuncûla.
- to cripple. Mûtîlo, 1; débîlîto, 1.—The Ædui being crippled by so many disasters. Ædui tot calamitatibus fracti. Cæsa.—The Hernici report that the Volaci, although their power is greatly crippled, are recruiting their army. Hernici nuntiant Volscos, etsi acciæ res sint, reficere exercitus. Liv.—Horsemen came to Cæsar from Q. Atrius, who told him that his ships were nearly all crippled. Equites ad Cæsarem a Quinto Atrio venerunt, qui nuntiarent prope omnes naves afflictas esse.
- crippled, *adj.* Mancus, mûtîlus; *i. e.* lame, claudus.
- a crisis. Discrimen.—He deserted them at the crisis of danger. In ipso periculi discrimine destituit. Liv.—Matters are come to a crisis. Res

est in summo discrimine (Cæs.); so, in discrimen adducta est. Cic.—
In the most imminent crisis of our fortune. In extremo discrimine atque
dimicatione fortunæ. Cic.—The senate, looking upon affairs as come to
a crisis, ordered a dictator to be appointed. Senatus ut in trepidis rebus
dictatorem dici jussit (Liv.); so, incertis rebus. Cæs.

crisp. Frāgīlis.

to crisp. Crispo, 1.

criterion. Signum, insigne, indīcium.

a critic. Corrector, rēprehensor, censor, crītica, animadversor.

critical, i. e. of a critic. Censōrius; i. e. accurate, carefully selected, accurā-
tus, exquisitus.—Of a state of affairs, i. e. dangerous, difficilis, anceps—ipitis,
dūbius, trēpidus, praeceps; i. e. important, grāvia.—See crisis.—That the
life of his father might furnish examples of wickedness to (a youth at) the
most critical and unsettled time of life. Ut aetati maxime lubricae et in-
certae exempla nequitiae parentis vita praeberet. Cic.—She will not be
inactive at such a critical moment. Hand tanto cessabit cardine rerum.
Virg.—The critical point of the suit. Litium cardo. Quint.

critically, i. e. seasonably. Opportūne.—At a very critical moment, per-
opportune.

to criticise, i. e. find fault with. Rēprehendo, 3.

criticism. Jūdicium.—Unfavourable, animadversio, rēprehensio.

to croak. Crōcio, 4; crōcīto, 1; garrio, 4.—Of a frog, coaxo, 1.

croaking. See noise.

a crock. Urceus, olla.

a crocodile. Crōcōdīlus. Juv.

a crone. Ānus, 4; vētūla.

a crook, a shepherd's crook. Pēdum.

to crook, i. e. bend, q. v. Curvo, 1, incurvo.

crooked. Curvus, incurvus, rēcurvus, uncus, āduncus; i. e. winding, sinuōsus,
flexuosus; i. e. distorted, distortus, prāvus.

depraved, prāvus, perversus.

crookedly. Prāve, perverse.

crookedness, esp. of disposition. Prāvitas, perversitas.

crookbacked. Gibbus. Cels.

a crop, i. e. harvest. Messis.—Of a bird, inglūvies.

to crop, i. e. gather, q. v. Carpo, 3; dēcerpo, mēto, 3; dēmēto, tondeo, 2 (esp.
of a beast feeding on); so, dēpasco, 3.—See to feed.

a cross. Crux, crūcia, f.

cross, i. e. out of temper. Mōlestus, difficilis, asper, ācerbus; i. e. unfavour-
able (of events), contrārius, adversus.

to cross, i. e. to go across, transeo, 4; transgrēdior, 3; percurro, 3; esp.
rivers, the sea, transmitto, 3; trājicio.—Mountains, transcendo, 3.—To cross
by swimming, transno, 1; transnāto, 1.—To cross rapidly, transcurro, 3;
i. e. to oppose to, adversor, 1; hinder, obsto, 1; obaisto, 3; impēdio, 4.

a crossbow. Ballista, scorpio.

crossgrained. Mōrōsus.—See cross.

crossly. Mōleste, aspere, ācerbe.

crossness. Aspēritas, acerbitas.

crosswise. Transversus (adv.), in transversum, per transversum, ex transverso.

a crotchet, i. e. whim. Lībido.

to crouch.—He raised him, crouching at his feet. Submittentem se ad
pedes sustulit (Liv.); so, genus submitto.—You were crouching behind
the hedge. Tu post carecta latebas. Virg.

a crow. Cornix—icis, fem., *cornicūla (Hor. Sat.), corvus.

to crow. Cāno, 3.—To crow, i. e. triumph, triumpho, 1; glōrior, 1.—To
crow over, insulto, 1.

a crowd. Turba, cātena, multitudo, concursus, 4; frēquentia, cēlebritas, opp.
to solitudo.—The crowd, i. e. the common people, vulgus, n.

to crowd. Impleo, 2; rēpleo, oppleo, refercio.—To crowd to a place, frē-
quento, 1; cēlēbro, 1; to crowd, intrans. coeo, 4.—See to assemble.—
When you were crowding all sail. Cum tu plenissimis velis navigares. Cic.

- crowded** (of an assembly, &c.). *Frequens*.—The theatre completely crowded. *Refertissimum celebritate theatrum*. Cic.
- a crown**. *Cōrōna*, *v.* garland; *i. e.* regal power, *rēgnum*, *impērium*.—The crown (of the head), *vertex* *-īcis*, *m.*; *i. e.* the summit, *q. v.*, *vertex*, *cācūmen* *-īnis*, *n.*, *fastigium*.—Of a mountain, *jūgum*.—The crowning point, *cūmūlus*.
- to crown**. *Cōrōno*, 1; *rēdīmiō*, 4; *cingo*, 3 (the two last require an *abl.* of the instrument).—Africanus crowned his military renown with eminence as orator. *Africanus bellicam laudem eloquentiā cumulavit*. Cic.—Your delightful letters crowned my joy. *Jucundissimæ tuæ litteræ cumulum mihi gaudii attulerunt*. Cic.—But since we are giving, as it were, the crowning stroke to our work, which has been begun, and is indeed nearly finished. *Sed quoniam operi inchoato, prope tamen absoluto tanquam fastigium imponimus*. Cic.
- to crucify**. *Cruci affigo*, 3 (*Liv.*); *cruce afficio* (Cic.); *in crucem tollo* (Cic.).—He was crucified by the officer of Darius. *A prætorē Darii in crucem actus est*. Cic.
- crude**. *Crūdus*, *immitis*, *i. e.* unfinished, *q. v.*, *imperfectus*.—Of style, *asper*, *dūrus*.
- crudely** (of style). *Dūre*.
- crudeness**. *Crūditas*.
- cruel**. *Crūdilis*, *immitis*, *immānis*, *inhūmānus*, *barbārus*, *fērus*, *effērus*, *sævus*, *dūrus*, *immi-ēricōs*.
- cruelly**. *Crūdēliter*, *sæve*.
- cruelty**. *Crūdēlitas*, *sævitia*, *immānitas*.
- a cruet**, or **cruise**. *Guttus* (*Juv.*); *urceolus* (*Juv.*).
- a cruise**. *Navigatio*.
- to cruise**. *Navigo*, 1.—See to sail.
- a cruiser**. *Navis*.—See ship.
- a crumb**. *Mica*.
- to crumble**, *trans.* *Commīnuo*, 1; *frio*, 1 (*Varr.*); *rēsolvo*, 3 (*glebas in pulverem*, *Col.*); *intrans.* *corruo*, 3; *collabor*, 3.
- to crumple**. *Corrūgo*, 1.
- a crupper**. *Posillēna*. Plant.
- to crush**. *Contēro*, 3; *confringo*, 3; *contundo*, 3 (the last often of enemies); *eo*, *opprīmo*, 3; *ōbruo*, 3.—Titus Annius appears to have been born expressly to crush and extinguish and utterly destroy that pest. *Titus Annius ad illam pestem comprimendam, extinguendam, funditus delendam natus esse videtur*. Cic.
- a crush**, *i. e.* crowd, *q. v.* *Concussus*, 4.
- the act of crushing**. *Trītūra*, *trītus*.
- a crust** (of bread, &c.). *Frustum*.—Of anything, ice, &c., *crusta*.
- to crust over**, cover with a crust. *Crusto*, 1. Plin.
- crustaceous**. *Crustōsea*. Plin.
- crusty**.—See cross.
- a crutch**. *Bācūlum*.
- to cry**, *i. e.* speak loudly. *Clāmo*, 1; *exclāmo*, *vōcīfēror*.—With pain, *ējūlo*, 1.—To raise a cry (properly in pain or grief, but poet. for any sort of frantic cry), **ūlūlo*, 1.—To cry as an infant, *vāgio*, 4.—To cry out to, invoke, *inclāmo*, *vōco*, 1; *invōco*.—To cry up, extol, *q. v.*, *effēro*, *dilaudo*, 1.—To cry down, disparage, *q. v.* *ēlēvo*, 1; *i. e.* to weep, *q. v.*, *fleo*, 2; *lēcrīmo*, *lēcrymor*, 1.—A fellow selling figs from Caunus, cried *Caunēans*. *Quidam casicas Cauno advectas vendens Canneas clamitabit*. Cic.
- a cry**, *i. e.* shout. *Clāmor*, *ūlūlātus* (see above).—An exclamation, *exclāmatio*.—In pain, or wailing, *ējūlātus*, 4.—The cry of a child, *vāgitus*, 4.—Crying, *i. e.* weeping, *q. v.*, *flētus*, 4.—The cry of hounds, *lātrātus*, 4.
- crystal**. *Crystallus*, *sem.*; *crystallum*. Plin.
- crystal**, *adj.* *Crystallinus* (Plin.); *i. e.* clear, *vitrēus*.—See glass.
- a cub**. The young of any animal. *Cātūlus*.
- a cube**. *Cūbus*. Vitruv.

cubic. Cūbicus. Vitr.

a cubit. Cūbītum.

a cubit in extent. Cūbītālia.

a cuskoo. Cūcūlus.

a cucumber. Cūcūmis.

the cud. To chew the cud, rūmīno.

chewing the cud. Rūmīnatio.

chewing the cud, adj. Rūmīnālia. Plin.

a cudgel. Fustia, *m.*; bācūlus.

to cudgel. Verbēro, 1; dōlo, 1. Hor. Sat.

a cudgelling. Frustuanum.

a cuff. Mānica; *i. e.* a blow, šlāpa, ošlāphus.

to cuff. Pulso, 1.—*See* to beat.

a cuirass. Lōrica.

wearing a cuirass. Lōricātus.

cuishes, armour for the thighs. Ocrea, usu. in *pl.* (but in fact ocreæ extended below the knee to the ankle, not above it; and neither Greeks nor Romans wore armour for the thighs).

wearing cuishes (or at least ocreæ). Ocreātus.

culinary Cōquināria. Plin.

to cull. Carpo, 3; dēcerpo (*see* to gather); *i. e.* to select, *q. v.*, excerpo, šlīgo.

culm, *i. e.* stalk. Culmus.

culpable. Accūsābīlis.—With respect to the rest, we shall now be culpable. De reliquo jam nostra culpa fuerit. Cic.—He would be very culpable. Magnā esset in culpā. Cic.—Although we are in some degree culpable. Etsi aliquā culpā tenemur. Cic.

culpably. Māle.

culpability. Culpa.—*See* criminality.

a culprit. Reus, *fem.* rea; sons —tis, *m.*

to cultivate. Cōlo, 3; excolo.—To cultivate a science, &c., stūdeo, 2; *c. dat.*—To cultivate a feeling (in oneself or in others), šoven, 2.—The senate, which I have always cultivated. Senatus cui me semper addixi. Cic.

cultivation. Cultus, 4; cultūra (less common).

a cultivator. Cultor, *fem.* cultrix.—A cultivator of the earth, āgrīcōla.—*See* husbandman.

a culver, woodculver, *i. e.* pigeon, *q. v.* Cōlumba.

to cumber. Ōnēro, 1.

cumbersome, cumbrous. Grāvis.—*See* heavy.

Cumin. Cūminum.

cumulation. Cūmūlatus.

cunning, adj. Callīdus, vāfer, versūtus, astūtus, dōlōsus, subdōlus; *i. e.* skillful, *q. v.*, šolers, pēritus.

cunning. Callīditas, astūtia, versūtia; *i. e.* skill. Šolertia peritia; in either good or bad sense, *ara.*

cunningly. Callīde, vāfre, versūte, astūte, subdōle, dōlose; *i. e.* skilfully, *q. v.*, šolertes, pērite.

a cup. Pōcūlum, pātera, cālix —icia, *m.*, crātēr —ēras, *Gr. acc. ēra, Gr. pl. —ērēs*; *crātēra, *cymbrum, *carchesium.—A little cup, cyāthus, pōcilum.—The cup of a flower, calix.—A cup, or cupping-glass, cūcūbītula. Cic.

a cupbearer. Pōcillator. Apul.

a cupboard. Ābācus, armārium.

cupidity. Cūpīditas, āvīditas.

a cupola. Thōlus, testūdo.

a cur. Cānia.—*See* dog.

curable. Mēdicābīlis, sānābīlis.

a curb. Frēnum.—*See* bridle.

to curb, lit. and metaph. Frēno, 1; infreno, řefreno.—Metaph., *i. e.* to restrain, *q. v.* cōhibeo, 2; coerceo, 2; cōtīneo, 2; mōdēro, 1; cōprimō, 3.

to curdle, *trans.* Contraho, 3; cōgo, 3; *intrans.* concreresco, 3; coeo, 4.

curds. Lactis massa coacti. Ov.

to cure. Sano, 1; mēdeor, 2; *mēdīco, 1; *medicor, *rēcūro, 1; i. e. to preserve (meat, &c.), condio, 4.

a cure, i. e. a remedy, *q. v.*, rēmēdium, mēdicīna.—The effect of the remedy, i. e. healing, sālūtio.

curiosity, i. e. inquisitiveness. Cūriōsitas; i. e. rarity, raritas.—A curiosity, i. e. a rare thing. See below.

curious, i. e. inquisitive. Cūriōsus; i. e. exquisitely wrought, exquisitus; i. e. rare, rārus, perrarus; i. e. singular, remarkable, nōtābilis.

a curious person (i. e. inquisitive), percontator.—An energetic and curious inquirer into those things. Acer investigator et diligens earum rerum. Cic.

curiously. Cūriōse; i. e. carefully, diligenter; i. e. in a singular manner, mire; i. e. exquisitely (wrought, etc.), exquisīte.

to curl, *trans.* Torqueo, 2; crīspo, 1.—To curl or dress the hair, cōmo, 3. —As the sea is curled when swept by the gentle breeze. Ut mare fit tremulum tenui cum stringitur aurā. Ov.

a curl. Cincinnus, cirrus (Juv.).—That a curl might be produced wreathed in an entire ringlet. Ut fieret torto flexilis orbe sinus. Ov.

curled, wearing curls. Cincinnatus.

a curmudgeon. Parcus.

currency, i. e. ordinary use. Ūsus, 4.—The currency, mōnēta.—See Money.

current, i. e. common, *q. v.*, usitatus.

current, *subst.*, i. e. stream, *q. v.*, flūmen—inia, *n.*

currently, i. e. commonly, *q. v.* Vulgo.

a currier. Cōriārius.

curriah, i. e. ill-tempered. Ācerbus, asper.

to curry, leather. Sūbīgo, 3.—A horse, cōmo, 3.—I am not afraid of seeming to want to curry favour with you by any paltry flattery. Non vereor ne assentatiunculā quādam gratiam tuā aucupari videar. Cic.

a currycomb. Strīgilia.

to curse. Exsēcror, 1.

curse. Exsēcraō, *dirae, *pl.*—A curse, i. e. cause of injury, pestis, perniciēs.

cursed. Exsēcrandus, dētēstābilis, exsecrābilis. Plin.

cursorily. Strictim, brēviter.—I intend to pass lightly over, and only just touch cursorily on each point. In animo est transire leviter et tantummodo perstringere unamquamque rem. Cic.

curatory. Rāpidus.—We have viewed it in a cursory manner. Quasi per transennam prātereuntes strictim aspeximus (i. e. as if passing and looking in at the lattice). Cic.

to curtail. Mīnuo, 3; imminuo, dīminuo, rēcīdo, 3; rēsēco, 1; dēcurto (*esp. in pass. part.*).

curtailment. Immīnūtio, dīmīnūtio.

a curtain. Spārium, aulæum, vēlum, suppārium (Juv.).—A curtain is as it were thrown over the real character of each individual. Quasi velis quibusdam obtenditur uniuscujusque natura. Cic.

curvature. Curvātūra, curvatio (Col.), *curvāmen—inia, *n.*

to curve. Curvo, 1; incurvo, flecto, 3.—See to bend.

to curvet. Exsulto, 1.

curule. Cūrūlia.

cushion. Pulvīnus, pulvīnar.

custody, in any sense. Custōdia; i. e. the right to defend, &c., tūtēla; i. e. imprisonment, *q. v.* They had arrested him and committed him to custody. Hunc comprehenderant atque in vincula conjecerant. Cæs.

custom. Mos, mōris, *m.*; consuetūdo, assuetudo, ūsus, 4.—A custom established in a country, &c., instīūtio, instītūtum.—This has now become a custom. Hoc jam in consuetudinem venit. Cic.—It is not my custom. Non est meae consuetudinis. Cic.—According to custom. Ex consuetudine. Cic.—According to my custom. Pro mea consuetudine.

- Cic.**—According to his custom. *Suâ consuetudine, Cæs.; more, Cic.; de more, Virg.; ex more, Hor.; ex instituto, Liv.*
- customs, i. e. port dues.** *Portorium.*
- customarily.** *Usitate; i. e. generally, plerumque.*
- customary.** *Communis, usitatus, consuetus.*
- a customer.** *Emptor.*
- to cut.** *Seco, rëseco subseco, cædo, 3; præcido, scindo, 3.*—To cut down, *dëcido.*—To cut off, *abscindo, præcido, dëcido, dëmëto, 3; dëtrunco; (a branch, or a limb,) amputo, 1.*—To cut off, *i. e. intercept, absol., intercludo, 3; intercïpio, 3.*—To cut off from any place, prevent from reaching, &c., *prohibeo, 2; c. abl. or c. a and abl.*—To cut off, *i. e. slay, cædo, occido, extinguo.*—To cut out, *exseco, excindo.*—To cut out, *i. e. to shape, fingo, 3; effingo.*—To cut round, *circumcido.*—To cut short, *contraho, 3.*—To cut up into pieces (a hostile army), *concido.*—To cut (hair), *tondeo.*—That letter cut me to the heart. *Epistola me perpugit, Cic.*—We cut up Vatinius (in a speech, &c.) as we pleased. *Vatinius arbitratu nostro concidimus, Cic.*
- a cut.** *Incisio, sectio (Plin.), i. e. a wound.*—*Vulnus -ëris, n.*—A cutting off, *abscissio* (in pruning, &c.), *amputatio.*
- a short cut.** *Compendium (Quint.)*—They are sent by a shorter cut to occupy the same ground. *Breviore itinere ad eundem occupandum locum mittuntur. Cæs.*
- a cutting, a part cut off.** *Segmentum, segmën -ynis, n. (Plin.)*—Of a plant, esp. a vine, *sarmentum.*
- cuticle.** *Cütis, cüticüla. Juv.**
- a cutlass.** *Ensis.*—See sword.
- a cutler.** *Cultrarius.* (Old inscription quoted by Facciol.)
- a cutter, one who cuts.** *Sector; i. e. a ship, q. v., nãvia.*
- a cutthroat.** *Sicarius.*
- cutting, i. e. severe (words, &c.), mordax.**
- cuttlefish.** *Sëpia.*
- a cycle.** *Orbis.*
- a cyclops.** *Cyclops, ôpis.*
- of a cyclops.** *Cyclopius.*
- a cygnet.** *Cygnus.*
- a cylinder.** *Cylindrus.*
- a cymbal.** *Cymbälum.*
- a cynic.** *Cynicus.*
- cynosure.** *Cynösûra.*
- cypress.** *Cûpressus.*
- of cypress, or of cypress wood.** *Cûpressena.*
- bearing cypress trees.** *Cûpressifer.*
- a cypress grove.** *Cûpressëtum.*

D.

- a dab (a fish).** *Rhombus.*
- to dabble, i. e. besprinkle.** *Aspergo, 3; i. e. to dirt, inquino, 1.*—To dabble in, *i. e. study slightly. See to study.*
- a dabbler, i. e. an unskillful workman.** *Tiro.*
- a dactyl.** *Dactylus.*
- dactylic.** *Dactylicus.*
- daffodil.** *Narcissus, asphödëlus. Plin.*
- a dagger.** *Sica, pûgio -onis, m.*—Why was I at daggers drawn with

Publius Clodius? Quod mihi odium cum Publio Clodio fuit?—When he, as tribune of the people, was at daggers-drawn with Quintus Pompey.

Cum is, tribunus plebis, capitali odio a Q. Pompeio dissideret. Cic.

daggled in the mud. In luto volutatus. Cic.

daily, adj. Quotidianus.

daily, adv. Quotidie.—With whom he is daily expecting to have to fight.

Cum quibus dimicandum sibi indies expectat. Liv.

daintily, i. e. fastidiously, fastidiosæ; *i. a.* luxuriously, *q. v.*, molliter.

daintiness, i. e. fastidiousness. Fastidium; *i. e.* luxury, *q. v.*, mollities; *i. e.* a fondness for nice dishes, cûpédia.

dainty, i. e. fastidious. Fastidiosus; *i. e.* luxurious, *q. v.* mollis; *i. e.* very nice (of food), suavis, jucundus, lautus.

dainties. Cûpédia, orum, *n. pl.* (Plaut.).—Dainty food, lautitia.

a daisy. Bellis, idia, *fem.* Plin.

a dale. Vallis, convallis.

dalliance. Blanditiæ, *pl.*; blandimentum (*usu. in pl.*).

to dally, i. e. play the fool. Ineptio; *i. e.* delay, *q. v.*, mōror, 1; cunctor, 1; *i. a.* make love, caress, blandior, 4.

a dam i. e. mother, *q. v.* Mater, gēnītrix, pārens.—To confine water, agger-ēris, *m.*, mōles, septum.

to dam.—Add the damming up of rivers. Adde moles oppositas fluctibus. Cic.

damage. Damnum, detrīmentum, mālum.—An action for damages.

Judicium recuperatorium. Cic.—He assigns arbitrators to fix the amount of damages. Arbitros dat qui litem æstiment. Cæs.

to damage. Lædo, 3, *c. acc.*; nōceo, 2, *c. dat.*; obsum (only of *things* being injurious), *c. dat.*—That the effect of my speech may not be damaged by an improper word. Ne invidiâ verbi labefactetur oratio mea. Cic.

a dame. Dōmīna.—See lady.

to damn, i. e. condemn, *q. v.* Damno, 1; condemnno.

damnable. Dētestābilis, cāpītalis.—See pernicious.

damnablely. Pessīme; *i. e.* very much, magnōpēre.

damnation. Damnatio, condemnatio.

to damnify. Lædo, 3.—See to damage.

damning.—Those most damning proofs and evidences of wickedness. Certissima illa argumenta et indicia sceleris. Cic.

damp. Mādīdus, hūmīdus, ūdus.

to be damp. Mādesco, 3; hūmeo, 2.

to damp. Hūmecto, 1; mādēfācio, 3; metaph. to depress (the spirits), dē-prīmo, 2; contundo, 3; frango, 3.—He exhorted them not to let their spirits be much damped. Cohortatus est ne se admodum animo demitterent. Cæs.—If they are defeated, their spirits are damped in a moment.

Victi animos demittunt. Cic.

damp, dampness. Hūmor.—The damp rising out of the ground. Exhalationes terræ. Cic.

a damsel. Puella, virgo -inis, *fem.*

to dance. Salto, 1; tripūdīo, 1 (not very common).

a dance. Saltatio, saltatus, 4; tripūdium, *chōrēa, *chōrus; *i. e.* a dancing party, chōrus.

a dancer. Saltator, *fem.* -atrix.—A ropedancer, schœnōblātes, *m.* Juv.

a dandy. Trossulus. Sen.

danger. Pēricūlum, discrīmen -inis, *n.*

to be in danger, to incur danger. Pēriclītōr, 1.—He was in danger too of being killed by the exiles. Nec multum abfuit quin ab exilibus interficeretur. Liv.—The republic is in the most imminent danger.

Respublica in extremo est. Sall.

dangerous. Pēriculōsus.—Uncertain whether it would be more dangerous for them to delay or to come. Incerti morando an veniendo plus periculi contraherent. Liv.—(It is alleged) that by his valour the province of Sicily was preserved from the dangers of war at a critical and dangerous

- time. Provinciam Siciliam virtute ejus dubiis formidolosisque temporibus a belli periculis tutam esse servatam. Cic.
- dangerously.** Pēriculōse.
- to dangle.** Pendeo, 2.—*See* to hang.
- dapper.** Dēlicatus.
- dapple, dappled.** Vārius.—Dapple-gray, glaucus.
- to dapple.** Vārio, 1; distinguo, 3.
- to dare.** Audeo, 2; *perf.* ausus sum.
- to dare, i. e. provoke.** Lācesso, 3; prōvōco, 1.
- daring, adj.** Audax, audens (only of persons), impāvīdus, fortis.—*See* bold.
- daring, subst.** Audācia.—*See* courage.
- daringly.** Audāciter, fortiter.
- dark, lit. and metaph.** Obscūrus, cæcus, used of night, and of the future; only *lit.* cāliginosus, ōpācus, tēnēbrōsus, tēnēbricōsus.—Rather dark, sub-obscūrus.—Dark-coloured, fuscus.
- dark, subst., darkness.** Cāligo -inis, *fem.*; tēnēbræ, obscuritas.
- to be dark, cause darkness, &c. (of a cloud),** *cāligo, 1 (used in *part.* for the groves of hell).
- to darken.** Obscūro, 1; ōbumbro, 1.
- darkly.** Obscūre.
- a darling.** Dēlicæ, *pl. fem.*—My darling. Mea vita. Cic.—Meum corcūlum. Plaut.—*See* dear.—Remember me to Pelia and Attica, my darlings. Pelia salutem dices et Atticæ deliciis atque amoribus meis. Cic.
- to darn.** Rēsarcio.
- darnel.** Lōlium.
- a dart.** Jācūlum, spicūlum, tēlum, pīlum.
- to dart, trans.** Jācio, 3; conjicio, projicio, jācūlor, 1; jacto, 1; torqueo, con-torqueo.—To dart at, injicio, intorqueo, *c. dat.* or (more usu. esp. in prose) *c. in* and *acc.*
- to dart, dart forth, intrans.** Exsilio, 4; ērumpto, 3; *c. in* and *acc.*—He brought the matter to that point, that he said he was determined to dart out with his servants upon Pompey. Rem in eum locum deduxit ut diceret sibi certam esse cum suis servis in Pompeium impetum facere. Cic.
- to dash, trans., i. e. throw, q. v.** Jācio, 3; prōjicio (water), spargo, 3 (*see* to sprinkle).—To dash against, allido, 3; illido.—Against or down, affligo, 3.—To dash (hopes, &c.), frango, 3; contundo, 3.—His hopes were quite dashed. De spe deturbatus est. Cic.
- to dash upon (as a wave dashes upon the shore).** Alluo, 3; fērio, 4.—*See* to beat.
- dash, subst., i. e. rapid motion.** Impētus, 4, *i. e.* a blow; *q. v.*, ictus.
- dastard, dastardly.** Timīdus.
- a date, i. e. time.** Tempus.
- to date.**—This letter is dated at Brundisium. Dabam Brundisii, Cic.—Dated the 7th of March, the camp of Tarichea. Data nonis Martiis ex castris Taricheis. Cic.
- a date, i. e. the fruit, or the tree.** Palma. Plin.
- dative.** Dātīvus. Quint.
- to daub.** Conspergo, 3; illīno, 3; inquīno, 1.
- a daughter.** Fīlia, nata.—Granddaughter, neptis.—Great-granddaughter, prōneptis (Pers.)—Daughter-in-law, nūrus, 4.—Stepdaughter, prīvigna.
- to daunt.** Terreo.—*See* to frighten.
- dauntless.** Impāvīdus, intrépīdus, interrītus, imperterrītus.
- dauntlessly.** Impāvīde.
- dauntlessness.** Fortitūdo.—*See* courage.
- to dawdle.** Cunctor.
- a dawdle.** Cunctator.
- to dawn.** Lūceo, 2; illuceo.
- dawn.** Dilūculum, mane, *indecl.* (only *nom.*, *acc.* and *abl.*). (Diluculum is earlier than mane). Metaph. *i. e.* the beginning, ortus, primordium, initium).—At dawn the messenger arrived at Amena. Primo diluculo

nuntius Amenam venit. Cic.—He brought me the letters at dawn. Litteras multo mane mihi dedit. Cic.—If he had come to you before dawn. Si ad te ante lucem venisset. Cic.—Metellus hastened to the field at dawn. Metellus cum primâ luce ad campum currebat. Cic.—He arrived at the camp before dawn. Ante ortum solis in castra pervenit. Cæs.—See morning.

day. Dies.—Daylight, lux, lûcia, *fem.*—To-day, hodie.—The day before, pridie.—The day after, postridie.—Yesterday, hieri, hère.—Sometimes the adjective is joined with dies.—The discussion which took place yesterday and to-day. Disputatio hesterni et hodierni diei. Cic.—The day before yesterday, nudius tertius. (Nudius is joined with numeral adjectives, being a contraction of nunc dies; so that nudius tertius really means, it is now the third day.)—Recollect thirteen days ago how great your unanimity was. Recordamin qui dies nudius tertius decimus fuerit quantus consensus vestrum. Cic.—A space of two days, biduum.—Of three days, triduum.—Every day, quôtidie.—I have been waiting day after day to decide. Diem ex die expectabam ut statuerem. Cic.—Waiting from day to day to see if any aid would appear. Diem de die prospectans equod auxilium appareret. Liv.—There is a great force of the enemy with whom he expects to have to fight from day to day. Magna vis hostium cum quâ dimicandum sibi in dies expectat. Liv.—Vice increases every day. Vitium in dies crescit. Cic.

of a day, &c., adj. Diurnus.—Of to-day, hodiernus.—Of yesterday, hesternus.—Of every day, quôtidianus.

daybreak.—See dawn.

daylight. Lux—*f.*—When so much daylight was left. Cum diei tantum superasset. Liv.—It was not yet daylight. Nondum lucebat. Cic.

the day star, morning star. Lûcifer, eri.

to dazzle. Perstringo, 3.—If the judgment has been so cultivated as not to be dazzled by errors. Si animi acies ita curata est ut ne cæcetur erroribus. Cic.—There is in these things some appearance of honesty which dazzles the ignorant. Inest in his aliquid probi quod capit ignaros. Cic.—See to attract.

dead. Mortuus, dëmortuus (esp. used of a dead man to whom a successor is to be appointed, or whose inheritance is mentioned), exânimis, exânimus (more rare); i. e. slain, occisus, interfectus.—Half-dead, *sēmianîmus (quadrivyl), semianimis (more rare).—Of a person in a fit, intermortuus, (See to die; lifeless).—I reached Pompey at the dead of night. Multâ nocte ad Pompeium veni. Cic.—Dead, in adverbial phrases, as dead calm, dead tired.—See very.

half-dead. Sēmianimis (quadrivyl), semianimus, sēmīnex, nēcia, sēmivivus. to deaden, i. e. blunt, obtundo, 3; hēheto, 1.

deadly. Mortifer—*era*, *lêthâlis, *letifer.—Of quarrels, enemies, hatred, &c. cāpîtalia.—Of war, hatred, &c., internēcinus.

deaf. Surdus.—Rather deaf, surdaster.

to be deaf, to become deaf, to be deafened. Obsurdesco, 3.—Who would think that the ears of our countrymen were deaf to these most learned voices. Quis putet nostrorum hominum ad eorum doctissimas voces aures clausas esse? Cic.

to deafen. Exsurdo, 1.

deafness. Surditas.

deal. Abies, *gen.* abietis (*trivyl.*).—A deal, i. e. a great quantity, cōpia, ābundantia.—There is a great deal of ivy. Est hederæ vis multa. Hor. made of deal. Abiegnus.

to deal, i. e. distribute, q. v., distribuo, 3; dīvīdo, 3.—To have dealt to one, sortior, 4.

to deal with, i. e. to behave (q. v.) towards.—I will not deal with him as if he were consul. Non tractabo ut consulem.—Nature teaches us not to be indifferent how we deal with men. Natura docet non negligere quem admodum nos adversus homines geramus. Cic.—They dealt with me to

get me to write to you. Ut ad te scriberem mecum egerunt. Cic.—
 Quintus Scævola did not deal with Greeks for statues and pictures. Q.
 Scævolæ commercium signorum et tabularum pictarum cum Græciâ homi-
 nibus non fuit. Cic.—One cannot have intimate dealings with many
 people. Consuetudines victûs non possunt esse cum multis. Cic.—
 Whom the gods themselves could not deal with. Quibus ne Dû quidem
 pares esse possint. Cæs.—He dealt his blows on my body. Ictus corpori
 infixit meo. Cic.—Dealing repeated blows with his right hand. Dextrâ
 ingeminans ictus. Virg.

dealings (commercial). Commercium; i. e. habits, conduct, q. v., consuetudo,
 mos, mōris, m.

a dealer (in such and such a thing). Venditor.

dear, in every sense. Cārus; i. a. beloved, dilectus; i. a. costly, prætiosus.—

Very dear, percarus.—I hear it said that nothing in the constitution has
 ever been dearer to the family of Claudius than the dignity of the senators.
 Audio Claudis genti nil antiquius in republicâ patrum magistrato fuisse.
 Liv.—Which it is notorious is and has, from the first, been your dearest
 object. Quod tibi et esse antiquissimum et ab initio fuisse famâ et ser-
 mone omnium celebratum est. Cic.

dearly, i. e. lovingly. Amanter, përamanter.—To love dearly, Amo
 unice, vehementer. Cic.

dearness, in any sense. Caritas; i. a. high price, prætium.—See price.

dearth. Inôpia.—Owing to which Cæsar's troops were afflicted with a
 great dearth of provisions. Quâ re Cæsariani gravi annonâ sunt conflictati.
 Cæs.

death. Mors -tis, fem.; lëthum, intëritus, 4; õbitus, 4; exitus, 4.—By being
 slain, nex, necis, fem.—If I were dying by a natural death. Si fato
 concederem. Tac.; so Cic., Virg.—Do not cause this man to perish by
 your severity sooner than he otherwise would by death in the common
 course of nature. Nolite hunc maturius extingui vulnerè vestro quam fato
 suo. Cic.—At whose reply the judges were so angry, that they con-
 demned a most innocent man to death. Cujus responso sic iudices exarse-
 runt ut capitis innocentissimum hominem damnarent. Cic.; elsewhere he
 says capite damno.—Sılanus had proposed that they should be put to
 death. Silanus de his sumendum supplicium decreverat. Sall.—See exe-
 cution, slaughter.

deathless. Immortalis.

deathlike. Exānimis, exsanguis.

to debar. Prohibeo, 2; excludo, 3.

to debark.—See disembark.

to debase. Dëprimo, 3; dëdëcōro, 1.—See to disgrace.—Coin, corrumpto, 3.

debased. Turpia.—See base.

debasement, i. a. humiliation. Abjectio, submissio; i. e. disgrace, dëdëcus;
 i. e. adulteration, corruptio.

one who debases. Dëpressor; i. e. adulterates, corruptor.

debatable. Anceps -ipitis, dūbius.

a debate. Disceptatio, dispūtatio, contentio, controversia.

to debate. Discepto, 1.—The arguments which were often debated be-
 tween Scipio and me on the subject of friendship. Ea quæ sæpissime
 inter me et Scipionem de amicitia disserebantur. Cic.—The question of
 Avaricum was debated in the public assembly. Deliberatur de Avarico in
 communi concilio. Cæs.

a debater. Orator.

to debauch. Corrumpto, 3.

a debauch, i. e. of drinking. Perpõtatio, bacchatio.

debauched. Libidinōsus, dissolutus, perditus.

debauchee. Gāneo.

debauchery. Libido -inis, fem.—Shameless debauchery, impudens licen-
 tia. Cic.

to debilitate. Dëbilito, 1; frango, 3.—See to weaken.

debility. *Dēbilitas, imbecillitas.*

debonair. *Festivus.*

debonairly. *Festive.*

a debonair manner. *Festivitas, jocunditas.*

a debt. *Dēbitum, res alienum.*—We must ask, I suppose, whether that man *Heius* was in debt. . . . I see that he not only was not in debt at all, but that he had, and always had had, many others in debt to him. *Quærendum est, credo, Heius iste num res alienum habuerit. . . . Video non modo in ære alieno nullo, sed in suis nummis multis esse et semper fuisse.* *Cic.*—To incur debt, *res alienum facio, contraho, suscipio, in res alienum incido:* all in *Cic.*—Who thinks that he can get out of debt? *Qui se exire alieno putat posse.* *Cic.*—His debts were paid. *Res alienum ejus dissolutum est.* *Cic.*—Many cities were delivered from all their debts. *Multe civitates omni ære alieno liberatæ sunt.* *Cic.* *Nomen* also is used, as the names of the debtors were entered in the creditors' books.—I induced the people of *Salamis* to consent to pay the whole debt to *Scoptius*. *Salaminios adduxi ut totum nomen Scoptio vident solvere.* *Cic.*—So, *nomen* dissolve, *exsolvo, expedio:* all in *Cic.*—(It was found) that he had called in all the debts owing to him. *Nomina sua exegisse.* *Cic.*—He incurs debts. *Nomina facit.* *Cic.* (But sometimes *nomina facio* is to allow others to get into one's own debt).—I have received a letter from *Avianius*, who says, most liberally, that he will allow me to get in his debt, and to fix my own time for payment. *Accepi Avianii literas, in quibus hoc erat liberalissimum, nomina se facturum quâ ego vellem die.* *Cic.*—A fraudulent expediency was contrived, namely, that of transferring the debt to allies who were not bound by those laws. *Via fraudis inita est, ut in socios, qui non tenerentur iis legibus, nomina transcriberent.* *Liv.*—I could not, therefore, bring myself to remain any longer in your debt. *Non potui igitur tibi debere diutius.* *Cic.*

a debtor. *Dēbitor.*—I am thought an honest debtor. *Borum nomen existimor.* *Cic.*

decadence.—*See decay.*

to decamp.—When he had decamped, and moved towards *Arretium*. *Cum Arretium versus castra movisset.* *Cic.*

a decanter.—*See bottle.*

to decapitate.—*See behead.*

to decay, lit. and metaph. *Marceo, 2; marcesco, 3; defloresco, 3; metaph. of states. Dilabor, 3; concido, 3.*—My memory decays. *Memoria minuitur.* *Cic.*—To cause to decay. *Dissolvo, 3; dissipo, 1.*

decay. *Dissipatio, dissolutio, interitus, 4.* Of a state, &c., *occusus, 4; ruina.*

decease. *Mors -tis, fem.*—*See death.*

deceased. *Mortuus.*—*See dead.*

deceit. *Fraus -dis, fem. fallacia, dolus.*

deceitful. *Fallax, falsus, fraudulentus, vetricatior;* i. e. not trustworthy, infidus; i. e. treacherous, perfidus; i. e. cunning, dolosus, subdolos.

deceitfully. *Fallaciter, falso, fecte.*

to deceive. *Fallo, 3; decipio, 3.*—If you should hear that the man who has made you the promise is deceiving you, as they say. *Si eum qui tibi promiserit, fucum facere, ut dicitur, audieris.*—I easily submit to be deceived. *Verba dari mihi facile patior in hoc, meque libenter præbeo credulum.* *Cic.*

a deceiver. A deceitful person. *Vetricator.*

December, subst. and adj. *December -bria.*

decemvirate. *Decemviratus, 4.*

decemvirs. *Decemviri, pl.*

of decemvirs. *Decemviralia.*

decency, i. e. fitness. *Decentia, condecencia, decorum;* i. e. modesty, modestia.

decennial. *Decennia.*

decent. Dēcorus, dēcens; *i. e.* modest, mōdestus.

decently. Dēcenter; *i. e.* modestly, mōdeste.

deception. See *deceit*.

to decide, *i. e.* judge (a quarrel, controversy, &c.). Dijudīco, 1; dācido, 3; discepto, 1; *i. e.* resolve (to do, &c.), stātuo, constituo, dēcerno, 3.—The matter was not to be decided by rights, or laws, or discussion, but by arms. Sed erat non jure, non legibus, non disceptando decertandum; sed armis fuit dimicandum. Cic.—They thought that they should be deciding the dispute. Se diremturos controversiam putaverunt. Cic.—The first charge decided the matter. Primus impetus rem decrevit. Liv.

a decider (of a contest.) Arbiter -tri.

deciduous. Cādūcna.

to decimate. Dēcīmo, 1 (Suet.).—The rest of the army was decimated by lot. Cætera multitudo sorte decimas quisque ad supplicium lecti. Liv.

to decipher, *i. e.* read, *q. v.* Lēgo, 3.

decision, of a cause. Dēcīsis, dijūdīcatio.—In every sense, jūdīcium; *i. e.* opinion, sententia.—A judicial decision, arbītrium.

decisive. Certus.

a deck. Pons -tia, *mas.* (Tac.); tībūlatum (Val Fl.).

to deck. Orno, 1; exorno.—See *to adorn*.

to declaim. Dēclāmo, 1.—To practise declaiming, dēclāmīto, 1.—Of which Cæsar complained, declaiming against you openly in the senate. De quo Cæsar in senatu aperte in te invehens questus est.—He vehemently declaimed against him. In eum vehementer invectus est. Cic. (Invehor in is more usual than inveho in, and perhaps invehens may be taken as the deponent part.)

a declaimer. Dēclāmātor.

declamation. Dēclāmatio.

declamatory. Dēclāmātōria.

declaration. Dēclārātio, affirmātio.—A declaration of war. Denuntiatio belli. Liv.—Denuntiatio armorum, Cic.

declaratory of. Ostendena.—See *to declare*.

to declare. Dēclāro, 1.—As conduct, &c. declares, ostendo, 3; arguo, 3; *i. e.* to affirm, *q. v.*, dico, 3; affirmo, 1; confirmo, asserō, 1; *i. e.* to pronounce (sentence, as a judge, the names of conquerors in games, as a herald, &c.), prōnuntio, 1.—With respect to oneself, prōfiteor.—To declare war, bellum suscipio, 3; denuntio, indico, 3: all in Cic.—They fought a drawn battle, without victory declaring for either party. Sic est pugnatum ut æquo prælio discederetur et neutri pellerentur. Cæsa.—However, victory declared for us. Sed tamen nostri vicerunt. Cæsa.—See *to say*.

declension. Dēclīnatio, inclinatio.

decline (the disease). Tābes.—The decline of life. Flexus ætatis. Cic. **to decline,** *intrans.* Inclīno, 1; dēflōresco, 3.—At the decline of day. Die decedente. Virg.—In the decline of life. Provecta ætate. Cic.

to decline, *trans.* Dēclīno, in any sense; *i. e.* to avoid, *q. v.*, vīto, 1; ēvito.

declivity. Clivus, dēclīvitas, prōclivitas.—See *hill*.

of a declivity, having a declivity, &c. Dēclivis, prōclivis.

a decoction. Dēcoctum (Plin.), dēcoctura. Plin.

to decompose, *trans.* Dissolvo, 3; rēsolvo.

decomposition. Dissolutio.

to decorate. Orno, 1; exorno, dēcōro, insignio, 4.

decorated (esp. a person with honours, &c.). Insignis.

a decoration. Ornāmentum (esp. a badge of honour), insigne.

decorations (of a building, a show, &c.). Appāratus, 4 (often in *sing.*).—

See *ornament*.

a decorator. Ornator is not found but in *fem.*; Ovid has ornatrix.

decorous. Dēcens, dēcorus.

decorum. Dēcōrum, dēcentia.

to decoy. Illīcio, 3; allicio, pellicio.—See *to deceive*; *to allure*.

a decoy. Illēcōbra, usu. in *pl.*—See *allurement*.

a decoy bird. Allector (Col.), illex—*icia*. Plant.

to decrease, *trans.* Minuo, 3; imminuo, diminuo.—*See* to lessen; *intrans.* decreasco, 3.

decrease. Diminutio, imminutio.

to decree. Dēcerno, 3; ēdico, 3; statuo, 3; constituo.—*See* to command.

—I therefore propose that the senate should decree that Caius Cassius, the proconsul, shall have the province of Syria. Censeo igitur senatum placere Caium Cassium proconsulem provinciam Syriam obtinere. Cic.—Thus the Gods decreed. Sic visum Superis. Virg.

decree. Dēcrētum, ēdictum.—A decree of the senate, senatus consultum.—Of the people, plēbiscitum.

decrepit. Dēcrēpitus.—The whole state is decrepit with old age. Tota civitas senio confecta est. Cic.

decrepitude. Infirmitas, imbecillitas.

decretory. Dēcrētōrius. Plin.

to decry. Elēvo, 1; dērecio, 1; obrecto, *c. dat.*; carpo, 3.—*See* to blame. one who decries. Obrectātor, dērectator.

to dedicate. Dīco, 1 (more usu. in prose); dēdico, consēcro, 1; dēvōco, 2 (*esp.* to misfortune); *esp.* to dedicate oneself to such and such an object, addīco, 3; dēdo, 3.—To dedicate (a book), commendo, 1.

dedication. Dēdicatio, consecratio, addictio, commendatio.

dedicatory. Commendatīvus.

dedition. Deditio.

to deduce. Conclūdo, 3; infēro, *irr.*; dēdūco, 3; collīgo, 3.

deducible. Collīgendus.

to deduct. Subtraho, 3; tollo, 3; confēro, *irr.*, dēmo, 3; dēdīmo, 3.

deduction, from to deduce. Conclusio, argūmentum, from to deduct, dēductio.

a deed. Factum, actio, fācīnus—*ōris, m.* (of a bold, very often of an atrocious deed; sometimes of an illustrious one); *i. e.* a document, tābūla.—The most glorious inheritance transmitted by fathers to their children is the glory of their virtue and mighty deeds. Optima hāereditas a patribus traditur liberis gloria virtutis rerumque gestarum. Cic.

to deem, *i. e.* think, *q. v.* Jūdīco, 1; dūco, 3; hābeo, 2.—To deem highly of, magni aestimo.—*See* to esteem.

deep (in most senses). Altus, prōfundus; metaph. *i. e.* cunning, *q. v.*, callīdus.—Of a sound, grāvis.—Very deep, praealtus.—Deepest, imus.—If they had not attained to the deepest wisdom. Si non summam essent prudentiam consecuti. Cic.—Deep consideration. Accurata consideratio. Cic.—An affair most worthy of deep and careful consideration. Res magnā et diligentia contemplatione dignissima. Cic.—Deep blue.—*See* blue; profound.

the deep. Altum, prōfundum, gurgēs, —*itis, m.*

to deepen, *trans.* Augeo, 2; *intrans.*—Of darkness, &c., cresco, 3.

deeply. Alte, pēnītus.

deepness.—*See* depth.

deep-read. Doctus, erūdītus.—Deep-read and learned men. Praeclarā eruditione atque doctrinā ornati. Cic.

a deer. Dāma, *m., fem.*; cervus, *fem.*, cervā.—*See* stag.

to deface. Deformo, 1; corrumpo, 3.

defaced. Dēformia.

defamation. Obrectatio; cālūnnia.

defamatory. Piōbrōsus.

to defame. Dērecto, 1, *c. acc.*; obrecto, *c. dat.*; calumniar, 1.—Let me first reply to what the accusers said with a view to defame him. Ad ea quae accusatores, deformandi hujus causā dixerunt, primum respondeam. Cic.

one who defames. Obrectator, dērectator, calumniator.

default. Dēfectus, 4.—*See* fault.—He allowed judgment to go by default. Vadīmōnium deseruit. Cic.

a defeat. *Clades*.
to defeat. *Vinco*, 3; *dēvinco*, *sūpĕro*, 1; *prōfligo*, 1; *fundo*, 3.—When they saw that the enemy were defeated. *Ubi inclinatam sensere rem. Cæs.*—The enemy being defeated and broken. *Fuasi fugatique hostes. Liv.*—If he had been defeated in the hope of obtaining Syria. *Si Syriæ spes eum frustrata esset. Cic.*—I opposed and defeated all his plans. *Omnibus ejus consiliis occurri atque obstiti. Cic.*—See to hinder.
defect, *i. e.* deficiency. *Defectio*, *dēfectus*, 4; *i. e.* fault, *vitiūm*.
defection. *Defectio*.
defective, *i. e.* imperfect. *Imperfectus*; *i. e.* faulty, *vitiōsus*, *mendosus*.—Even the supply of forage is defective. *Ne pabuli quidem satis magna copia est. Cæs.*—For which very defective provision had been made for them. *Cui rei parum diligenter ab his erat provisum. Cæs.*
defectively, *i. e.* in an insufficient manner. *Vix satis*.
defectiveness. *Defectio*.
defence. *Tutela*, *præsidium*, *tūtāmentum*, **tutamen*, *dēfensio* (esp. by peaceful means, advocacy, etc.).—The defence of a client, *pātrōcinium* (not used for a speech made in defence).—The defences of (*i. e.* fortifications to defend) a town, &c., *munitiones*.—But what, I ask you, what will you allege in your defence? *Sed quid, ego ex te quæro, quid defensurus sis? Cic.*
defenceless. *Nūdus*; *i. e.* unarmed, *īnermis*.
to defend. *Dēfendo*, 3; *tūeor*, 2; *tutor*, 1.—I had defended the other on a capital charge. *Alterius causam capitis receperam. Cic.*—See protect.
a defendant. *Reus*; *fem.*, *rea*.
a defender. *Dēfensor*, *tūtor*, *prōpugnātor*; *i. e.* an advocate, *pātrōnus*.
defensible. *Dēfendendus*.—Of an argument. *Iustus*.
to defer. *Diffĕro*, *irr.*; *prōfero*, *protraho*, 3; *prōlato*, 1; *sine c. sustento*, 1.—Glaucia first proposed a law that judgment should be deferred till the third day. *Glaucia primus tulit ut comperendinaretur reus. Cic.*—But when they deferred the matter from day to day. *Sed ubi diem ex die prolatabant. Tac.*
to defer to, *i. e.* yield to, *q. v.* *Cĕdo*.
deference. *Obedquium*.—See respect.
deferring, the act of delaying. *Dilatio*, *prōlatio*, *prorogatio*.
defiance. *Prōvōcātio*.—Unless Pompey, in defiance of Gods and men, upsets the whole business. *Nisi Pompeius, Diis hominibusque invitis negotium everterit. Cic.*
deficiency, *i. e.* a want, *q. v.* *Inopia*.—See defect.
to be deficient. *Dēficiō*, 3; *dēsum*.—I should find myself deficient in voice and lungs. *Me vox et latera deficiant. Cic.*—Deficient in a knowledge of civil law. *Parum instructus in jure civili. Cic.*—See to want.
to defile. *Inquīno*, 1; *polluo*, 3; *mācūlo*, 1.—The Helvetii had already defiled through the narrow pass. *Helvetii jam per angustias suas copias transduxerant. Cæs.*
a defile. *Angustia*, *pl.*; *fauces*, *pl. fem.*
defilement, *i. e.* the act of defiling. *Corruptio*, *vitiatio* (*Sen.*), *i. e.* disgrace received, *mācūla*, *dēdēcus*, *-oria*, *neul*.
a defiler. *Corruptor*.
to define. *Dēfinio*, 4; *describo*, 3; *i. e.* to limit, *termīno*, 1; *circumscribo*, 3.
definite. *Certus*, *dēfinitus*, *dēfinitus*.
definition. *Dēfinitio*.
definitive. *dēfinitivus*.
definitively, definitely. *Dēfinitē* (to say, &c.), *distincte*, *explicite*.
to deflect. *Dēclino*, 1; *deflecto*, 3.
deflection. *Dēclinatio*.
to deflower. *Vitiō*.
to deform. *Deformō*, 1; *turpo*, 1.
deformed. *Dēformis*, *informis*.

- deformity. *Deformitas, turpitudo.*
 to defraud. *Fraudo, 1; defraudo, decipio, 3; circumscribo, 3.*
 defrauding. *Fraudatio, circumscriptio.*
 to defray, *i. e. supply, q. v. Suppedito, 1.*
 deft. *Dexter, -tra, -erum.—See skilful.*
 deftly. *Dextere.*
 defunct. *Mortuus.—See dead.*
 to defy, *i. e. challenge. Provoco, 1; laceo, 3; i. e. to despise, q. v., sperno, 3.*
 degeneracy. *Depravatio.*
 degenerate. *Degener, -ris.*
 to degenerate. *Degenero, 1; deficio, 3.*
 degradation, *i. e. disgrace, q. v. Infamia, dedecus -ris, neut.—His degradation from the consulship ought to excite great compassion. Misericordiam spoliatio consulatus magnam habere debet. Cic.—What degradation of domestic infamy is your life not stamped with? Quae nota domesticae turpitudinis non inusta vitae tuae est? Cic.*
 to degrade, *i. e. disgrace, q. v. Dedecoro, 1; mactulo; i. e. deprive (of rank), moveo, 2; privo, 1, c. abl. of the rank.—An old man who had had a triumph was degraded by the Censors. Notatus est a Censoribus triumphalis senex. Plin.—Those whom he degraded from their senatorial rank. Quos senatorio loco movit. Cic.—The Decemvirs complaining that they were degraded. Decemviri querentes se in ordinem cogi. Liv.*
 degraded. *Infamia, turpis.—The censor affixed a mark to the names of those who had been degraded from the senate. Censores motis senatu ascribebant notas. Liv.*
 degree. *Gradus, 4; i. e. rank, locus, status, 4.*
 by degrees. *Sensim, paulatim.*
 dejected. *Tristia, ex-spea.—Dejected, broken-hearted, ad prostrati agitudine, afflictus, debilitatus, jacens (Cic.); so, afflictus dolore, luctu. Cic.—He roused to hope the state dejected with its misfortunes, disheartened and terrified. Civitatem fractam malis, debilitatam, abjectam metu, ad spem erexit. Cic.*
 dejection. *Agritudo, tristitia.—Your utter dejection and dispirited state. Debilitatio atque abjectio animi tui. Cic.*
 deification. *Consacratio.*
 to deify. *Consacro.*
 to deign. *Dignor, 1.*
 deity, *i. e. Divinity. Divinitas, i. e. God, q. v., numen, -inis, neut.*
 to delay, *trans. in every sense. Moror, 1; remoror, demoror.—To make slow, tardo, 1; retardo; i. e. postpone, q. v., differo, irr.; i. e. protract, traho, 3; i. e. hinder, q. v., impedio, 4; obsto, 1.*
 to delay, *intrans. Cuncor, 1; moror, 1; remoror, demoror.*
 delay. *Mora, cunctatio; i. e. postponement, dilatio, prolatio.*
 one who delays. *Cunctator, morator, dilator.*
 delectable. *Jucundus (see amoenus, gratus, pergratus).*
 delectation. *Oblectatio, delectatio, voluptas.—See pleasure.*
 to delegate. *Lego, 1; delego; i. e. entrust, mando, 1; committo, 3.*
 a delegate. *Legatus.*
 delegation. *Legatio, delegatio.*
 deleterious. *Perniciosus, noxius, damnosus.—See provisions.*
 to deliberate. *Delibero, 1; consulo, 3; consulto, 1 (by oneself, i. e. to meditate), meditor, 1; cogito, 1.—Wishing to, about to deliberate, deliberabundus.*
 deliberate, *i. e. cautious. Cautus, prudens; i. e. determined (as a deliberate purpose), certus, firmus.*
 deliberately, *i. e. with deliberation. Cauta, prudenter; i. e. resolutely, firme.—Which you have deliberately sworn to. Quod ex animi tui sententia juraris. Cic.*
 deliberation, *i. e. consideration. Deliberatio, consideratio, consultatio; i. e. prudence, prudentia, cautio, cura.—Nothing has ever happened to*

me which required greater deliberation. *Nihil mihi adhuc accidit quod majoris consilii esset.* Cic.

one who deliberates. *Delibētor.*

deliberative. *Delibērātīvus.*—A deliberative assembly. *Conciliū.*

delicacy. *Mollitia*, mollities; *i. e.* fastidiousness, *fastidium.*—Luxury, *luxūria*, *lautitia* (often esp. of food); *i. e.* elegance, *elēgantia*, *gratia.*

delicacy of health. *Infirma valetudo.* Cic.

delicate, in every sense. *Delīcatus*; *i. e.* tender, *tēner* —*ēra* —*ērum*, *mollis*; *i. e.* alight, *grācilis*; *i. e.* weak, *infirmus*; *i. e.* luxurious, *luxuriōsus*, *mollis*, *lautus* (not of persons, often esp. of food); *i. e.* beautiful, *g. v.*, *elēgans*, *pulcher*; *i. e.* fastidious, *fastidiōsus* (of attention, kindness, &c.), *cōmis*, *hūmānus*, *considērātus.*

delicately. *Delīcātē*, *molliter*, *laute*; *i. e.* with delicate kindness, *considērātē*, *cōmīter.*

delicious. *Jūcundus*, *āmonus*, *perjūcundus*, *peramonus* (Tac.).—Of food, *lautus*, *exquīsitus.*

deliciously. *Perjucunde.*

deliciousness. *Delīciæ.*—Of food, *lautitia.*

delight. *Vōluptas*, *delectatio*, *oblectatio*, *gaudium*, *lætītia.*—A delight, *oblectāmentum*, *delīciæ.*

to delight, *trāns.* *Delecto*, 1; *oblecto*, *jūvo*, 1; *plāceo*, 2; *intrāns.*, *gaudeo*, 2; *exulto*, 1.—To delight in, *āmo.*—See to love.—If the prudent warning of one friend had not put, as one may say, a bridle in his mind, delighted at this prosperity. *Ni unius amici prudens monitio velut frenos animo ejus, gestienti secundis rebus, imposuisset.* Liv.—Some persons delight in a stream of words and great fluency. *Flumen aliis verborum volubilitasque cordi est.* Cic.—I was delighted at your letter. *Pergratæ mihi fuere literæ tuæ.* Cic.

delightful. *Jūcundus*, *perjucundus*, *grātus*, *pergrātus.*—See pleasant.

delightfully. *Jūcunde*, *perjucunde.*

delightfulness. *Jūcunditas*, *āmonītas.*

to delineate, either by drawing or describing. *Describe*, 3; *pingo*, 3; *depingo*, *exprīmo*, 3.

delineation. *Descriptio.*

delinquency. *Culpa*, *delictum.*—See fault.

delinquent. *Reus*, *fem. rea.*—See offender.

delirious. *Āmens.*

delirium. *Āmentia.*

to deliver from anything. *Libēro*, 1; *solvō*, 3; *expēdio*, 4; *ēripio*, 3; *vindico*, 1; *exīmo*, 3; *trādo*, 3 (*see* to give).—To deliver up, *i. e.* surrender, *dēdo*, 3; *i. e.* utter, *enuntio*, 1; *pronuntio*, 1 (*see* to speak).—The first speech which I delivered in the senate. *Oratio quæ est a me prima habita in senatu.* Cic.—Not for the purpose of delivering his opinion. *Non qua aperiret sententiam suam.* Cic.—What if messages are to be delivered in the senate? *Quid si mandata sint exponenda in senatu?* Cic. It is possible for a man to entertain proper sentiments, and yet not be able to deliver them neatly. *Fieri potest ut recte quis sentiat, et id quod sentit polite, eloqui non possit.* Cic.

deliverance. *Libērātio.*

delivery. *Traditio.*—A delivering up, *dēditio*, *cessio.*—Of a speech, *ēlōcūtio*, *prōnuntiatio.*—Of an opinion, *expōsitio.*—When the time of her delivery (*i. e.* childbirth) appeared to be drawing near. *Cum appropinquare partus videretur.* Cic.

a deliverer. *Libērātor.*—A deliverer of a speech, *orator.*

a dell. *Vallis*, *convallis.*

Delphi. *Delphi* —*orum*, *pl.*

Delphian. *Delphicus* (of the oracle, &c.), *Pythius.*

to delude. *Dēcīpio*, 3; *lūdo*, 3; *lūdīfīco*, 1 (also oftener *ludificor*, *dep.*).—See to deceive.

to delve. *Fōdio.*—See to dig.

deluge. Allūvies, *dīlūvium, *dīlūvies, inundatio. Plin.

to deluge. Inundo, 1; ōbruo, 3.

delusion. Error, fraus -dis, *fem.*—Who can fail to see that a man is not bound to abide by a promise which he has made under compulsion or delusion? Illis promissis standum non esse quis non videt quæ coactus quis metu quæ deceptus dolo promiserit? Cic.

delusive. Fallax.

a demagogue. Concionātor.

to demand. Posco, 3; postulo, 1; pēto, 3; flagito, 1; efflagito.—As a question, rōgo, 1; quero, 3.—In an imperious manner (esp. of demanding contributions, &c.), impēro, 1; c. *acc.* of the thing, *dat. pers.*

a demand. Pēitio, postūlatio, postūlatum, rōgatio.

one who demands. Pēitor, rōgator, postūlator. Suet.

to demean oneself, i. e. to behave, q. v. Gēro me.—(They said) that he was demeaning himself too much, and associated with private individuals.

Nimium in ordinem se ipsum cogere et vulgari cum privatis. Liv.

demeanour. Gestus, 4.—See manners.

demented. Āmens, dēmens, insānus.—See mad.

demerit. Delictum.—See fault.

demise. Mors -tis, *fem.*—See death.

to demise. Rēlinquo, 3.—See to leave.

democracy.—The Egyptians originated a kingly, the Athenians a democratic, constitution. Regiam civitatem Ægyptii, popularem Attici invenerunt. Plin.

democratic. Pōpūlāria.

to demolish. Ēverto, 3; dīruo, 3.—A building, dēmōlior, 4; destruo, 3.—See to destroy.

one who demolishes. Ēversor.

demolition. Ēversio, dēmōlitio.

a demon, i. e. wicked person. Pestis.

demoniacal (of persons, designs, &c.). Scēlestus, exītiōsus.

demonstrable. Mānifestus.

demonstrably, demonstratively. Manifesto.

to demonstrate. Monstro, 1; demonstro, 1; ostendo, 3; i. e. by argument, confirmo.—See to prove.

one who demonstrates. Dēmōnstrātor.

demonstration. Dēmōnstrātio.

demonstrative. Dēmōnstrātīvus.

demoralization. Corruptio, depravatio.

to demoralize. Corrumpto, 3; dēprāvo, 1.

to demur, i. e. object. Rēsisto, 3; i. e. hesitate, dūbīto, 1.—In legal language, excīpio, 3.

demur, i. e. hesitation, q. v. Dūbītātio, mōra.

demurrer. Exceptio, translatio.

of a demurrer. Translātīvus.

demure. Mōdestus, vērēcundus.—See modest.

demurely. Mōdeste, vērēcunde.

demureness. Mōdestia, vērēcundia.

a den. Antrum, spēcus (all genders, but usually *masc.*, *neut.*, only poet.; rare except in *nom. sing.*, *nom.* and *acc. pl.*; in *pl. decl.*, 4), *spēlaeum (with reference to an animal couched in it), cūbile, lālēbra, usu. *pl.*

a denial. Nēgatio, infītiatio.

a denier. Infītiātor.

a denizen. Incōla.

to denominate. Nōmīno, 1; appello, 1; vōco, 1.—See to call.

denomination. Nōmen -īnis, *neut.*

denotation. Dēsignatio.

to denote. Indīco, 1.—As a fact denotes, arguo, 3.

to denounce, i. e. give notice in a threatening manner. Dēnuntio, 1; mīnor,

- 1 (*see to threaten*); *i. e.* inform against, *dēfēro*, *irr.*; *i. e.* *præscribo*, *proscribo*; *i. e.* to protest against, *rēnuntio*, *incūso*, 1.
- one who denounces, *i. e.* informs against. *Dēlātor*.
- dense. *Densus*, *condensus*.—*See close*.
- density. *Densitas*. *Plin.*
- densely. *Dense*.
- a dent, caused by a blow. *Ictus*, 4; *contusio*. *Plin.*
- to dent. *Contundo*, 3.
- to denude. *Nūdo*, 1; *denudo*, *spōlio*, 1; *privo*, 1.
- denuded. *Nūdus*, *orbū*.—*See deprived*.
- denunciation. *Dēnuntiatio*; *i. e.* information, *q. v.*—Laid against, *dēlātio*; *i. e.* threat, *mīnæ*, *pl.*
- to deny. *Nēgo*, 1; *dēnēgo*, *abnēgo*, *infītor*, 1; *i. e.* to refuse, *rēcūso*, *rēnuo*.—Nor do I deny that we laboured earnestly. *Neque infitias eo nos enixe operam dedisse ut . . . Liv.*—If I add this one thing which no one can deny. *Si hoc unum adjunxero quod nemo eat infitias*. *Nep.*
- Weakness denies itself nothing. *Ipsi sibi imbecillitas indulget*. *Cic.*
- to depart. *Discedo*, 3; *ābeo*, 4; *digrēdior*, 3.—Out of a place, *excēdo*, *exeo*, *ēgrēdior*.—From a purpose, &c., *dēsisto*, 3, *c. abl.*; *dēsītuo*, 3, *acc.*—From one place to another, *prōfīciscor*, 3; *eo*, 4.—He hastens to depart from the city. *Maturat ex urbe proficisci*. *Cæ*.—If it had been granted to him to see you before he departed this life. *Si ei contigisset ut te ante videret quam a vitā discederet*. *Cic.*—*See to go*, to die.
- a department. *Para*.
- departure. *Discessus*, 4; *discessio*, *digressus*, 4; *digressio*.—Out of a place, *exitus*, 4; *excessus*, 4 (*esp.* sometimes of departing from life, *Cic.*).—From one place to another, *prōfectio*.—Of a plan, &c., *dērēlictio*.
- to depauperate.—*See to pauperise*.
- to depend upon. *Pendeo*, 2; *c. ex* and *abl.*, more rarely *c. abl.*; *dēpendeo*, *nitor*, 3; *c. in* and *abl.*; *i. e.* to rely upon, *confido* (*see to trust*).—(They said) that the safety of the maiden depended on the question, whether any one to defend her from the injury could arrive in time the next day. *In eo verti puellæ salutem si postero die vindex injuriæ ad tempus præsto esset*. *Liv.*—He bade them show that, in the former battles, their want of victory had depended on the generals, not on the soldiers. *Jubebant ostenderent prioribus præliis per duces non per milites stetisse ne vincerent*. *Liv.*—So much depended on time. *Tantum in tempore fuit momenti*. *Liv.*—That all depends on the will of Philip. *Totum id in voluntate Philippi vertetur*. *Cic.*—These things do not depend upon us. *Hæc non sunt in nostrâ manu*. *Cic.*—Whether I do it in vain, or profitably, depends upon you. *Id frustra an ob rem faciam in vestrâ manu sitam est* (*Sall.*); so, in *vestrâ manu positum est* (*Tac.*); in *tuâ manu est*. *Tac.*—Do you ask of me what depends upon yourself? *Petis a me quod in tuâ potestate est?* *Cic.*—Still, as far as depends on me, I will not neglect it. *Sed tamen, quantum fieri poterit, non negligam* (*Cic.*); so, *quantum potero*. *Cic.*
- dependence (of one circumstance on another). *Conjunctio*; *i. e.* reliance, *fides*, *fiducia*.—A state of dependence (on another), *clientela*.—Ask under whose protection they are, in whom they are in dependence. *Quære in cujus fide sint et clientela*. *Cic.*
- dependent upon. *Subjectus*.—We should have been perhaps friends as much as we are now, but less subject to and dependent on you. *Amici forsitan pariter ac nunc, subjecti atque obnoxii vobis minus essemus*. *Liv.*
- a dependent. *Cliens*.
- depending upon, *i. e.* relying on. *Frētus*.
- to depict. *Pingo*, 3; *dēpingo*, *describo*, *exprīmo*.
- depletion. *Īnānitas*.
- deplorable. *Tristis*, *lāmentābilis*, *mīserābilis*, *infelix*.—*See sad*.
- deplorably. *Mīserē*, *mīserābiliter*.
- to deplore. *Plōro*, 1; *dēploro*, *applōro*, *lāmentor*, 1; *lugeo*, 2; *dūleo*, 2; *quēror*, 3; *conqueror*.

the act of deploring. *Plorātus*, 4; *lamentatio*.—*See* grief.

to deploy. *Explico*, 1; *pātfācio*, 3.—The cavalry deploy in squadrons.

Equites se turmatim explicant. Cæsa.

a deponent. *Testis*.

to depopulate. *Pōpūlor*, 1 (also **populo*, *Virg.*); *dēpopulor*, *vasto*, 1.

depopulation. *Pōpūlātiō*, *vastitās*.

a depopulator. *Pōpūlātor*, *fem. -atrix*, *dēpopulator*, *vastātor*, *fem. -trix*.

to deport oneself, i. e. behave, *q. v.* *Me gēro*, 3.

deportment. *Gestus*, 4.—*See* *habita*.

deportation. *Dēportatiō*.—*See* *transportation*.

to depose, i. e. bear witness. *Testor*, 1; i. e. degrade from an office, *mōveo*,

2.—*Brutus* deposed his colleague *Collatinus* from the consulship. *Collatino* collegæ *Brutus* imperium abrogabat. *Cic.*

to deposit. *Pōno*, 3; *depono*, *collōco*, 1.

a deposit. *Dēpōsitum*, *pignus -ōris*, *neut.*

a deposition, i. e. evidence. *Testimōnium*.—His deposition from the consulship ought to excite your great compassion, O judges! *Misericordiam spoliatio consulatūs magnam habere debet, iudices! Cic.*

a depository, a depôt (for arms). *Armamentārium*.

depravation. *Deprāvatiō*.

to deprave. *Dēprāvo*, 1; *corrumpo*, 3.

depraved. *Prāvus*, *imprōbus*, *perdītus*.

in a depraved manner. *Prāve*, *imprōbe*.

depravity. *Prāvitas*, *imprōbitas*, *scēlus -ēris*, *neut.*

to deprecate. *Dēprēcōr*, 1.

one who deprecates. *Dēprēcator*.

deprecation. *Dēprēcātiō*.

deprecating, deprecatory. *Dēprēcābundus*. *Tac.*

to depreciate. *Elēvo*, 1; *extēnuo*, 1; *allātō*, 1; *abjicio*, 3; *prēmo*, 3.—

See to disparage.

depreciation. *Elēvātiō*. *Quint.*

depredation. *Spōliātiō*, *prædātiō*. *Tac.*

depredator. *Prædātor*, *prædo -ōnis*, *mas.*; *spōliātor*.

depredatory. *Prædātōrius*.

to depress. *Dēprimo*, 3; *affligo*, 3; *abjicio*, 3.—He exhorted them not to allow themselves to be much depressed or dismayed by their disaster. *Cohortatus est ne se admodum animo demitterent, neve perturbarentur incommodo. Cæsa.*—If subdued they are depressed and cast down. *Victi debilitantur, animosque demittunt. Cæsa.*

a depresser. *Afflictor*.

depression. *Ægritūdo*, *afflictio*.—It is natural that he should fall into the same state of apprehension and dejection, and depression of spirits. *Verisimile est eum cadere in eundem timorem, et infractionem animi et demissionem. Cic.*

deprivation, the act. *Spōliātiō*, *privātiō*, *ademptio*.—The state, *īnōpia*, *ēgestas*, *orbītas*.

to deprive. *Privo*, 1; *spōlio*, 1; *exuo*, 3; *orbo*, 1 (these last esp. in *pass. part.*)—If he had deprived you of your office. *Si tibi magistratum abrogasset. Cic.*—Of that you, O *Verres*, have deprived and plundered me. *Id mihi tu, C. Verres, eripuisti atque abstulisti.—See* to take away.

one who deprives. *Spōliātor*.

depth. *Altitūdo*.—It was the very depth of winter. *Erat hiems summa. Cic.*—In the depth of winter. *Frigoribus mediis. Virg.*—But then our men sank into the very depth of despair. *Tunc vero ad summam desperationem nostri perveniunt. Cæsa.*—These things appear to Cicero to be the lowest depth of misfortune. *Hæc videntur Ciceroni ultima esse in malis. Cic.*

a deputation. *Lēgatiō*.—A member of a deputation, *lēgātus*.

to depute. *Lēgo*, 1; *dēlēgo*.—He deposes him to go to the *Rhemi*, and

endeavour to preserve them in their allegiance. Hunc mandat Rhemos adeat, atque in officio contineat. Cæs.
 a deputy, i. e. person deputed. Lēgātus; i. e. substitute, vicārius.
 to derange. Turbo, 1; perturbo.—See disarrange.
 derangement, i. e. disarrangement. Perturbātiō; i. e. insanity, q. v., āmentia, insānia.

deranged, i. e. mad, q. v., āmens, insānus.

dereliction. Dērēlictio, dēsērtio.

to deride. Rīdeo, 2; dērideo, irrideo.

a derider. Dērīsor, irrisor.

derision. Rīsus, 4; irrīsis, jōcus, in pl. joci, and joca, ludībrium (the two last often the object.).

derisive (of sharp sayings). Mordax.—Derisively, per ridiculum. Cic.

derivation. Dērvātiō.

to derive. Cāpio, 3; dūco, 3; dēdūco, 3; traho, 3; haurio, 4.—Profit, &c., fācio, 3; percipio, 3.—See to acquire.

to derogate. Dērōgo, 1; detraho, 3.—He has derogated from his own dignity. Imminuit auctoritatem suam. Cic.

derogation (see above). Imminūtiō.

derogatory to. Indignus.

to descant upon. Dissēro (3), de.—See to discuss.

to descend. Descendo, 3.—Of rain, &c., cādo, 8; dēcīdo.—Of rivers, dēfluo, 3; dēlabor, 3.—From a more dignified to a more trivial topic (Cic.); to be descended from, i. e. born of (such and such a family), ōrior, 3; nascor, 3; c. *abl.* or c. *prep.*; a or de and *abl.*—For my argument now descends from the friendships of the wise to ordinary acquaintanceships. Jam enim a sapientium familiaritatibus ad vulgares amicitias oratio nostra delabitur. Cic.

descendants. Postēri, nēpōtes, postērītās.

descended, i. e. born of. Nātus, ortus, *sātus, *ēdītus, *crētus.

descent, the act of descending. Descensio, descensus; i. e. a declivity, olivus, declivitas.—A descent upon a country, i. e. invasion, incursio, irruptio. —Who, through ignorance of their descent, were for some time in the condition of servants. Qui aliquamdiu propter ignoratorem stirpis et generis in famulatu fuerunt. Cic.—That people had been accustomed to make descents upon Macedonia. Incurrere ea gens in Macedoniam solita erat. Liv.—(News came) that the Syracusans had unexpectedly made a descent upon the camp. Syracusanos improviso in castra irrupisse. Cic.
 to describe. Describo, 3; pingo, 3; dēpingo; i. e. relate, narro, 1; ēnarro. —To describe these men's habits therefore. Horum igitur exprimere mores oratione. Cic.

description. Descriptio; i. e. relation, narratio.

to desecry. Prospicio.—See to see.

to desecrate. Prōfāno, 1; polluo, 3; inquīno, 1; viōlo, 1 (by a formal act), exaugūro, 1.

desecration. Viōlatio (by a formal act), exaugūratio.

a desecrator. Viōlātor.

a desert. Solitudo, dēsērtum.

desert, *adj.* Dēsērtus, solus.

to desert. Dēsēro, 3; linquo, 3; rēlinquo, dērēlinquo, destituo, 3; dēficio; as a soldier does, transfugio, 3; transeo, 4, c. *ad* and *acc.* of the enemy to whom.—They thought that the consuls themselves were deserting their duty. Putabant consules ipsos tergiversari. Liv.—If war should come, I will not desert my duty. Sin bellum geretur non deero officio. Cic.—I should think myself infamous if I had deserted my friend. Ipse me nefarium existimarem si amico defuissem. Cic.

desert, *subst.*, i. e. merit. Mēritum.

desertion. Dēsērtio, dērēlictio; of a soldier, transētio, transfūgium; of allies, dēfectio.

desertless, *i. e.* worthless, *q. v.* *Nēquam, indeol.*

deserter. *Dēsertor*; as a soldier, transfuga.

to deserve. *Mereor*, 2; **mēreo*, *prōmēreor*, *ēmereor*.—There will be no citizen, none at least who deserves the name. *Erit civis nemo, quem quidem civem appellari fas sit.* *Cic.*—For he did nothing to deserve to have me as the companion of his flight. *Nihil enim dignum faciebat quare ejus fugæ comitem me adjungerem.* *Cic.*

deserved. *Mēritus, debītus.*

deservedly. *Mērito, jūrē.*—And deservedly. *Nec injuriā.* *Cic.*

deserving, *i. e.* good. *Prōbus, Idōneus.*

desiccation. *Siccatio.* *Plin.*

a desideratum.—I have not hesitated to ask you for what was of all things the greatest desideratum to me. *Non dubitavi id a te petere quod mihi omnium esset maxime necessarium.* *Cic.*

a design, *i. e.* intention. *Consilium, prōpositum*.—That all men may see that I am not speaking thus out of a design to accuse them, as because of my duty to defend my client. *Ut omnes intelligant me non tam studio accusare, quam officio defendere.* *Cic.*

to design, *i. e.* determine. *Statuo*, 3; *constituo*, *dēcerno*, 3; *vōlo*, *irr.*; *destīno*; *i. e.* to draw, *q. v.*, *dēpingo*, 3; *dēlineo*, 1. *Plin.*—One, two, three years did *Sassia* remain quiet, so that she seemed rather to be wishing her son some misfortune, than to be actively designing and contriving one for him. *Unum, alterum, tertium annum Sassia quiescebat, ut velle atque optare aliquid calamitatis filio potiusquam id atruere et molire videretur.* *Cic.*

designedly. *Consulto.*

a designer, *i. e.* contriver. *Auctor*.—God, the creator and designer of the world. *Effector mundi molitorque Deus.* *Cic.*

designing. *Dōlōsus, subdōlus*.—See cunning.

desirable. *Optabilis, optandus, optātus*, esp. in *superl.*, *optatissimus*.—More desirable, *pōtior*, *potissimus*.—See agreeable.

desire. *Cūpido*—*Inia*, *fem.*; *cūpīditas*, *vōtum* (not common in prose), *dēaldērīum* (esp. of what is out of one's reach at the moment), *libido*—*Inia* (esp. a desire not excited by reason or prudence).—An eager desire to obtain anything, *āviditas*.—Having settled everything according to his desire. *Omnes ex sententiā compositis.* *Sall.*

to desire. *Cūpio*, 3; *concūpisco*, 3; *opto*, 1; *exopto*, *pēto*, 3; *expēto*, *āreo* (usually followed by a verb); *i. e.* to entreat, *q. v.*, *rōgo*, 1; *ōro*, 1; *i. e.* to command, *q. v.*, *jūbeo*.—Letters for which he desired me not to come. *Litteræ quibus ne venirem denuntiabat.* *Cic.*

one who desires to obtain. *Pētitor*.

desirous. *Cūpīdus, āvidus*, *c. gen.*; sometimes *c. infin.*; sometimes *c. in* and *acc.*—The disposition of the Spaniards, restless and desirous of a revolution. *Hispanorum inquieta, avidaque in novas res ingenia.* *Liv.*

to desist. *Dēsisto*, 3; *c. infin.*; *c. quin* and *subj.*; *c. de* and *abl.*; *dēsīno*, 3; *c. infin.*, *cesso*, 1; *c. infin.*, *abstīneo*; *c. gen.* or *c. prep.* and *abl.*; *ōmitto*, 3; *c. acc.*; *c. infin.*

a desk. *Scrīnium*.

desolate, of places or persons. *Sōlus, dēsertus, sōlītārius*.—Laid desolate, vastus, vastatus.

to desolate. *Vasto*, 1; *dēvasto*, *populo*, 1; often *dep.*, *pōpūlor*, which is also used as *pass.*, *depopulor*.

a desolater. *Vastātor*.

desolation, *i. e.* a laying desolate. *Vastatio*.—A being laid desolate, *vastitas*.—As to inhabitants, *sōlītūdo*; *i. e.* grief, *q. v.*, *dōlor*, *miseria*.

despair. *Despēratio*.—See hope.

to despair. *Despēro*, 1.—You have learnt to despair of doing any service. *Beneficii collocandi spem perdidistis.* *Cic.*—I succeeded in one hour in teaching that audacious criminal to despair of corrupting the bench. *Id sum assecutus ut unā horā reo audaci spem judicii corrumpendi præcide-*

- rem. Cic.—Despairing of any assistance. Desperatis omnibus auxiliis. Cæs.
- despairing. Ex-spe, only found in *nom.*, *mas.* and *fem.*, sometimes c. *gen.*; desperātus.
- despairingly. Desperanter.
- despatch, i. e. rapidity, q. v. Celeritas, rapiditas; i. e. haste, festinatio.—A despatch, i. e. a message, nuntium.
- to despatch, i. e. to send, q. v. Mitto, 3; i. e. to finish (q. v.) quickly, expedito, 4; māturo, 1; i. e. to kill, q. v., interficio, 3; i. e. to consume (food), absumo, 3.—They order them all to despatch their dinner. Prandere omnes jubent. Liv.
- desperate, of persons. Ex-spe, only in *nom.*; i. e. furious, furiōsus.—Of men or things, desperātus. Of things, perditus.—Though their case was almost desperate. In extremā spe salutis. Cæs.—That man, so utterly desperate in all his plans as he is, would, I should think, hesitate. Dubitaret credo homo amentissimus atque in omnibus consiliis præceps. Cic.
- desperate folly, desperate rashness. Amentia, furor.
- desperately. Desperanter; i. e. furiously, furiōse.
- desperation. Desperatio.
- despicable. Vilis, turpis, contemnendus, contemptus, with *superl.*, contemptissimus, abjectus.—See to despise.
- despicableness. Turpitudine.
- despicably. Turpiter.
- to despise. Sperno, 3; temno, 3; contemno (more usu. than the simple verb), despicio, 3 (so as to reject with contempt); aspernor, 1; dēdignor, 1 (chiefly in poet., and esp. of rejecting as a friend or connection).
- a despiser. Contemptor, *fem.* contemptrix; *sprētor.
- despite.—See spite.
- to despoil. Spolio, 1; privo, 1; orbo, 1. See to take away.
- a despoiler. Spoliator.
- to despond.—See to despair.—Nor did they only despond themselves, but they began also to be despised by their neighbours. Nec ipsi solum desponderant animos, sed contemni cœpti erant a finitimis. Liv.—He exhorted them not despond very much. Cohortatus est ne se admodum animo demitterent. Cæs.—When they are beaten they sink at once into dejection and despondency. Victi debilitantur animosque demittunt. Cic.—Because he himself did not despond. Quod ipse animo non defecerat. Cæs.—That the senators might not despond or be disheartened. Ne unā plagā acceptā patres conscripti conciderent, ne deficerent. Cic.
- despondency.—Your utter despondency and dejection. Debilitatio atque abjectio animi tui. Cic.—Some persons are more inclined to despondency. In quibusdam animus abjectus est. Cic.
- a despot. Tyrannus.
- despotic. Tyrannicus.—Despotic authority, impērium.—See supreme.
- despotically. Tyrannice.
- despotism. Tyrannis.
- dessert. Mensa secunda. See sweetmeats.
- destination; i. e. appointment, &c. Designatio; i. e. end of a journey; finis itineris.
- to destine. Destinō, 1; designo, 1.
- destiny. Fātum, sors.—See fate.
- destitute, or destitute of. Inops, *gen.* -ōpis, no *neut.*—Destitute of, expers, orbua, vācuus.—Destitute (of bad qualities or unpleasant things), liber.—Made or left destitute of, orbatus, spoliatus. All these words are usu. followed by an *abl.*, except inops and expers, which prefer *gen.*
- to be destitute of. Cāreo.—See to want.
- destitution. Inōpia, ēgestas, orbītas.
- to destroy. Perdo, 3; disperdo, exstinguo, 3; dēleo (states, &c.), everto, 3; i. e. pull down, diruo, 3; destruo, 3; dēmōlior, 4 (as enemies destroy

- captured city), *excido*, 3 (a person, *i. e.* to kill, *q. v.*); *occido*, 3; a people, &c., *extirpo*, 1.
- half destroyed (of a building). *Sēmīrītus*.
- a destroyer. *Perdītōr*, *ēversor*.
- destructible. *Frāgīlis*, *cādūcus*.
- destruction, the act or the result. *Eversio*.—The result or condition, *extīum*, *ruīna*.—Of a town, &c., *excīdium*.—The complete destruction of a nation, *internecio*; not found except in *acc.* and *abl.*
- destructive. *Exītiōsus*, *exītiālis*.—See *pernicious*.
- destructively. *Perniciōse*.
- desuetude. *Dēsuetūdo*.—To fall into desuetude, *obsolesco*, 3.
- what has fallen into desuetude. *Antīquus*, *obsoletus*.
- desultorily. *Inconstanter*.
- desultory. *Inconstans*.—I am not a desultory lover. *Non sum desultor amoris*. *Ov.* (A desultor being a vaulter who leaped from one horse to another; and Cicero uses *dēsultorius*, for belonging to a desultor).
- to detach. *disjungo*, 3; *āvello*, 3; *dīvello*, *abstraho*, 3; *distraho*, *sēpāro*, 1; *i. e.* to send away, *ēmitto*, 3; *submitto*.
- a detachment. *Agmen -īnia*, *neut.*; *pars exercitūs*. *Liv.*
- details. *Singūla -orum*.
- in detail. *Sīgillatim*, *singillatim*, *singūlatim*.
- to detail. *Narro*, 1; *ēnarro*.—See to relate.
- to detain. *Tēneo*, 2; *dētīneo*, *rētīneo*; *i. e.* delay, *mōror*, 1.
- to detect. *Dēprehendo*, 3; *dētēgo*, 3.
- detection. *Dēprehensio*.
- detention. *Rētentio*.
- to deter. *Dēterreo*, 2; *c. a* or *de* and *abl.*, or *c. ne* and *subj.*, or *c. quominus* and *subj.*; *absterreo*.
- to deteriorate, *trans.* *Corrumpto*, 3; *dēpravo*, 1.
- deterioration. *Corruptio*, *dēprāvatio*.
- determinate. *Cestus*.
- determination, *i. e.* intention. *Prōpōsitum*, *consīlium*; *i. e.* steady resolution, *formītas*, *constantia*.—I entreat you not to adopt any serious and unfavourable determination. *Oro ne quid gravius consulas*. *Cic.*
- to determine, *i. e.* resolve to do. *Stātuo*, 3; *constīto*, *destīno*; *i. e.* to decide a controversy, *dījūdīco*, *dīrimo*, 3; in both senses, *dēcerno*, 3.—To determine another person (*i. e.* influence him [*q. v.*] to do so and so), *impello*, 3; *indūco*, 3; *persuadeo*, 2.—So that he said he was determined to attack Pompey. *Ut diceret sibi certum esse in Pompeium impetum facere*. *Cic.*—As he was determined to proceed. *Postquam illi sententia stetit pergere*. *Liv.*—Nor are we yet determined where we had best go. *Neque adhuc stat quo nos potissimum convertemus*. *Cic.*
- determined to do a particular thing. *Certus*; *i. e.* resolute, firmus, *constans*.
- determinedly. *Constanter*, *firme*.
- to detest. *Ōdi*, *def.*; *dētestor*, 1.; *ābōmīnor*, 1; *exsēcror*, 1.—See to hate.
- detestable. *Ōdiōsus*, *dētestābilis*, *exsēcrandus*.
- detestably. *Ōdiōse*.
- detestation. *Ōdium*, *dētestatio*.
- to dethrone *Regno dēficio*, 3, *c. acc. pers.*; *regnum ādīmo*, 3, *c. dat. pers.*
- to detract from, *i. e.* diminish, *q. v.* *Dētraho*, 3, *c. de* and *abl.*; *mīnuo*, 3; *imminuo*, *dīmīnuo*; *i. e.* disparage, *q. v.*; *ēlēvo*, 1; *extēnuo*, 1; *obtrecto*, 1, *c. dat.*; *dētrecto*, *c. acc.*
- a detractor. *Obtrectātor*, *dētrectātor*.
- detraction. *Obtrectatio*, *dētrectatio*.
- fond of detraction. *Mālēdīcus*, *superl.* -centissimus.—Tending to detraction (of language, &c.), *prōbiōsus*.
- detriment. *Damnum*, *dētrīmentum*, *noxa*, *incommōdum*.
- detrimental. *Noxius*, *damnōsus*, *incommōdus*, *pernīciōsus*, *mālus*.
- detrimentally. *Noxie*, *damnose*, *male*.
- to detrude. *Dētrūdo*, 3; *dēficio*.

to detruncate. Dētrunco, 1; præcido, 3.

detrusion. Dejectio.

to devastate. Vasto, 1; dēvasto, pōpūlo, 1, and populo, both *dep.* and *pass.*; depopulo.

devastation, the act. Vastatio; the state, vastitas.

a devastator. Vastator, pōpūlātor, depopulator.

to develop. Expēdō, 4; evolvo, 3; explico, 1; ostendo, 3; enōdo, 1.

development. Explicatio, enōdatio.

to deviate. Dēflecto, 3; digrēdiōr, 3; dēerro, 1; dēclīno, 1.

deviation. Digressio, aberratio, dēclīnatio.

a device. Consilium.—See contrivance.

a device on a shield. Insigne, signum.

the devil. Diabolus. (No author.)

devilish. Scēlestus, impius, nēfārius.—See wicked.

devious. Dēvius, āvius.

to devise. Excōgito, 1; invēnio, 4; rēpērio, 4; mōlior, 4.—Epicurus has devised a theory of Gods who do nothing. Epicurus Deos nihil agentes commentus est. Cic.—I entreat you help me, and to devise some plan by which Rogo ut adjuves in easque rationem, quemadmodum Cic.

to devise, i. e. bequeath. Lēgo, 1.

a devise, i. e. a bequest. Lēgātum.

a deviser. Inventor, auctor, excōgītator. Quint.

devoid. Experi. c. *gen.* more often than c. *abl.*; vācuus, c. *abl.*—See free.

to be devoid of. Cāreo, 2; vaco, 1.—See to want.

to devolve, *trans.* i. e. impose (duties on another, &c.). Impōno, 3; *intrans.* (as duties, a succession, &c. devolve upon any one), pervēnio, 4, c. *ad* and *acc.*

to devote, *lit.* Dēdicō, 1; consēcro, 1; esp. to danger, destruction, &c., dēvōreo; metaph. (to a pursuit, &c.), addico, 3; dēdo, 3.—Shall I devote myself wholly to the cause? Demittamne me penitus in causam? Cic.—I am devoting all my mind, and zeal, and effects to the promotion of your honour. Omne nostrum consilium, studium, officium in tuam amplitudinem conferimus. Cic.

devoted to. Addictus, dēdītus.—A cry was raised that the Ætolians were still wholly devoted to Antiochus. Conclamatum est, totos adhuc Antiochi Ætolos esse. Liv.—I am and ought to be wholly devoted to you. Et sum totus vestro et esse debeo. Cic.—But Halienus is devoted to us. Halienus autem noster est. Cic.—A man who had made him a solemn promise to be wholly devoted to him. Qui se illius fore proprium fide confirmarat. Nep.

devotion, *lit.* Dēdicatio, consēcratio, dēvōtio.

devotedness or devotion, metaph. Addictio; to a person, obēquium; i. e. piety, piētas, sanctīmōnia, sanctitās.

doctrinal. Rēligiosus.

to devour. Vōro, 1; dēvoro; metaph. exēdo, *irr.*; constūmo, 3; absumo.—See to eat.

devouring. Vōrax, ēdax.

devout. Pius, sanctus, rēligiosus.

devoutly. Pie, sancte, religiose.

devoutness.—See devotion.

dew. Ros, rōris, mas.

to dew. Irrōro, 1; rigo, 1; irrigo.—See to bedew.

dewy. Roscidus, rōrātus.

dewlap. Pālear-āria, *neut.*; usu. in *pl.*

dexter. Dexter-ēra-erum; often *syno.* dextra, &c.

dexterity. Dextērītās, solertia, ars-tia, *fern.*; pērtia, artificium.

dexterous (of the workman). Dexter-ēra-erum; often *syno.* dextra, &c.; solers, pērtus, sciens, c. *gen.*; callidus; of work or workmen, bonus, artificiosus.

- dexterously. Dextĕre, callide, adlertes, bĕne.
 diabolical. Nĕfarius.—See wicked.
 a diadem. Diādĕma -ĕtis, *neut.*; cōrōna.
 wearing a diadem. Diādĕmātus (Plin.), cōrōnātus.
 diagonal. Diāgōnālia. Vitruvius.
 a diagram. Diāgramma -atis, *neut.* Vitruvius.
 a dial, i. e. clock. Hōrōlōgium. Vitruvius.
 a dialect. Lingua, sermo -onis, *masc.*; dialectus, *fem.* Quintilianus.
 dialectics. Diālectica.—See logic.
 a dialectitian. Diālecticus.
 a dialogue. Diālōgus, colloquium.—To hold a dialogue with, collōquor, 3.—
 See to converse.
 diameter. Diāmĕtros -i, *fem.* Vitruvius.
 diametrically, i. e. wholly. Prorsus, omnino.
 a diamond. Adāmas -antia, *mas.*
 diamond, *adj.* Adāmantinus, adāmantĕus.
 diary. Ephĕmĕris -īdis, *fem.*
 dice.—See die.
 a dice-box. Phīmus, frītillus. Juvenal.
 a dicer. Aleātor.
 to dictate. Dicto, 1; i. e. to suggest, suggĕro, 3; suadeo, 2; i. e. command, impĕro, 1.
 a dictate, in the way of advice. Præceptum; of command, mandātum, jussum, imperium.—To follow the dictates of reason, habere rationem ducem. Cicero.
 dictation, i. e. power to dictate to authority (*q. v.*). Auctōritas.
 a dictator. Dictātor.
 dictatorial, i. e. of a dictator. Dictātōrius, i. e. imperious, impĕriōsus, arrōgans.
 dictatorship. Dictātūra.
 diction. Sermo -onis, *mas.*; dictio -onis, *fem.*
 a didapper. Fūlĕa.
 a die, *sing.* of dice. Alea, talus.—Who dared to risk themselves and their safety on the hazard of the die. Qui auderent se et salutem suam in discrimen offerre. Cicero.—To put everything unnecessarily to the hazard of the die. Dare summam rerum in aleam non necessariam (Liv.); *see* hazard.
 a die, i. e. stamp. Nōta, signum.
 to die. Mōrior, 3; ēmorior, dēmorior (rare except in *perf.*), pĕreo, 4; occīdo, 3; intĕreo, 3; in battle, cādo, 3.—So that he might see you before he died. Ut te ante videret quam e vitā discederet (Cic.); so, migrare de vitā (Cic.); vitā decedere (Cic.); vitā excedere. Cicero.—He died when about fifty years old. Diem obiit circiter annos quinquaginta natus (Nep.); diem obiit supremum. Nepos.—(I heard) that Marcellus had died a little before daybreak. Paulo ante lucem Marcellum diem suum obiisse. Cicero.—Alexander died in the thirty-third year of his age. Alexander tertio et tricesimo anno mortem obiit. Cicero. (The poets use *obeo* by itself.)—With you I would willingly die. Tecum obeam libens. Horace.
 diet, i. e. food. Cibus, alĭmentum.—The diet of a sick man, diæta.
 to diet.—See to feed.
 to differ, i. e. be different. Diffĕro, *irr.*; discrĕpo, 1; disto, 1; i. e. to disagree; dissētio, 4; dissideo, 3.—So that your language does not differ much from the moderate style of the philosophers. Ut jam oratio tua non multum a philosophorum lenitate absit. Cicero.
 difference, i. e. diversity. Discrimen -inis, *neut.*; diffĕrentia, distantia, dissimilitudo, diversitas (Plin.).—Diversity or disagreement, discrepantia, discrepātio.—Disagreement, dissensio, dissidium, discordia (*see* dispute).—This is the chief difference between a man and a beast. Inter hominem et belluam hoc maxime interest. Cicero.—What is the difference between

taking their property from others, and giving others what is not theirs? Quid est aliud aliis sua eripere, aliis dare aliena? Cic.

different. Diversus, differens, dissimilis, dispar -āris; *i. e.* various, various.
—The matter is different from what it is thought, Res aliusmodi est ac putatur. Cic.

differently. Diverse, aliter, secus, only with a negative; *i. e.* variously, varie.

difficult. Difficilis (of things or people), ardua, impeditus; *i. e.* requiring labour, laboriosus; very difficult, perdifficilis.

difficulty. Difficultas; *i. e.* labour, labor.—Poverty is the greatest difficulty in a republic. Maximus in republica nodus est inopia. Cic.—Being brought into a situation of the greatest difficulty. In summas angustias adductus. Cic.—The incredible difficulties of the finances. Incredibiles angustiae publicae pecuniae. Cic.

with difficulty. Difficile, difficulter, difficiliter, vix, aegre; with excessive difficulty, perdifficulter, aegerrime.—I shall be able to transport the vessels on waggons with no great difficulty. Plaustris transveham naves hand magna mole. Liv.—Cato was able to hold Sicily without difficulty. Cato tenere Siciliam nullo negotio potuit.

diffidence. Diffidentia.

diffident. Diffidens.—See modest.

to be diffident of. Diffido, 3, c. dat.

diffidently. Diffidenter.—See timidly.

to diffuse. Diffundo, 3; spargo, 3.

diffuse, adj. Longus, copiosus (only in a complimentary sense).—Not to be too diffuse. Ne multa. Cic.—He will be diffuse, and dwell upon the same sentiment. Hareat in eadem commoreturque sententia. Cic.

diffusely. Late, explicite, copiose (in a good sense).

diffuseness. Copia (in a good sense).

diffusion. Diffusio, effusio.

to dig. Fodio, 3.—To dig up, out, &c., effodio.

to digest, lit. and metaph. Concoquo, 3.

digestion. Concoctio (Plin.).

a digger. Fosso.

digging. Fossio.—Digging round, repastinatio.

a digit. Digitus.

dignified. Nobilis, gravis.

in a dignified manner. Graviter.

to dignify. Augeo, 2; amplifico, 1; honoro, 1; honesto, 1.

dignity. Dignitas, honor, splendor (not of any particular dignity).

to digress. Declino, 1; diverto, 3; digredior, 3; deflecto, 3.—So as to make digressions for the sake of ornament. Ut egredieretur a proposito ornandi causa (Cic.); elsewhere he says aberro a proposito, declino a proposito.

digression. Digressio.

to adjudicate. Dijudico, 1.—See to decide.

adjudication. Dijudicatio.

dilapidated. Ruinosus.

dilapidation. Ruina.

to dilate, trans. Extendo, 3; explico, 1; distendo, 3; *intrans.* passives of the transitive verbs.—To dilate upon, disserto, 3, c. de and abl.—He may dilate upon the same sentiment. In eadem commoretur sententia. Cic.—He is an eloquent man who can dilate upon and heighten the effect of whatever he pleases. Eloquentes est qui augere potest atque ornare quae velit. Cic.

dilatorily. Segniter, tarde.

dilatoriness. Segnitia, segnitie, segnitias, tarditas, procrastinatio.

dilatory. Segnis, tardus, cunctabundus.

a dilatory man. Cunctator.

a dilemma. Complexio; *i. e.* a difficulty. Difficultas, discrimen.

diligence. *Diligentia, cura, sēdūlitas.*

diligent. *Diligens, sēdulus, strēnuus, industrius, stūdiōsus* (of a learner, hearer, &c.), *attentus.*

diligently. *Diligenter, enixe, sēdulo, strenue, attente.* — Most diligently, *summōpère.*

dill. *Anēthum.*

to dilute. *Tempĕro, 1.*

dilution. *Tempĕratio.*

dim (of faculties). *Hēbes-ētis, no sent.; i. e. dark, obscurus, tēnēbrōsus, tēnēbricōsus, caliginōsus.*

to dim. *Hēbĕto, 1; obscuro; a person's faculties, obtundo, 3.*

dimensions. *Magnitudo, amplitudo.*

to diminish. *Mīnuo 3; diminuo, imminuo, extēnuo, 1.* — A suspicion of his bearing him ill-will diminished the weight and authority of his testimony.

Fidem et auctoritatem in testimonio inimicitarum suspicio derogavit. Cic.

—To diminish, *intrāns. dēcreasco, 3.*

diminution. *Diminutio, imminutio.*

diminutive. *Exiguus, parvus, pusillus, mīnūtus.*

diminutiveness. *Exiguitas.*

dimly. *Obscure.*

dimness. *Obscūritas.*

a dimple. *Gēlāsīnus. Mart.*

din. *Sonus, sōnitus, 4; frāgor.* — See noise.

to din (the ears of people). *Obtundo, 3; perstringo, 3.*

to dine. *Prandeo, 2; ceno, 1.* See dinner.

a dingle. *Vallis, convallis.*

a dining-room. *Cenaculum.*

dinner. *Prandium, cēna* (prandium is much like our luncheon; cēna was the chief meal).

dint, i. e. blow *q. v.* *Ictus, 4.* — To overcome the obstacles of nature by dint of industry and diligence. *Impedimenta naturę industrię ac diligentię superare.* — See to try.

to dip. *Mergo, 3; immergo, dēmergo.* — When he had once dipped his sword in crime. *Cum semel gladium scelere imbuisset. Cic.*

dipped, i. e. embarrassed with debt. *Ære alieno oppressus. Cic.*

a diphthong. *Diphthongus, fem.*

dire. *Dirus, terrībilis, horribīlis, horrendus, ātrox.* — See cruel.

direct. *Rectus, directus; as a consequence, primus; as proof, certus, mānifestus.*

to direct, in every sense. *Dirigo, 3; to guide, rĕgo, 3; dūco, 3; to aim, q. v., intendo; to regulate, rule, q. v., rĕgo, 3; mōdĕror, 1; to order, q. v., jūbeo, 2.* — To direct (one's attention to a point), *verto, 3; converto.* — The attention of all the chief men in Samnium was directed to looking out a spot for an ambuscade. *Omnium principum in Samnio eo sunt intentę ut insidiis quęreretur locus. Liv.*

direction, i. e. power of directing, regulating, &c. *Auctōritas; i. e. guidance, ductus, 4; i. e. a command, jussum, jussus, 4; mandātum.*

directly, i. e. in a straight line. *Rectę; i. e. immediately, prōtinus, statim, extemplo, continuo, confestim; i. e. plainly, without disguise (to speak, &c.), āpĕrte, pālam.*

a director. *Rector, mōdĕrātor, gūbernātor.*

direness. *Horror, diritas.*

a dirge. *Nēnia.*

a dirk. *Pugio -onis, mas.*

dirt. *Sordes -ium, pl. fem.; illūvies; i. e. mud, q. v., lūtum, cōenum; i. e. a dirty condition, squalor.*

to dirt. *Polluo, 3; inquīno, 1; mǎcūlo, 1; fœdo, 1.*

dirtyly. *Fœde, sordide.*

dirty. *Sordidus, squalidus, fœdus, immundus.*

to be dirty. *Squāleo, 2; sordeo, 2.*

disability. Impōtentia.

to disable. Infirmo, 1; frango, 3.—They endeavour to disable the army from pursuing its march. Itinere exercitum prohibere conantur. Cæs.
—See to hinder; also disabled.

disabled.—As the rest of the ships, having lost their cables and anchors, and the rest of their equipment, were disabled from pursuing their voyage. Cum reliquæ naves funibus, anchoria, reliquisque armamentis amissis ad navigandum inutiles essent. Cic.

to disabuse.—By what reproof shall I try to disabuse him of so great an error. Quâ hunc oburgatione a tanto errore coner avellere. Cic.

to disaccustom.—To which studies I learn from your letters that you have become disaccustomed by business. A quo studio te abduci negotiis intelligo ex tuis literis. Cic. — Thinking it desirable to soften a ferocious people by disaccustoming them to arms. Mitigandum ferocem populum armorum desuetudine ratus. Liv.

disadvantage. Damnum, detrimentum, incommōdum.

to be a disadvantage. Obsum, officio, 3; nōceo.—See to inquire.

disadvantageous. Alienus, incommōdus, adversus, infaustus, sinister -trum, iniquus.

disadvantageously. Mālē, inique.

disaffected. Aliēnus, c. a or ab and *abl.*, or c. in and *acc.*; āversus, usu. c. a or ab and *abl.*

disaffection. Aliēnatio, ābalienatio.

to disagree. Dissentio, 4; dissīdeo, 2.—See to differ.

disagreeable. Mōlestus, grāvis, ingrātus, injūcundus, ōdiosus, *īnāmēnus.—Of persons, difficilis.—Though his doing so is not disagreeable to the senate. Quanquam id senatu non invito facit. Cic.

disagreeableness. Mōlestia, injūcunditas.

disagreeably. Mōleste, injucunde, ingrate.

disagreement. Dissensio, discordia, dissīdium.—See quarrel.

to disallow. Imprōbo, 1; rējicio.

the disallowing. Imprōbatio.

to disannul. Ābrōgo, 1.—See to annul.

to disappear. Evānesco, 3.

to disappoint. Frustor, 1; fallo, 3.—At the same time, in case she should be disappointed, she proposes other resources. Simul, si destituat spes, præsidia alia molitur. Liv.

disappointment. Frustratio.—Not without some disappointment to me. Non sine aliquo meo stomacho. Cic.

disapprobation, disapproval. Rēprehensio, imprōbatio.—See blame.

to disapprove. Imprōbo, 1; rēprehendo.

to disarm. Exarmo, 1 (Tac.).—They disarmed most of them. Plerosque armis exuerunt. Liv.—See to appease.

disarray. Confusio.

disaster. Infortūnium, cālāmītas.—To an army, clādea, offensio.

disastrous. Infelix, cālāmītōsus.

to disavow. Imprōbo, 1.

disavowal. Imprōbatio.

to disband. Dimitto, 3.—He disbanded and discharged the soldiers. Milites exauctoratos dimisit. Liv.

to disembark.—See disembark.

disbelief. Expressing his disbelief in, must be rendered by some such phrase as, denying that he believed.

to disbelieve. Diffīdo.

disbelieving. Incredūlus.

to disburden. Exōnēro, 1; expēdio, 4.—See to disencumber, to relieve.

to disburse. Impendo, 3; nūmēro, 1.

disbursement. Sumptus, 4; Impensa.

disc. Orbis.

to discard. Abjicio, 4; amōveo, 2; rējicio.

- to discern. *V*ideo, 2; cerno, 3 (*perf.* not found); perspicio, 3; conspicio; *i. e.* understand, *q. v.*; intelligo, 3; *i. e.* distinguish, discerno, distingo, 3.
- discernible. *V*idendus, spectandus.
- discernibly. *À*perte.
- discerning. *S*āgar, ācūtus, āpiena, ālera.
- discerningly. *S*āgaciter, ācūte, āpienter.
- discernment, good or bad. *J*udicium—good; sāgacitas.
- to discharge a duty. *F*ungor, 3; perfungor, perficeo, 3; expleo, 2; ōbeo, 4; præsto, 1; *i. e.* dismiss, dimitto, 3; *i. e.* pay, *q. v.* (a debt), solvo, 3; exsolvo; keep, *q. v.* (a promise), præsto, 1.—To discharge (a cargo), expōno, 3; (a missile) mitto, 3; ēmitto, jacio, 3; *i. e.* acquit, liberate, libéro, 1; absolve; (an obligation), rēpendo, 3 (*see* to requite); missile, missio, jactus, 4.
- a discharge, *i. e.* dismissal. *D*imissio; of a duty, functio, perfunctio.—He returned in the discharge of the promise which he had given the enemy. *Propter fidem quam dederat hosti, revertet. Cic.*
- a disciple. *A*uditor, discipulus.
- discipline. *D*isciplīna.
- to discipline. *E*rūdio, 4; instītuō, 3.
- to disclaim. *R*ēpudiō, 1; abnuo, 3.—*See* to deny.
- disclaimed. *R*ēpudiatio.
- to disclose. *À*pērio, 4; pātēfācio, 3; prōfēro, *irr.*; prōmo, 3; prōdo, 3; dētēgo, 3; rētēgo, indicō, 1.—*See* to reveal.
- disclosure. *P*ātēfactio; *i. e.* information given, indicium.
- to discolour. *D*ēcōlōro, 1; tingo, 3.—*See* to colour.
- discoloured. *D*iscōlor —ōria, *no neut.*
- to discomfit. *F*ūgo, 1; prōfūgo, 1; vinco, 3; dissīpo, 1; disjicio, 3.—*See* to conquer.
- discomfiture. *C*lades.
- discomfort. *M*olestia, incommōdum.
- discomfortable. *M*olestus, incommōdus.
- to discommode.—*See* incommode.
- to discompose. *T*urbo, 1; perturbo.
- discomposure. *P*erturbatio.—*See* inconvenience.
- to disconcert a person. *P*erturbo, 1; a plan, impēdio, 4; frustror, 1.
- disconsolate. *I*nconsolābilis.—*See* sad.
- disconsolately. *I*nsolābiliter.
- discontent. *Æ*gritudo, molestia, dōlor.—And the camp was full of discontent. *Invidiæque plena castra erant. Liv.*
- discontented. *Æ*ger animi. *Liv.*—As if any one were to be discontented at being poor. *Ut si quis ægre ferat se pauperem esse. Cic.*—So, to be discontented, moleste fero, graviter fero, graviter molesterque fero, graviter et acerbè fero: all in *Cic.*
- discontentedly. *Æ*gre, graviter.—*See* above.
- discontinuance. *C*essatio, intermissio.
- to discontinue. *C*esso, 1, *c. infin.*; intermitto, 3, *c. infin.* or *c. acc.*—*See* to cease.
- discord. *D*iscordia; *i. e.* disagreement, dissensio.
- discordant, lit. and metaph. *D*iscors —dia, disōnūs, abōnūs; metaph. contrārius, diversus.
- to be discordant, metaph. *D*iscordo, 1; dissentio, 4.
- to discover, *i. e.* find out. *I*nvēnio, 4; rēpērio, 4; *i. e.* reveal, āpērio, 4; pātēfācio, indicō.—To all the world, vulgo, 1; dīvulgo.
- discoverable. *I*nvēniendus.
- a discoverer. *I*nventor, rēpertor.—Of an invention, auctor, *commentor.
- a discovery. *I*ntentio, inventum.
- to discountenance. *I*mprōbo, 1.
- to discourage, a person. *R*ēprīmo, 3; dēprīmo, terreo, 2.—A person from adopting a plan, deportor, 1, *c. ne* or *c. a* and *abl.*, more rarely *c. infin.*; dissuadeo, 2, *c. ne* or *c. acc.* of the plan proposed.

discourse. Sermo -onis, *mas.*; oratio.—*See* conversation.

to discourse. Lōquor, 3; dissēro, 3.

discourteous. Inurbānus, āgrestis, inhūmānus, rusticus.

discourteously. Inhūmāne, inurbāne, rustice.

discourtesy. Inhumanitas, rusticitas.

discredit. Dēdēcus -ōris, *neut.*, infāmia, ignōmīnia.—It is a sort of discredit and disgrace to the age to be envious of virtue. Est hujus sæculi labes quædam et macula invidere virtuti. Cic.

to discredit, i. e. disbelieve. Diffido; *i. e.* disgrace, dēdēcōro, 1.—The suspicion of his ill-will discredited his evidence. Fidem et auctoritatem in testimonio inimicitiarum suspicio derogavit. Cic.

discreditable. Indēcōrus.

discreet. Prūdēns, cautus.

discreetly. Prūdenter, caute.

discretion. Prūdētia.—To surrender at the discretion of the senate. senatui liberum arbitrium de se dare. Liv.—He was unwilling to be at his mercy and discretion. In ejus arbitrium ac potestatem venire nolebat. Cic.

discretionary power. Summa auctoritas. Cic.

to discriminate. Discerno, 3; distinguo, 3.

discrimination (the act). Distinctio; (the faculty,) jūdīcium.

discursive. Vāgus, errātīcus, errābundus; (of arguments,) ratiōcinātīvus.

to discuss. Tracto, 1; āgīto, 1; dispūto, 1, c. de and *abl.*, or c. *acc.*, or c. *ad* and *acc.*; discepto, 1, c. de.

one who discusses. Ratiōcinātor, dispūtor.

discussion. Dispūtatio, disceptatio.—*See* investigation.

disdain. Fastidium, fastus, 4; contemptus, 4; contemptio, despīcientia.

to disdain. Fastīdio, 4; dēdignor, 1; contemno, 3; sperno, 3.—Reject with disdain. aspernor, 1.

disdainful. Fastidiōsus, arrōgans.—*See* proud.

disdainfully. Fastidiōse, arroganter.

one who disdains. Contemptor.

disease. Morbus, ægrotatio.—*See* sickness.

diseased. Æger, ægrotus.

to be diseased. Ægrōto, 1.

to disembark, trans. Expōno, 3; *intrans.* excendo, 3, c. *acc.* of the place whence; ēgrēdior, 3.—*See* to land.

disembarkation. Excensio.

to disenchant. Solvo, 3.

to disencumber. Exōnēro, 1; lēvo, 1.

to disengage. Disjungo, 3; sējungo, avello, 3; dīvello, solvo, 3; abduco, 3; subduco; *i. e.* disentangle, release, expēdio, 4; extrīco, 1.

to be disengaged, i. e. at leisure. Vāco, 1.

disengaged, i. e. at leisure. Otiosus; *i. e.* bound by no engagements, liber -ēra -erum.

to disentangle. Expēdio, 4; explīco, 1.

to disenthral. Libēro.

disesteem. Contemptus, 4.—*See* contempt.

disfavour. Invidia.—I am in great disfavour with Pompey. Magnā sum in offensā apud Pompeium. Cic.—Who will doubt that you have incurred this unpopularity and disfavour among the people of that province? Quis dubitabit, quin tu istam apud populos istius provinciæ invidiam atque offensionem susceperis? Cic.—*See* favour.

to disfigure. Turpo, 1; deturpo (Plin.), deformat, 1; fœdo, 1.

disfigured. Turpis, dēformis.

a being disfigured, disfigurement. Fœditas.

to disfranchise.—These people are not disfranchised. Non adimitur hæc civitas. Cic.—They would not be disfranchised. Non civitatem amitterent. Cic.

disfranchisement.—They did this not by their *disfranchisement*. *Id non ademptione civitatis faciebant.* Cic.

to disgorge. *Evômo*, 3; *i. e.* restore, *reddo*, 3.—Near the Hypania, which disgorges itself into the Black Sea. *Apud Hypanim fluvium qui in Pontum influit.* Cic.

disgrace. *Dēdēcua*, *ignōmīnia*, *infāmia*, *turpītudo*.—O rustic life, which you think should be a disgrace and reproach to a man. *Vita rustica quam tu probro et crimini putas esse oportere.* Cic.—I am in great disgrace with Pompey. *Magnā sum in offensā apud Pompeium.* Cic.—Who seemed, as it were, to get on purpose into disgrace and disfavour with the Roman people. *Qui quasi de industriā in odium offensionemque populi Romani irruere videantur.* Cic.—See *dishonour*.

to disgrace. *Dēdēcōro*; *i. e.* pollute, *inquino*.—If you disgrace your former actions by turpitude. *Si maculas turpi facta priora notā.* Ov.

disgraceful. *Turpia*, *prōbrōsus*, *foedus*, *ignōmīniōsus*.

disgracefully. *Turpiter*, *foede*, *ignōmīniōsi*.

to disguise, i. e. conceal. *Cēlo*, 1; *tēgo*, 3; *obtēgo*, *dissimūlo*, 1 (not of disguising one's appearance).—To disguise oneself as, *simūlo*, *c. acc.* of the character assumed.

disguise, i. e. concealment. *Dissimulatio*.—A disguise assumed, *persōna*, *fācia*.

disgust, from pride. *Fastidium*; from satiety, *sātietas*; from weariness, *tædium*.—A wise prætor, by the equity of his decrees, avoids exciting disgust. *Sapiens prætor offensionem vitat æqualitate decernendi.* Cic.

to disgust. *Offendo*, 3.—To be disgusted, feel disgust at, *fastidio*, 4; *abhorreo*, 2; *c. a* and *abl.*, or, more rarely, *c. abl.*—To turn in disgust from, *aversor*, 1.—To reject with disgust, *aspornor*, 1.

disgusting. *Ōdiōsus*, *foedus*.

a dish. *Lanx -icis, fem.*; *cātīnus*, *pātīna*, *pātella*.

to dishearten. *Frango*, 3; *dēbilitō*, 1; *affligo*, 3.—To be disheartened, *concido*, 3; *deficio*, 3.—Because he himself was not disheartened. *Quod ipse animo non defecerat.* Cæs.—The men being unused to that labour were so disheartened. *Sic sunt consternati homines insueti laboria.* Cæs.

dishevelled, of hair. *Passus*, *sōlūtus*.

dishonest. *Imprōbus*, *inīquus*, *fraudulēntus*, *falsus*.—See *unjust*.

dishonestly. *Imprōbe*, *inīque*, *falso*.

dishonesty. *Imprōbitas*, *inīquitas*.

dishonour. *Infāmia*, *ignōmīnia*, *dēdēcua*, *turpītudo*.—It is the dishonour and disgrace of this age to be envious of virtue. *Est hujus sæculi labes quædam et macula virtuti invidere.* Cic.—Let him not bring insult on the chaste, dishonour on the untainted, disgrace on the virtuous. *Ne probrum castis, labem integris, infamiam bonis inferat.* Cic.—Could you have approached that disgrace and dishonour of the city? *Tu ad illam labem atque eluviem civitatis pervenire potuisti?* Cic.

to dishonour (one's own credit, &c.). *Dēformo*, 1; *inhōnesto*, 1; *dēhonesto* (Tac.); *dēdēcōro*, 1; *i. e.* treat in the dishonour, *violo*, 1.—When he dishonoured the dead. *Cum is mortuum ignominia affecerit.* Cic.

dishonourable. *Inhōnestus*, *turpia*, *ignominiōsus*, *infāmis* (of persons rather than of actions), *imprōbus*.

dishonourably. *Turpiter*, *inhoneste*, *foede*.

disinclination.—I dismissed him in spite of my own great disinclination. *Ego eum a me invitissimus dimisi.* Cic.—I must extort it from him in spite of his disinclination. *Extorquendum est invito atque ingratiis.* Cic.

to disincline, i. e. to render disinclined, disinclined. *Invitus*.—To be disinclined, *nōlo*, *irr.*

disingenuous. *Dōlōsus*, *subdōlus*.—A disingenuous person, *i. e.* one who conceals the truth, *dissimulātor*.—One who pretends a falsehood, *simulātor*.

disingenuously. *Dōlōse*, *subdole*, *dissimulānter*, *simulate*.—See above.

- disingenuousness.** Dŏlus ; of concealing the truth, dissimulatio ; of pretending a falsehood, simulatio.
- to disinherit.** Exhæredo, 1.—See inheritance.
- to disinter.** Effodio, 3.
- disinterested.** Innocens.
- disinterestedly.** Innocenter.
- disinterestedness.** Innocentia.
- to disjoin.** disjungo, 3; sējungo, dīvido, 3; sēpāro, 1; diasocio, 1; dissolvo, 3; sēcerno, 3.
- disjunction.** Disjunctio, sejunctio, sēpāratio, sēcretio, dīremptio.
- disjunctive proposition.** Disjunctio.
- disjunctively.** Sēpārātum.
- dislike.** Invidia, aversatio (Quint.); i. e. disapprobation, improbatio. — Recollect that you have incurred all the dislike that was to be apprehended. Cogita quod offensæ fuerit te subisse. Cic. — See hatred.
- to dislike.** Aversor, 1; i. e. disapprove, improbo, 1.
- an object of dislike.** Invidiosus, offensus.
- to dialocate.** Luxo, 1. Plin.
- dialocation.** Luxatio. Plin.
- to dialodge.** Expello, 3; depello, ejicio, 3; extrudo, 3; dētrudo, mōveo, 2; amoveo, deturbo, 1 (esp. of dialodging an enemy).
- disloyal.** Infidus, infidelis.
- disloyally.** Infideliter.
- disloyalty.** Infidelitas.
- dismal (of persons or places).** Tristis, mæstus ; of places, horridus, horribilis, lūridus.
- dismally.** Mæste.
- dismalness (of persons).** Tristitia; of places, horror.
- to dismantle.** Nūdo, 1; dēnūdo, spolio, 1; exuo, 3, not without *abl.* of the reasons. — He heard that the other towns were dismantled and destroyed. Audiebat reliqua oppida dirui atque deleri. Hist.
- to dismay.**—See *maat*.
- to dismay.** Terreo, 2; perterreo, pertundo, 3.—The army dismayed at its failure. Exercitus ab re male gestâ perculsus. Liv. (more usually without a prep.)—See to terrify.
- dismay (terror).**—See *fear*.
- to dismember.** Discerpo, 3; dilānio, 1.
- to dismiss.** Dimitto, 3; rēmitto.—To dismiss (feelings of fear, hatred, &c), pello, 3; pōno, 3; dēpono, abjicio, 3.
- dismissal.** Dimissio.
- to dismount, trans.** Dējicio ; *intrans.* descendo, 3; dēsilio, 4.
- disobedience.** Contumācia, dētrectatio (the command being expressed or understood).
- disobedient.** Contumax.—See *obedient*.
- to disobey.** Dērecto, 1; rēcuso, 1; c. acc. of the command, or more usu. of the duty commanded, not of the commander; sperno, 3.—And that the people shall disobey us. Nec plebs nobis dicto audiens atque obediens sit. Liv.—See to obey.
- to disoblige.** Vexo, 1.—See to vex.
- disobliging.** Inhumānus, inofficiōsus.
- a disobliging disposition.** Inhumānitas.
- disorder.** Confusio.—A disorder, morbus (*see disease*).—He perceived that everything was being done in disorder and hurry. Cognoscit omnia per tumultum et trepidationem agi. Liv.—And he brought it from a state of disorder into order. Idque ex inordinato in ordinem adduxit.
- to disorder, to throw into disorder.** Turbo, 1; perturbo.
- disorderly.** Inordinatus, inconditus, incompōsitus, confusus.
- disorderly conduct.** Licentia.
- in a disorderly manner.** Incondite, confuse, permixte, tumultuose, licenter.
- to disown.** Respuo, 3; rēpudio, 1; i. e. to deny, q. v., nego.—I suppose

not to seem to disown the Stoics. *Credo ne Stoicis renuntiaretur. Cic.*

—He disowned all connection with him. *Iste hospitium ei renuntiat.*

—See to renounce.

a disowning.—*Répudiatio.*

to disparage. *Elēvo*, 1; *obtrecto*, 1; *detrecto*, *allatro*, 1; *extēnuo*, 1; *abjicio*, 3.—They envy him, as men will do; they have flung at him at their banquets; they pull him to pieces in their assemblies; they disparage him with malignity. More hominum invident; in conviviis rodunt; in circulis vellicant; maledico dente carpunt. *Cic.*—And he sought, by the artifice of disparaging his superiors, to raise himself. *Premendorumque superiorum arte sese extollebat. Liv.*—When injurious and insulting language was held about the absent with a view to disparage them. *Cum de absentibus detrahendi causâ maledice contumelioseque dicitur. Cic.*

disparagement. *Obtrectatio, détrectatio.*

disparity. *Inæqualitas.*

dispassionate. *Æquus, mōdērātus.*—See calm.

a dispassionate temper. *Mōdēratio, sequitas.*

dispassionately. *Æqualiter, mōdērate.*

to dispel. *Pello*, 3; *dispello*, *dissīpo*, 1; *fūgo*, 1; *disjicio*.—I will dispel all your sorrow. *Omnem abstergebo dolorem. Cic.*—See *repel*.

dispensation. *Dispensatio, distributio*; *i. e.* fate, sora -tis, *ferm.*—A dispensation from, *immunitas, vācatio.*

to have a dispensation from. *Vāco*, 1; *c. abl.*

to dispense. *Dispenso*, 1; *distribuo*, 3.—To dispense with, *rējicio*, 3; *rēpudio*, 1.

a dispenser. *Dispensator.*

to dispeople. *Pōpūlo*, 1; more usu. *pōpūlor dep.*, *dēpopulo*.—Nor would Mezentius have so dispeopled the city. *Nec Mezentius . . . tam multis viduasset civibus urbem. Virg.*

to disperse, trans. *Dissīpo*, 1; *spargo*, 3; *diffundo*, 3; *profigo*, 1; *intrans.* *dīlābor*, 3.

dispersion. *Dispersus*, 4; *dissīpatio.*

to dispirit. *Frango*, 3; *dēbīlīto*, 1; *affligo*, 3.—To be dispirited, *obestūpesco*, 3; *dēfficio*, 3; *concidō*, 3.—See *disheartened*.

to displace. *Mōveo*, 2.

to display, to unfold. *Explicō*, 1; *i. e.* to show, *ostendo*, 3; *exhibeo*, 2; *ostento*, 1.—The conduct which you have hitherto displayed. *Ratio quâ adhuc usus es. Cic.*—I wish that he had not been so anxious to display his affection for his brother as for his country. *Utinam non tam fratri pietatem quam patriæ præstare voluisset. Cic.*—He remembers it, and makes a display of his annoyance. *Meminit et præ se fert dolorem suum. Cic.*

display. *Ostentatio, ostentus*, 4.

a person fond of display. *Ostentator.*

to displease. *Displīceo*, 2; *offendo*, 3, *c. acc.*—To be displeased at, *agere fero*, *c. acc.*; so, *moleste fero*; *graviter fero.* All in *Cic.*

displeasure. *Offensio.*—Lastly, recollect that you have already incurred all the displeasure that could be expected by that delay. *Denique illud cogita quod offensæ fuerit in istâ cunctatione te subisse. Cic.*—See *anger*.

to disport. *Ludo.*—See *to sport*.

disposable. *Ūtilis.*

disposal, i. e. the act of arranging. *Dispōsītio.*—Authority to arrange, &c., *arbitrium.*

to dispose. *Dispōno*, 3; *collōco*, 1; *instruo*, 3; *i. e.* influence (a person to do so and so), *mōveo*, 2; *impello*, 3.—To dispose of, *i. e.* use, *utor*, 3; *i. e.* get rid of, *tollo*, 3; *amōveo*.—To dispose of (an argument), *rēfello*, 3; *solvo*, 3.—To dispose of, *i. e.* sell, *q. v.*, *vendo*, 3.

disposed, i. e. inclined to. *Prōpensus, prōclīvis*, both *c. ad* and *acc.*—Good citizens and well disposed to their country. *Boni cives amantes patriæ. Cic.*

- a disposer, *i. e.* arranger. Instructor, *i. e.* ruler, mōdērātor, gūbernator.
 disposition, *i. e.* arrangement, the act. Dispositio, distributio; *i. e.* the order in which things are arranged, ordo —inis, *masc.*—Disposition, or character, of a person. Animus, indōles, ingēnium; *i. e.* inclination to some particular course, inclinatio.
 to dispossess. Spōlio, 1; exuo, 3; nūdo, 1; denudo.
 dispraise. Rēprehensio.—See blame.
 to dispraise. Rēprehendo, 3.—See to blame.
 disproof. Rēfutatō, dissolutio.
 disproportion. Inæqualitas. Quint.
 disproportionate. Impar —aris, inæqualia.
 disproportionately. Impārīter, inæqualīter.
 to disprove. Coarguo, 4; rēfello, 3; rēfuto, 1.—Which things you must either disprove, and show to be false. Quæ aut diluas oportet et falsa esse doceas. Cic.
 disputable. Dūbina.—See doubtful.
 a disputant. Disputātor.
 a disputation. Disputatio.
 a dispute. Contrōversia, contentio; *i. e.* quarrel, *q. v.*; lis, litis, *fem.*—See contest.
 to dispute, *i. e.* discuss. Disputo, 1; discepto, 1; dissēro, 3; with argument or force, contendo, 3; all usu. *c. de* and *abl.*; *i. e.* to deny, *q. v.*, nēgo, 1; *i. e.* to quarrel, rixor, 1.
 disqualification. Impēdimentum.—See obstacle.
 to disqualify. Prohibeo, 2; *c. ne* and *subj.*, or *c. a* and *abl.*; impēdio, 4.
 disquiet, disquietude. Sollicitudo, anxietas, ægritudo, vexatio.
 to disquiet. Sollicito, 1; turbo, 1; perturbo, āgito, 1; vexo, 1.
 disquieted. Sollicitus, inquietus, inēquīetus.
 disquisition. Disputatio, disquisitio.
 to disregard. Nēgligo, 3; ōmitto, 3.—See to despise.
 disregard. Neglectio.—See contempt.
 disrelish. Fastidium.
 to disrelish. Fastidio, 4.
 disreputable. Turpis, inhonestus.—Of a person, infamis.
 disrepute. Infamia, ignōmīnia.
 disreputably. Turpiter, inhōneste.
 disrespect. Neglectio, contumācia.
 disrespectful. Contūmax.
 disrespectfully. Contumāciter, nēglīgenter.
 to disrobe, onself. Exuo vestem; another, detraho vestem, *c. dat. pers.*: both in *ov.*
 disruption. Dissolutio.
 dissatisfaction. Offensio.—See displeasure.
 dissatisfied. Æger animi (Liv.).—To be dissatisfied at.—See to dislike.
 to dissect. Dissēdo, 3; dissēco 1.
 to dissemble. Dissimūlo, 1.—See to conceal.
 a dissembler. Dissimulātor.
 dissemblingly. Dissimulānter.
 to disseminate. Spargo, 3; diffundo, 3.—Reports, divulgo, 1; dissēmīno, 1.
 —To be disseminated among, pervado, 3; *c. per* and *acc.*—The dissemination of these reports must be rendered; these reports being disseminated.
 dissension. Dissensio, dissīdium, discordia.
 to dissent. Dissentio, 4; dissēdeo, 2.
 dissertation. Disputatio, sermo —onis, *masc.*; dissertatio. Plin.
 to disserve. Nōceo, 2.—See to injure.
 disservice. Deurimentum.—See injury.
 to dissever, *i. e.* separate, *q. v.* Disjungo, 3; divello, 3; *i. e.* cut in two, discindo, 3.

dissimilar. Dissimilis, dispar -āria, diversa. —Motions unlike each other.

Disparea inter se motus. Cic.—See different.

to be dissimilar. Differo, irr.; discrepo. —See to differ.

in a dissimilar manner. Dissimiliter.

dissimilarity. Dissimilitudo. —See difference.

dissimulation. Dissimulatio.

with dissimulation. Dissimulanter.

to dissipate, in every sense. Dissipo, 1; i. e. to drive away, disjicio, discutio, dispello, 3; i. e. to squander, profundo, 3; exhaustio, 4.

dissipated, i. e. licentious. Profusus (as to expense), lascivus (as to morals).

dissipation, i. e. the act of dissipating. Dissipatio; i. e. extravagance, licentiousness, effusio, licentia.

to dissociate. Dissocio, 1; disjungo.

dissoluble. Dissolubilis.

to dissolve, in any sense. Solvo, 3; dissolvo, resolvo; i. e. to melt, liquescio; i. e. to put an end to (friendships, &c.), rumpo, 3; dirimo, 3.

to dissolve, *intrans.* Liquesco, 3.

dissolute. Dissolutus, perditus, libidinuosus, lascivus.

dissoluteness. Licentia, intemperantia, libido.

dissolutely. Dissolute, libidine.

dissolution. Solutio, dissolutio; i. e. death, q. v., mors -tis, *fem.*

dissonant. Dissonus, discors -dis.

to dissuade. Dehortor, 1; c. a and *abl.* or c. ne and *subj.*, dissuadeo, 2; sometimes c. acc. of the measure proposed.

one who dissuades. Dissuasor.

dissuasion. Dissuasio.

dissyllabic. Dissyllabus.

a distaff. Cölus, 2; more rarely, 4, *fem.*

distance. Distantia. —Distance between, intervallum; i. e. space, spatium.

at a distance. Pröcul, longe.

distant. Longinquus, distans, remötus.

to be distant. Disto, 1; absum. —The more distant they got from the enemy's city. Quo longius ab urbe hostium abecederent. Liv.

distaste. Fastidium, aversatio.

distasteful. Ingratus, insuavis.

distemper. Morbus, ægrötatio, offensio,

to distemper, i. e. disorder, q. v. Turbo, 1; perturbo.

distemperature. Perturbatio.

a distempered mind. Animus seger (Liv., Cic.); sometimes c. *abl.* of the cause.

to distend. Distendo, 3; dilato, 1.

distention. Distentus, 4.

to distil, *trans.* or *intrans.* Stillo, 1; distillo. —See to flow.

distinct, i. e. different, q. v., diversus, dissimilis; i. e. distinctly marked, clear, q. v. (of an assertion, argument, &c.), distinctus, expressus, explicatus. —As a promise, &c., certus.

distinction, i. e. difference, q. v., &c. Distinctio, discrimen -inis, *seut.*; i. e. credit, glöria, fama, laus -dis, *fem.* —We ought to make a distinction between a citizen and a foreigner. Debemus . . . habere delectum civis et peregrini. Cic. —And when no distinction is made whether they fight by day or by night, by command of the general or without any such order. Cum . . . neque discernatur interdiu nocte, jussu injussu imperatoris pugnent. Liv. —I pass over the distinctions with which Caius Cæsar loaded that people. Omitto quantis ornamentis populum istum C. Cæsar affecerit. Cic.

distinctive (of a mask, &c.). Pröpria.

distinctively. Pröpriè.

distinctly. Distincte, expresse, aperte, liquide; i. e. intelligible, perspicue.

distinctness, i. e. distinct arrangement, &c. Distinctio; i. e. clearness, perspicuitas.

to distinguish, *i. e.* see a difference between, separate, &c. *Distinguo*, 3; *discerno*, 3; *sēcerno*, *internosco*, 3; *dignosco*; *i. e.* to make illustrious, *illustro*, 1.—Greatness of mind distinguishes itself principally by the contempt of pleasure. *Amplitudo animi maxime eminet contemnendis voluptatibus.* Cic.

distinguishable. *Nōtandus*, *nōtābilis*.

distinguished, *i. e.* illustrious, *q. v.* *Egrēgius*, *insignis*, *illustris*, *clarus*, *præclarus*, *lectus*, *esp. in superl.*

distinguishing. *Insignis*.

to distort. *Torqueo*, *contorqueo*, *distorqueo*; truth, a fact, &c., *perverto*, 3.

distortion. *Contortio*, *distortio*.

distorted. *Prævus*; of a statement, *perversus*.

to distract. *Didūco*, 3; *distrāho*, 3.—To distract from, *abduco*, *abstrāho*, *averto*, 3; *i. e.* to agitate, *turbo*, 1; *perturbo*, 1.

distracted. *Āmens*, *fūriosus*, *inops animi* (*Virg.*); *mentis inops.* Ov.

distractedly. *Fūriose*.—See *mad.*

distractio. *Distractio*; *i. e.* agitation, *perturbatio*.

to distract. *Aufēro*, *irr.*; *hōlmo*, 3.

distress, *i. e.* calamity. *Cālāmītas*, *infortūnium*; *i. e.* grief caused by calamity, *dōlor*, *tristītia*, *luctus*, 4; *ærumna*, *mæror*.

to distress. *Ango*, 3; *vexo*, 1; *turbo*, 1; *perturbo*, *sollīcīto*.—To be distressed, *dōleo*, 2; *lābōro*, 1.—See to grieve.

distressful. *Miser*, *infēlix*.—See *sad.*

to distribute. *Distrībūo*, 3; *dīvīdo*, 3; *partior*, *dispertio*, 4; *c. dat.* or *c. inter* and *acc.*; *i. e.* arrange in different places, *dispōno*, 3.

one who distributes. *Divisor*.

distribution. *Distrībūtio*, *dīvīsiō*, *partitio*.

distributive, *i. e.* distributing fairly to all. *Æquus*.

distributively. *Distrībūte*, *partīte*.

a district. *Rēgio*.—See *country*.

distrust. *Diffidentia*.—See *suspicion*.

to distrust. *Diffido*, 3.

distrustful. *Diffidens*, *c. dat.*—See *suspicious*.

distrustfully. *Diffidenter*.

to disturb. *Turbo*, 1; *perturbo*, *conturbo*; *i. e.* make anxious, *sollīcīto*, 1; *vexo*.

disturbance, of thoughts, &c. *Perturbatio*.—Tumult, disorder, tumultus.

—He is said to have excited great disturbances in the other's camp. *Maximas in istius castris effecisse turbas dicitur.* Cic.

a disturber. *Turbātor*, *perturbator*.

disturbed (in mind). *Sollīcītus*.

disunion. *Disjunctio*; *i. e.* disagreement, *dissensio*.

to disunite. *Disjungo*, 3; *sēpāro*, 1; *dispergo*, 3; *dīvīdo*, 3.

disuse. *Dēsuetūdo*.

to fall into disuse. *Obsolesco*, 3; *cādo*, 3.—They like to dwell on what ought to be allowed to fall into disuse. *Volunt morari in deascescendis.* Quint.

disused, what has fallen into disuse. *Dēsuetus*, *obōletus*, *antīquus*.—

Bands which have become disused to triumph. *Jam desueta triumphī agmina.* Virg.

a ditch. *Fossa*.

a ditcher. *Fossor*.

a dithyrambio. *Dithyrambus*.

dittany. *Dictamnūm*.

a ditty. *Cantīlēna*.—See *song*.

a divan. *Concīliūm*, *consessus*, 4.

to divaricate. *Dīvārico*, 1.—See to diverge.

to dive. *Ūrīnor*, 1.

a diver. *Ūrīnātor*; the bird, *mergus*.

to diverge. *Digrēdior*, 3; *discedo*.

divergence. *Digreſsus*, 4.

diverse. *Diverſus*, *Diſſimilis*, *vārius*, *diffērens*.

diversely. *Diverſe*, *vārie*.

diversity. *Diverſitas*, *vārietās*.

to diversify. *Distinguo*, 3; *vārio*.

diversion, *i. e.* a change of course, &c. *Converſio*; *i. e.* sport, *oblectatio ludus*.—See to divert.

to divert, *i. e.* change the course of. *Verto*, 3; *converto*, *averto*, 3; *abduco*, 3; *i. e.* amuse, *oblecto*, 1.—For I will speak not for the sake of diverting the blame to any other quarter. *Dicam enim non derivandi criminis causā. Cic.*—To divert the man from all other thoughts to the maintenance of your dignity. *Ut animum hominis ab omni aliā cogitatione ad tuam dignitatem tuendam traducerem. Cic.*—And certainly, unless he had been able to effect a diversion so as to draw off Antony from the city, it would have been all over. *Et certe nisi is Antonium ab urbe avertisset, periissent omnia. Cic.*

diverting. *Festivus*, *lēpidus*, *fāctus*.

to divert. *Nūdo*, 1; *dēnudo*, *exuo*, 3.—To divert oneself (of a feeling), *objicio*, 3; *pōno*, 3; *pello*, 3.

to divide, *trans.* *Divido*, 3; *portior*, 4.—Simply, or to divide from, *sēcerno*, 3; *sējungo*, 3; *sēmōveo*, 2.—To divide among, *i. e.* distribute, *q. v.*, *distribuo*, 3; *dispertio*, 4.

to divide, *intrans.*; of the earth opening, &c. *Discedo*.—Although the senate should divide in favour of my opinion. *Etai in meam sententiam discedatur. Cic.*—And when they divided in favour of this opinion. *In quam sententiam quum pedibus iretur. Liv.*

a divider. *Divisor*.

divination. *Divinatio*, *augūrium*.—See prophecy.

divine. *Divinus*, *caelestis*.

to divine. *Divino*, 1; *i. e.* foresee, *q. v.*, *augūro*, 1; *præsentio*, 4; *ōmīnor*, 1.

divinely. *Divine*; *i. e.* by divine influence, *divinitus*.

a diviner. *Augur -ūris*, *masc.*—See soothsayer.

divinity. *Divinitas*.—A divinity, *deus*; *nūmen -inis*, *neut.*

divisible. *Dividuus*.

division. *Divisio*, *distributio*, *partitio*; *i. e.* disagreement, *q. v.*, *dissensio*, *dissidium*.—A division in the senate, for the purpose of voting, *discessio*.

a divorcer. *Divortium*.

to divorce. *Rēpudio*, 1.

diurnal. *Diurnus*.

to divulge. *Prōfēro*, *irr.*; *vulgo*, 1; *divulgo*, *ēdo*, 3; *pātēfācio*, 3; *prōdo*, 3 (*esp.* of divulging what some one wished to keep secret).

one who divulges. *Vulgator*.

dizziness. *Vertigo -inis*, *fem.*

dizzy. *Vertiginosus* (*Plin.*); *i. e.* making dizzy (of a height), *præceps -ypitis*.

to do. *Fācio*, 3; *āgo*, 3; *pātro*, 1 (*not very common*); *perpetro* (*usu.* but not always a bad action); *i. e.* make, finish, *efficio*, *perficio*, *perāgo*; *i. e.* perform a promise, *præsto*, 1; a command, &c., *exsequor*, 3.—One's duty, *fungor*, 3; *perfungor*.—How does he do? *Ut valet?* *Hor.*—For the thing does very well. *Præclare enim res se habet. Cic.*—He had done speaking. *Dixerat. Virg.*—I had done scolding. *Jurgia finieram. Ov.*—See to finish.—Men of the lowest rank, without any hope of ever doing anything of consequence. *Homines infimā fortunā, nullā spe rerum gerendarum. Cic.*—Caesar sends a second squadron of cavalry, who quickly attacked them when they had enough to do before. *Caesar alteram alam mittit qui satagentibus celeriter occurrerent. Hirt.*—I will do my very best. *Omni opera atque ope enitar. Cic.*—If it will do to say this. *Si hoc fas est dictu. Cic.*—It may do for you to forget your kindness, but it will never do for me. *Officia tua tibi*

liceat, mihi nefas est oblivisci. Cic.—Men who can do a great deal with me. Qui apud me plurimum possunt. Cic.—An honour never done to any one before me. Qui homos ante me habitus est nemini. Cic.—I never had anything to do with him. Nihil cum eo rationis habui. —They cannot do without this villa. Hâc villâ carere non possunt.

Cic.

to do amiss. Erro, 1; pecco, 1.

to do away with. Tollo, 3.

to do good to. Bëñefácio, 3; jûvo, 1; adjûvo.

to do harm to. Nöceo, 2; lædo, 3.—See to injure.

to do well, i. e. to succeed. Succedo, 3.—And I trust it will do. Quod bene vertat. Liv.

to do with, i. e. use. Utor, 3.—What have you to do with a harp?

Quid tibi cum citharâ? Ov.—He did not come, because he had nothing to do with it. Eâ re non venit quia nihil attinuit. Cic.—If

this has anything to do with the matter. Si quid hoc ad rem pertinet.

Cic.—Both you and I have a great deal to do with it. Tuâ et meâ maxime interest. Cic.

docile. Docilis.

docility. Docilitas.

a dock. Nâvâle.

to dock, i. e. cut short. Præcido, 3.

a doctor. Mëdîcus.

to doctor. Cûro, 1; i. e. to heal, sâno, 1.

doctrine. Doctrîna, disciplîna.

a document. Döcûmentum.

a doe. Dâma, cerva.

a doer, actor.—See workman.

to doff. Exuo, 3.

a dog. Cânis, cätûlus; of a dog, cäninus.

to dog. Sëquor, 3.

the dogstar. Cänicûla, Strius.

dogged. Pertînax, contûmax.

doggedly. Pertînaciter.

doggedness. Pertînâcia.

a dogma. Dogma -âtia, neut.

dogmatic, i. e. positive. Impërius; i. e. sententious, sententiösus.

dogmatically. Impëriöse, sententiöse.

doings (see action).—Great doings, i. e. exploits. Res gestæ. Liv.

dola. Largitio.

dolebasket. Sportûla.

to dole out. Distrîbuo, 3.—See to give.

doleful. Tristia, lûgûbria, infelix, mîser.—See sad.

dolefully. Mæste.

a doll. Pûpa. Varr.

dolorous. Tristia.—See sad.

dolour. Dölor.—See grief.

a dolphin. Delphin -înia, acc. -îna, pl. -înës.

a dolt. Fâtua, stultus.—See fool.

domain. Possessio.

a dome. Thölus, testûdo.

domestic. Dömesticus; i. e. tamed, cîcur -ûria, mansuefactus (see tame).—

Occupied with domestic affairs. Negotiis familiaribus impeditus. Cic.

a domestic, i. e. servant, q. v. Servus, famûlus, mînister.

to domesticate. Dömo, 1; mansuefactio, 3.

a domicile. Dömus, 4 (with some cases as if 2); dömicîlium, sêdes.

to domiciliate. Löco, 1; colloco.

dominant. Impëriösus, pötena.—See governor.

to dominate. Dömînor, 1; rêgo, 3.—See to govern.

domination. Döminatus, 4; döminatio, impërium, pötestas, auctöritas, ditio.

to domineer. Döminor, 1.—See to govern.

domineering. Impëriösus.—See haughty.

dominion, kingly power; also territory. Regnum, impërium.—See domination.

a donation, donative. Dönun, münus —ëris, *neut.*; dönatio.

to doom, i. e. condemn. Damno, 1; condemnö; i. e. to destine, destina, designo.—To me all those things seem long since doomed to destruction. Mihi ista omnia jam addicta vastitati videntur. Cic.

doom, i. e. sentence. Jüdiciun; i. e. condemnation, damnatio, condemnatio; i. e. fate, *q. v.*, fatum, sors —tis, *fem.*

a door. Porta, jänua, föris (never in prose, and scarcely ever in poetry found in *sing.*), ostium.—A little door, portula, ostiöllum.—A back door, posticum.—Folding doors, valvæ.

out of doors. Föris; after a verb of motion, foras.—In doors, dömi intus.—He, relying on his opportunities, began constantly to shut the door against them and prevent their approaching Sylla. Hicce aliquä fretus horä semper omnes aditus ad Syllam intercludere. Cic.

a doorkeeper. Jänitor, *fem.* —trix (Plin.); ostiarius. Plin.

a doorpost. Postis, *mas.*

Dorians. Döres.

Doric. Döricus.

dormant, i. e. obsolete (of claims, &c.). Antiqua, oböletus; i. e. not exercised; of faculties, &c., iners, ötiösus.—See to sleep.

to be or to lie dormant (of claims). Obölesco, 3; of faculties, &c., iteo, 2; deliteco, 3.

a dormitory. Cübiculum.

a dormouse. Glis, gliris, *mas.* Plin.

a dose. Mëdïcina

a dot. Punctum.

dotage. Deliratio.—See folly.

to dote, i. e. be in one's dotage. Deliro.—To dote upon, i. e. love excessively, ädämo.—If I do not dote upon you. Ni te perдите amo. Cat.—Does she dote upon you? Ardet amore tui? Ov.—See to love.

doting, i. e. foolish. Delirus; i. e. fond, ämana, often *c. gen.*

dotingly (fond, &c.). Vehementer.

double. Döplex, düplus (rare); i. e. two, gëminus, binus.—Double-tongued, bilinguis.—Double-faced, perfidus.

double. Döplum.

to double (in the first three senses). Döplico, 1; condöplico (Lucr); i. e. to redouble, repeat, *q. v.*, gëmino, 1; ingëmino; i. e. to fold up, complico.—As a hare doubles, flector.—To double a cape, &c., prætereo, 4; prætervehor, 3.—See to pass.

double-edged. Anceps —ipitis, *no neut.*

doubling. Gëminatio.

doubly. Bis, döplíciter.

a doublet. Tünica.

to doubt. Dübito, 1 (often followed by *quin*, see below); ambigo, 3 (often as *pass.*, *impers.*); ambigitur; i. e. to waver, fluctuo, 1; i. e. to hesitate, hæsito, 1; pæreo, 2; i. e. to suspect (a person), diffido, 3; suspicor, 1; *c. de* and *abl.*; i. e. to be in suspense, pendeo; pendeo animi; and animo (Cic., Liv.).—The Allobroges were for some time in doubt what to decide upon. Allobroges diu in incerto habuere quidnam consilii caperent. Cic.—Do not doubt that I will do everything. Illud cave dubites quin ego omnia faciam. Cic.—He shows them that there is no doubt that the Helvetii are the most powerful tribe in all Gaul. Probat illis non esse dubium quin totius Gallie plurimum Helvetii possent. Cæsar.

doubt. Diffidentia, dübitatio; i. e. hesitation, hæsitatio; i. e. suspicion, suspicio.

doubtful, of persons or things. Dūbius (often followed by *quin*), *incertus*.—

Of things, ambīguus, anceps—īpītis, no *neut.*; *dūbītābilis.—See to doubt.

doubtfully. Dūbie, ambīgue; *i. e.* with hesitation, dūbītanter.

doubtfulness. Ambīguitas.

doubtless. Indūbītāte, sine dubio (Cic.); haud dubio (Liv.); procul dubio (Plin.); certe.—See certainly.

a dove. Cōlumba, columbus, pālumbes.

of a dove. Cōlumbīnus, columbaria. Col.

a dovecot. Cōlumbārium (Varr.), columbaria.

a dovetail. Sēcūrīcūla, *sync.* securicula. Varr.

dough. Fārīna.—See corn.

doughty. Fortis.—See brave.

to douse. Immergo, 3; *i. e.* extinguish, extinguo, 3.

dower, dowry. Dos, dōtis, *fem.*

with a dowry. Dōtātus.—Without a dowry, indotatus.

down, *i. e.* feather. Plūma; *i. e.* young hair, lānāgo.—A down, or plain, campus, planities.

down, downwards. Deorsum.—He began to go down the river towards Paris. Secundo flumine ad Lutetiam iter facere cōepit. Cæs.—The river hurries him at once down the stream. Atque illum in praeceps pronorapit alveus amni. Virg.

to go down, come down. Descendo, 3; *i. e.* to set, as the sun, occīdo, 3.

to fall down. Dēcido, 3.—See to fall.

falling down, thrown down (of a person). Praeceps—īpītis.

to pull down. Diruo, 3; ēverto 3; dējicio.

to throw down. Dējicio, dēmitto.

a downfall. Cāsus, 4; ruīna.

downhill. Dēclivis, prōclivis, praeceps—īpītis (*esp.* when very steep).—

Thinking that, on this account, they could be more easily driven downhill.

Eo pelli posse per proclive facilius rati. Liv.

downhearted. Afflictus, fractus, debilitatus; often, animo fractus, &c.

downright, *i. e.* in plain terms. Expresse, āperte.

downward, *adj.* Prōnus, prōclivis.

downy. Mollis.

to doze. Dormīto, 1.—See to sleep.

dozing. Sēmīsomnus, semisomnis.

drab. Fuscus.

a drachm. Drachma.

draff. Sordea, *pl. fem.*

to drag. Traho, 3; rāpio, 3; rāpto, 1.—To drag away (also traho, ābrīpio.

a drag, *i. e.* iron hook. Harpāgo—onis, *masc.*

a drag-net. Rēte.—See net.

a dragon. Drāco—ōnis, *masc.*

a drain. Fossa.

to drain. Sicco, 1; exsicco; as applied to the land, dēriuo, 1; as applied to the water, *metaph.* exhaurio, 4.

draining. Derivatio.

a drake. Ānas—ātis, *masc.*

drama.—See tragedy, comedy.

dramatic. Theātrālis.

dramatically, *i. e.* like an actor. Mīmīce.

a dramatist.—See tragedian, comedian.

to drape. Vestio, 4.—See to clothe.

drapery. Vestis.

draught, *i. e.* the act of drinking, *q. v.* Pōtus, 4; pōtatio, —haustus, 4.—

He sent a picked draught from the men whom he had with him. Misit ex iis quos habuit electos. Cic.

a draughtsman. Pictor.—See painter.

to draw (in every sense). Traho, 3; dūco, 3; veho, 3 (of a horse); *i. e.* to attract, attraho, allīcio, 3; perlicio.—To draw (a sword), stringo, 3;

- distingo, expēdio, 4; nudo, 1.—To draw (liquor from a cask), *prōmo*, 3; *dēpromo*, *haurio*, 4.—To draw (income from a source), *percipio*, 3.—To draw (a bow), *tendo*, 3.—To draw, *i. e.* to paint, *pingo*, 3; *dēpingo*.—To draw across, *perduco*.
- to draw away. *Abstraho*, *abduco*, *avello*, 3.
- to draw back, *trans.* *Rētraho*; *intrans.* *rētracto*, 1.
- to draw down. *Dēduco*.
- to draw in, *i. e.* diminish, restrain. *Mīnuo*, 3; *imminuo*, *cohībeo*, 2.
- to draw nigh, *i. e.* approach, *q. v.* *Accēdo*, 3; *appropinquo*, 1.
- to draw off, *i. e.* retreat, *q. v.* *Cēdo*, 3; *recedo*.
- to draw on, *i. e.* cause. *Gigno*, 3; *pārio*, 3; *i. e.* put on (clothes), *induo*, 3.
- to draw out. *Edūco*, 3; *elicio*, 3.—*See* *extract*.
- to draw up (an army). *Instruo*, 3; *instituo*, 3.—*See* *to array*.
- drawbridge. *Cātrācta*, *masc.*
- a drawer, *i. e.* one who draws. *Vector*.—Of water, *haustor* (Lucan.); *i. e.* a painter, *q. v.*, *pictor*.
- drawers, *i. e.* a garment. *Subligacūlum*.—A chest of drawers, *armārium*.
- a drawing. *Pictūra*, *tābūla*.
- drawn (of a battle, &c.). *Anceps* —*ŷpītis*.—There they fought with varying success, and nearly a drawn battle. *Ibi variā victoriā et velut æquo Marte pugnatum est. Liv.*—Although this had been a drawn battle. *Hinc etsi pari prælio discesserat (Nep.); æq. æquo prælio disceditur. Cæs.*
- a drag. *Trahea*.
- dread. *Timor*, terror, formido, *pāvor*, *mētus*, 4.
- to dread. *Týmeo*, 2; *pertimesco*, 3; *pāveo*, 2; *expavescō*, 3.—*See* *to fear*.
- dreadful. *Dirus*, *terrībilis*, *formidābilis*, *trēmendus*, *horrībilis* *narrendus*.
- dreadfully. *Dīre*, *i. e.* very much, *vehēmenter*, *admōdum*.
- a dream. *Somnium*, *insomnium*.—*Sospita*, whom you never see, not even in your dreams. *Sospita quam tu nunquam, ne in somnis quidem, videas. Cic.*
- to dream. *Somnio*, 1; *i. e.* think foolishly, *dēsipio*, 3; *dēliro*, 1.
- dreamy. *Somnificūsus*.
- dreariness. *Horror*.
- dreary. *Horridus*, *horrībilis*.
- drege, lit. and metaph. *Fæx*, *fæcis*, *fem.*.—I say nothing of Numerius, Servanus, and Ælius, the drege of Clodius's seditious rabble. *Omitto Numerium, Servanum, Ælium, quisquilias seditionis Clodianæ. Cic.*
- to drench, *i. e.* soak. *Immergo*, 3.—He lately drenched his sister's son with poison. *Hic nuper sōrōris filio infudit venenum. Cic.*
- dress. *Vestis*, *vestibūs*, 4; *cultus*, 4; *ornatus*, 4.
- a dress. *Vestia*, *vestimentum*, *āmictus*, 4.
- to dress. *Vestio*, 4; *āmīcio*, 4 (Suet.); *induo*, 3; *c. dat. pers., acc. of the garment*.—To dress oneself in, *induo*, *c. acc.*, *induo*, *c. acc.*.—To dress (a wound), *medeor*, 2, *c. dat.*; *curo*, 1, *c. acc.*.—A dinner, *cōquo*, 3; *paro*, 1; *oppāro*.—Hair, *cōmo*, 3; *orno*, 1.—Ground, *i. e.* to cultivate it, *cōlo*, 3.
- a dresser, *i. e.* one who adorns. *Ornātor*, *fem.* —*trix*; a hairdresser, *tonsor*; hairdressers, *capitum et capillatorum concinnatores* (Col.).—A dresser (of the ground), *cultor*.—A dresser, *i. e.* a table, *mensa*.
- dressing (of a wound, &c.). *Cūrātio*.
- to dribble. *Stillo*, 1; *māno*, 1.
- drift.—But what is the drift of all this? *Sed quorsum hæc pertinent?* *Cic.*—What then is the drift of all this long speech? *Quorsum igitur hæc spectat tam longa oratio. Cic.*—But the whole drift of his conduct is to render Octavius favorable to him. *Atque eo tendit, id agit, ad eum exitum properat, ut sit illi Octavius propitius. Cic.*
- to drift, *i. e.* be impelled. *Impellor*, 3.
- to drill. *Exerceo*, 2; *instituo*, 3; *i. e.* to bore a hole, *tērēbro*, 1.
- a drill, *i. e.* instrument to drill. *Tērēbra*. *Plin.*

drink, or drinking. *Pōtus*, 4; *potio*, *haustus*, 4.

to drink. *Bībo*, 3; *combibo*, *adbibo*, *pōto*, 1; *haurio*, 4.—To drink up, *ēbibō*, *ēpoto*.—To drink deep, *pergræcor*, 1 (*Plaut.*).—To drink to, *prōpino*, 1.—He spent whole days in drinking. *Totos dies perpotabat. Cic.*
—He spent the whole day till evening in drinking. *Perpotavit ad vesperum. Cic.*

drinkable. *Dulcis*.

a drinker. *Pōtor*.—A drinking companion, *compotor*.

a drinking party. *Compōtatio*.—See *feast*.

fond of drinking. *Bībūlus*, *bībax* (*Gell.*).—Fond of drinking wine, *vinōsus*.

to drip. *Stillo*, 1; *māno*, 1.—To drip from, *destillo*.

to drive. *Āgo*, 3; *āgīto*, 1; *i. a.* to compel, *cogo*, 3; *i. a.* to impel, *impello*, *ādigo*.—To drive away, *pello*, 3; *dēpello*, *propulso*, *ābigō*; *danger*, &c., *arceo*, *dēfendo*.—To drive towards, *appello*, 3; *applicō*, 1; *esp.* a ship towards port, &c., *c. ad*, or *c. dat.*—To drive back, *rēpello*, 3; *rēdīgo*, 3.—To drive a chariot, *aurīgo*, 1 (*Plin.*).—To drive together, *cōgo*.

to drive, *intrare*, as a ship drives on shore. *Appellor*, *fēror*, *irr.*—What are you driving at? *Quorsum tendis?*—What are you driving at in all this speech? *Quorsum hæc omnis spectat oratio?* *Cic.*

to drive, *i. e.* be foolish. *Dēlīro*.

drivelling. *Delirus*.

a driver, of any thing. *Rector*, *gubernator*, *mōdērātor*; of a carriage, *auriga*, *essēdārius*; of an animal, *āgītātor*, *actor*.

drizzle.—See *rain*.

droll. *Fācētus*, *lēpīdus*.

drollery. *Facetiæ*, *lēpor*.

a dromedary. *Cāmēlus*.

a drone. *Fūcus*; *i. e.* an idle person, *essātor*.

to droop, lit. and metaph. *Langueo*, 2; *defloresco*, 3.—I entreat you not to let your spirits droop. *Te rogo ne contrahas aut demittas animum. Cic.*
—Our affairs had begun to droop. *Se fortuna inelinaverat. Cæsar.*

a drop. *Gutta*, *stilla*.

drop by drop. *Guttatim* (*Enn.*), *stillatim*. *Varr.*

to drop, *intrare*, *i. e.* fall in drops, *stillo*, 1; *destillo*; *i. e.* to fall, *cādo*, 3; *dēcido*.

to drop, *trans.*, *i. e.* to let drop; *dēmitto*, 3.—An expression, *edo*, 3; *prōfēro*, *irr.*; *i. e.* to put an end to (a design, &c.), *ōmitto*.—Having let their anchors drop. *Anchoris jactis. Cæsar.*

dropsical. *Hydropsicus*.

dropsy. *Hydrops*—*ōpia*, *masc.*

dress. *Scōria*.

a drove of cattle. *Armentum*, *grex*, *grēgis*, *masc.*; *agmen*—*īnis*, *neut.*—See *flock*.

a drover (of cattle). *Būbulcus*; of sheep, *pastor*.

drought. *Siccitas*; *i. e.* thirst, *sītis*.

to drown. *Mergo*, 3; *dēmergo*, *ōbruo*, 3.

drowsily. *Somniculose*. *Plaut.*

drowsiness. *Vēternus*, *sōpor*.—See *sleep*.

drowsy. *Somniculōsus*, *vēternosus*. *Plin.*

to feel drowsy. *Dormito*, 1.

to drub. *Pulso*, 1.—See to beat.

to drudge. *Lābōro*.

a drudge. *Servus*.

drudgery. *Servitium*.

a drug. *Vēnenum* (*usu.* in a bad sense, as poison, but not always, *esp.* in the poets); a medicinal drug, *mēdicamentum*, *medicamen*.

to drug. *Venenum infundo*.

a druggist. *Pharmācōpōla*, *masc.*

a drum. *Tympānum*.

a drummer. *Tympānotrība*. *Plaut.*

- drunk.** Ebrius, tēmulentus.—Apt to get drunk, a drunkard, vinōsus, vinolentus, ēbriōsus.—And he himself gets drunk to imitate his brother. Ipse autem se, ut fratrem imitetur, obruit vino. Cic.
- drunkenness.** Ebrietas, vinolentia.—Habitual drunkenness, ēbriōsitas.—Worn out with drunkenness and debauchery. Vino lustrisque confectus. It was probable that they were all lying buried in drunkenness and sleep. Vino somnoque verisimile fuit mersos jacere. Liv.—So vino gravis. Cic.—Other nations are more inclined to drunkenness. Aliæ gentes in vinum proniores sunt. Liv.
- dry.** Siccus, aridus; i. e. unentertaining (of a book, &c.), aridus, exilis, jējūnus, exsanguis, concisus.—Of an answer, concisus, brēvia, brēviter. **drily** (to answer, &c.). Concise.—To write, &c., extliter.
- to dry.** Sicco, 1; exsicco, arēfācio (Lucr., Varr.).—As the sun dries the earth, cōquo, 3; excoquo.—To dry (another's tears, &c.), abstergeo (see to wipe).—Dry your tears, O child. Siste puer lacrymas. Ov.
- to be dry.** Areo, 2; Aresco, 3; exaresco; i. e. thirsty, sītio, 4.
- dryness.** Siccitas, ariditas (Plin.).—The dryness of a book, exlilitas.—Of an answer, brēvitas.
- dual.** Dualis. Quint.
- to dub.** Constituo, 3; creo, 1.
- dubious.** Dūbius.—The dubious chances of wars, incerta belli. Liv.—See doubtful.
- dubiously.** Dubie.—See doubtfully.
- dubiousness.** Ambiguitas.
- a duck.** Anas —ātis, masc.
- to duck,** i. e. dive, q. v. Uriner, 1; i. e. stoop, trans. demitto, 3.
- a duct.** Ductus, 4; cānalis.
- ductile.** Tractābilis, ductilis. Plin.
- ductility.** Tractābilitas (Vitr.); i. e. docility, dōcilitas.
- dudgeon,** i. e. a dagger. Pugio —onis, masc.; i. e. anger, ira.—To take in high dudgeon, grāviter fero, moleste fero. Cic.
- due.** Dēbitus.—Due time, justum tempus, Cic.; suum tempus. Ov.—Do you write at once what is due to me to let me know. Tu vero quod me scire par sit, statim scribe. Cic.—Many look upon them (injuries) with more resentment than is due to them. Multi eas gravius sequo habuere. Sall.
- due, subst.** Dēbitum; i. e. right, jus, jūris, neut.—A due, a tax, q. v., vectigal —alis.
- to be due.** Debeor, 2.—See to deserve.
- a dug.** Ūber —ēris, neut.—See teat.
- a duke.** Dux, dūcia, masc.
- dulcet.** Dulcis, cāndorus, liquidus.—See tuneful.
- a dulcimer.** Cithāra.—See harp.
- dull,** i. e. stupid, q. v. Hēbes —ētis, no neut., tardus, stōlidus; i. e. sad, q. v., tristis, mæstus; i. e. blunt, of an edge, hēbes, rētūsus; i. e. lazy, iners —rtis, segnis; i. e. languid, languidus; i. e. unentertaining, gravis; i. e. dark, cloudy, nūbilus, obcūrus.
- to be dull.** Hēbesco, 3.
- to dull.** Hēbēto, 1; obtundo, 3; rētunde.
- dulness.** Tarditas, segnitias.
- duly.** Rite.
- dumb.** Mūtus, ālinguis (not naturally but through fear, &c.).—See silent.
- to be dumb.** Obmutesco.
- dumbness,** voluntary. Silentium; natural; vocis privatio, or some similar phrase.
- dummy.** Brēvia.—See short.
- dun.** Fuscus.
- a dun.** Crēditor.
- to dun.**—See to demand.
- a dunce.** Stultus.

- dung.** Stercus —*ŝris, neut.* fīmus or fimum.
to dung. Stercōro, 1 (Col.).—*See* manure.
a dungeon. Carcer —*ŝris, masc.*
a dunghill. Sterquilinium (Col.), fīmētum. Plin.
a dupe. Lūdibrium.
to dupe. Fallo, 3; ludo, 3; illudo, 3; lūdīfīco, 1.
a duplicate, i. e. a copy. Exemplum.
duplication. Gēmīnatio.
duplicity. Fraus —*dis, fem.*, dōlus, callīdītas.
durability. Firmītas, stābilitas, diūturnitas.
to be durable. Dūro, 1; perduro, māneo, 2; permaneo, persto, 1.
durably. Firme, firmiter.
durance, i. e. imprisonment. Carcer —*ŝris, -masc.*; custōdia.
duration, i. e. space. Spātium; long duration, diūturnitas; everlasting duration, pērennitas, perpetuītas.
during. Per, *in*. (During is very often the sign of the accusative case, as words signifying a duration of time are put in accus. without any preposition; as, we were together during whole days, totos dies simul eramus invicem. Cic.).—I dictated this to Tiro during supper. Hæc inter cœnam Tironi dictavi. Cic.
dusk, subst. Crēpusculum.—In the dusk of evening. Primo vespere. Cæs.—As soon as it was dusk we departed. Cum jam ad vespersceret discessimus. Cic.
dusky (as evening). Obacūrus, tēnēbrōsus; *i. e.* of a darkish colour, fuscus.
dust. Pulvis —*ŝris, masc.*
to dust. Dētergeo, 2; purgo, 1.—*See* to wipe.
dusty. Pulvērulentus, pulvērēus.
dutch. Bātāvus.
dutiful (to parents, &c.). Pius.—*See* obedient.
dutifully. Pie, rēvērenter. Plin.
a duty. Officium; a duty to be done, officium, mūnus —*ŝris, neut.*; duty, dutifulness (to parents, &c.), piētas, rēvērentia.—This is your business, and your duty; the state expects this of you. Tuum est hoc munus, tuæ partes; a te hoc civitas expectat. Cic.—If a war comes, I will not be wanting in my duty. Sin erit bellum, partes meæ non desiderabuntur. Cic.—(Promising) to be dutiful and obedient subjects of the Roman people. Se sub imperio populi Romani fideliter atque obediēter futuros. Liv. Having sent letters to say that the people of Funda adhered to their duty. Literis missis Fundanos in officio esse. Liv.—When I have done my duty to the republic with firmness. Cum meam fidem reipublicæ constantiamque præstitero. Cic.—Julius Martialis was on duty at the camp as tribune. Stationem in castris agebat Julius Martialis tribunus. Tac.
a duty, i. e. a tax. Vectīgal —*alis, neut.*; tribūtum.
a dwarf. Nānus, pūmīlio —*onis, masc., fem.*; pūmīlo (Stat.), pūmīlus. Stat.
to dwarf. Contraho, 3; extēnuo, 1.
dwarfish. Parvus, exīguus, parvūlus, pūillus, brēvis.
dwarfishness. Exīguitas, brēvitas.
to dwell. Hābito, 1; cōlo, 3; both *c. acc.* of the place; vīvo, 3; mōror, 1; commoror; all *c. abl.*—We require him to dwell in the same sentiment. Expetimus ut hæreat in eādē commoreturque sententiā. Cic.—For he dwells on the praises of magnificence. Est enim multus in laudandā magnificentiā. Cic.
a dweller. Hābitātor, incolā, *masc., fem.*
a dwelling. Dōmus, 4 (with some cases as if 2); domicīlium, sēdes, hābitatio.
to dwindle. Decresco, 3.—*See* to diminish.
dye. Fūcus, cōlor.—Listen to a crime of deeper dye. Audi facinus majoris abollæ. Juv.

to dye. Tingo, 3; inficio, 3; imbuo, 3; cōlōro, 1.—A stain with which the name of the Roman people has now become thoroughly dyed. Macula quæ penitus jam insedit atque inveteravit in populi Romani nomine. Cic.

a dyer. Infector, tinctor. Vitr.

dyeing. Tinctura. Plin.

dying, *subst.* Mors -tis, *fem.*—See death.

dying, *adj.* Mōribundus, mōriens, mōritūrus, intermortuus, sēmīnīmis.—And uttered these dying words. Dixitque novissima verba. Virg.

—Mothers cut off from the dying embrace of their children. Matres ab extremo complexu liberorum exclusæ. Cic.

a dyke. Fossa.

a dynasty, *i. e.* reigning family.—See family.

dysentery. Dŷsentēria.

afflicted with dysentery. Dysentēricus. Plin.

E.

Each (of two). Ūterque, ūtraque, utrumque, *gen.* utrūsq̄ue, &c.; *i. e.* every, all, *q. v.* omnis, quisque, unusquisque, singuli.—The centurions who had each had a ship assigned to them. Centuriones quibus singulæ naves erant attributæ. Cæs.—He placed legions at Brundisium, Tarentum, and Sipontum; one at each place. Ille legiones singulas Brundisii, Tarenti, Siponti posuit. Cic.—In each of these matters there are such abundant materials that you may spend a day upon each. In singulis rebus ejusmodi materies est, ut dies singulos possis consumere (Cic.); so, singuli singulos elegerant. Cæs.—They differ from each other. Inter se discrepant. Cic.—That we may love one another eagerly. Ut invicem ardentius diligamus. Plin.—And yet, by reason of our neighbourhood, we were whole days with each other. Et tamen propter vicinitatem totos dies simul eramus invicem. Cic.—Who, being both guilty, seek to lay the blame on each other. Qui ambo noxii alter in alterum causam conferunt. Liv.—I come now to your letters, of which I received six hundred at once, each pleasanter than the other. Venio nunc ad epistolas tuas, quas ego sexcentas uno tempore accepi, aliam aliâ jucundiores. Cic.

eager. Ācer -cris -cre, fervīdus, ardens, ērectus (*esp.* of hope, attention, &c.), vehēmens.—Eager for, to obtain, to do, &c., cūpīdus, *c. gen.* āvidus, stūdiōsus.

eagerly. Ācrīter, vehēmenter, cūpīde, ēnixe.

eagerness. Ardor, stūdium, contentio.

to be eager. Ardeo, 2, *c. ad*, as, ardebat ad ulciscendum (Cic.).—To be eager for, *i. e.* wish, *q. v.*, cūpio.—To strive eagerly, contendo, 3, *usu. c. ut* and *subj.*; nitor, 3; ēnitor.

eagle. Aquila.

an ear. Auris, aurīcula.—An ear of corn, ārista, spīca.—The ear of a vase, aura.—But if you can lend me your ears. Atqui si aures præbere potes (Liv.); so Cic. says, do aures.—Men who have my ear in a great degree. Qui apud me plurimum possunt. Cic.—How much he had got the people's ear by that exploit. Quantum eo facto ad plebem inierat gratiam. Liv.—If they court Cæsar and seek to gain his ear. Sin Cæsarem respiciant atque ejus gratiam sequantur. Cæs.—And Jupiter turns a deaf ear to his prayers. Jupiter et surdâ negligit aure preces. Prop.—And

- do not turn a deaf ear to my anxious words. *Nec timidis rigidam vocibus obde forem.* Ov.
- having acute or long ears. *Auritus.*
- a box on the ear. *Cōlāphus, klāpa.*
- an ear-ring. *Inauris.* Plin.
- early (in the morning). *Mātūtinus; i. e. happening soon or too soon, mātūrus, prēmātūrus.*—Earliest, *primus.*—So many examples being traced back from the earliest ages. *Tam multis at ultimā antiquitate repetitis* (Cic.) (ultimus here meaning the earliest, as being the most remote from the time of the writer); so he says, from the earliest commencement, *ab ultimo principio*—from his earliest youth.
- early. *Mātūre.*—Early in the morning, *mane, primo mane* (Ov.), *mane novo* (Ov.).—See beginning.
- to earn. *Mēreor, 2; prēmēreor, compāro, 1.*
- earnest. *Vehēmens, ardens, strēnuus, impiger, stūdiōsus.*—Wherefore, as indeed you are doing, be eager, be earnest, and settle it. *Quamobrem ut facis, urge, insta, perface.*
- in earnest. *Sērio.*
- earnest, *subst.* (a sum given to bind a bargain). *Arrha* (Plin.), *arrhabo*—*onia, masc.* (Plaut.).—An earnest (*i. e.* token of what one is to expect, &c.), *dōcūmentum.*
- earnestly. *Vehēmenter, ardentē, ēnixe.*
- earnestness. *Ardor, stūdiū, fervor.*
- to be earnest (to strive earnestly). *Ēnītor, 3; contendo, 3.*—Some people devote too much earnestness and pains to unworthy objects. *Quidam nimis magnum studiū atque operam in res obscuras conferunt.* Cic.
- earth. *Terra, tellus*—*ūris, fem.; solum, hūmus, fem.*—An earth, *i. e.* hole of an animal, *lātībūlum.*
- earthborn. *Terrīgēna, masc., fem.*
- earthen, *i. e.* made of earth. *Terrēnus, terreus* (as earthenware), *fictilis.*
- of the earth, earthy. *Terrester*—*tris*—*tre.*
- an earthquake. *Terrē motus, 4.* Liv.
- ease. *Ōtium* (*see rest*).—Ease after pain, *quies*—*ētis, requies*—*ei.*—Ease, or that which gives ease, *lēvāmen*—*īnis, neut.; levamentum; i. e. easiness, faciilitas.*
- to ease, *i. e.* relieve. *Lēvo, 1; sublēvo, rēlevo, allevo.*—To ease (pain), *lēnio, 4; mītiġo, 1.*
- easily. *Fācile, fācīlīter* (Quint.); *i. e.* quietly, tranquil; *i. e.* willingly, *libenter.*
- easiness, in every sense. *Fācīlitas; of temper, hūmānitas.*
- east. *Oriens.*—The East wind, *Eurus.*
- eastern. *Ēōus.*
- easy, in every sense. *Fācilis; in temper, commōdus, hūmānus.*—Men to whom it was easy to swim across the river. *Quibus erat proclive transare flumen.* Cæs.—And they are most easy to be explained. *Eaque sunt ad explicandum expeditissima.* Cic.—An easy and fluent style of oratory. *Expedita et facile currens oratio.* Cic.
- to eat. *Ēdo, irr.; cōmēdo, *mando, 3; vescor, 3, c. abl.; pascor, 3, c. abl.; vōro, 1.*—See to devour.
- eatable. *Esculentus, ēdūlis, vescus.*
- eating, fond of eating, &c. *Ēdax, vorax.*
- fondness for eating. *Ēdacitas.*
- an eating house. *Pōpīna.*
- eaves. *Prōjectūra.*
- to ebb. *Rēfluō, 3.*
- ebb, at the ebb-tide. *Minuente aestu.*
- ebbing. *Refluens.*
- ebony. *Ēbēnus, ebum.*
- ebriety. *Ēbrietas.*—See drunkenness.
- ebullition, fervor of spirit, &c. *Impētus, 4; ardor.*
- eccentric. *Abnormis.*

echo. *Ēcho, gen. Ēchūs.*—What God (will you sing) whose name sportive Echo may resound? *Quem Deum, cujus recinet jocosā nomen imago?* Hor.

to echo. *Rěšōno, 1; rěčino, 3.*

an eclipse. *Dēfectus, 4* (not without *gen. of the luminary*); *obscūrātio.*

to eclipse. *Obscūro, 1.*

to be eclipsed. *Dēficiō, 3; lābōro, 1.*

ecliptic. *Ecliptica. Plin.*

an eclogue. *Ecloga. Plin.*

economical, i. e. having reference to management. *Œcōnōmīcus; i. e. frugal, parca.*—A moderate and economical man. *Modestus homo et frugi. Cic.* (*Frugi* is only found in the substantives in *nom. and acc., masc., fem., sing., and pl.*)

economy, i. e. management. *Œconomia* (Quint.); *i. e. frugality, parsimonia, frugalitas.*

ecstasy. *Fūror.*

to be in an ecstasy. *Fūro, 3.*

an eddy. *Vortex -īcis, masc., gurgēs -ītis, masc.*

an edge, of a weapon. *Ācies; of any thing else, margo -īnis, masc., fem.; ōra*

to edge, i. e. sharpen, q. v. *Ācuo, 3.*

edged. *Acūtus.*—Two-edged, *bīpennia.*

an edict. *Ēdictum.*

an edifice. *Ēdes* (in *sing.* only a temple, in *pl.* a house), *ædificium.*—See house.

to edify. *Ērūdio, 4.*

to educate. *Instītuō, 3; Ērūdio, 4; dōceo, 2; ēdoceo, mistruo, 3; ēdūca, 1.* Quint.

educated. *Doctus, ērūdītus; i. e. well educated, littērātus.*

education. *Discīplīna, ēdūcātio.*—*Flamininus* was a man of no education. *Flamininus litteras nesciebat. Cic.*—It is inconsistent with the character of a man of education. *Abhorret a litteris. Cic.*

an eel. *Anguilla.*

to efface. *Dēleo, 2; exstinguo, 3; contēro, 3; obtero* (esp. *renown, &c.*), *ēluo, 3; interlīno, 3* (only of effacing a writing).—They are effaced from my recollection. *Meā memoriā dilabuntur. Cic.*

effect, i. e. result. *Ēventus, 4; effectus, 4; exītus, 4.*—I wonder that you wrote to a contrary effect. *Miror te aliam in sententiam scribere. Cic.*—Letters having been written to the same effect. *Epistolis eandem in rationem scriptis. Cic.*—The *Peripatetics* and *Academicians*, differing in name, but in effect being quite agreed. *Peripatetici et Academici nominibus differentes, re congruentes. Cic.*—*Quintius* has for his opponent *Sextus Nævius* in name, but in effect the most eloquent men of his time. *Habet adversarium Quintius verbo Sextum Nævium, re vera hujus ætatis homines disertissimos (Cic.); so re ipsā, Liv.*

effects. *Bōna -orum, pl. neut.*

void of effect. *Vānus, irrītus.*

to effect, effectuate. *Effīcio, 3; perfīcio, exaęquor, 3.*—He will do every thing to effect his object. *Omnia faciet ut propositum assequatur. Cic.*—I have effected that no one should repent of it. *Ne quem ejus pœniteret præstiti. Liv.*

effective, effectual. *Effīcax, īdōneus, pōtens; i. e. producing such and such effects, efficiens; c. gen. or c. acc.*

to be effectual. *Vāleo, c. ad and acc. of the object.*

effectually. *Effīcācter, potenter.*—Nor did I effectually understand. *Nec satis intelligebam. Cic.*

effeminacy. *Mollīties, mollitia, mollitudo.*

effeminate. *Mollis, imbellis, effēmīnātus.*

to render effeminate. *Effēmīno, 1; mollio, 4; ēmollio, rēmollio, ēnerro, 1; dēvilito, 1.*

to become effeminate. *Languesco, 3; mollior, diffiuo, 3.*

- effeminately.** Effēmināte, mollīter.
to effervesce. Efferveo, 2; effervesco, 3.
effete. Effētus, débilis.
efficacious. Efficax, idōneus.
efficaciously. Efficācīter, pōtenter.
efficacy Vis, potentia, efficācia.—Which topic will be of great efficacy in persuading men. Qui locus magno ad persuadendum momento futurus est. Cic.—Their noise was of great efficacy in frightening our men. Multum ad terrendos nostros valuit clamor. Cæs.
efficient, i. e. that which produces (as a cause, &c.). Efficiens, c. gen.; efficient, i. e. useful (as an efficient person, &c.), cāpax, idōneus.
effigy. Effigies —ei, imāgo, simūlacrum.
effluvia. Ōdor.
effort. Cōnātus, 4; *cōnāmen —inis, neut., conatum, nīsus, 4.—To make an effort, nitor, 3; ěnitor.—See to strive.
effrontery. Impūdentia.
with effrontery, adj. Impūdena, adv., impudenter.
effulgence. Splendor.
effulgent. Splendīdus.
effusion. Effusio, pōfusio.
an egg. Ōvum.
to egg on. Incīto, 1; impello, 3; stīmulō, 1.—See to excite.
egregious. Egrēgius, exīmius.—See excellent.
egregiously. Egrēgie; i. e. very much, admōdum.
egress. Egressus, 4; exītus, 4.
to ejaculate. Exclāmo, 1.
an ejaculation. Exclāmatio, vox subita.
to eject. Ejīcio, 3; pello, 3; expello, ěmitto, 3.
ejection. Ejectio, expulsio.
eight. Octo.
eight times. Octies.
eighth. Octavus.
eighteen. Duodevīceni, duodevīginti.
eighteenth. Duodevicesimū, octavus-decimū. Tac.
eighty. Octōginta.
eightieth. Octogesimū.
eight hundred. Octingenti —æ —a.
eight hundredth. Octingentesimū.
either, adj., i. e. one of two. Ūter —tra —trum, gen., utrūq.—That there might be no opportunity, as they were mutually afraid of one another, of either anticipating the other. Ne, cum inter se timerent, alteruter alterum præoccuparet. Nep.—See any.
either. Vel, aut, ve (always attached to some other word); sive, seu; in negative sentences, nec.—The wise man will not be at a loss either what to do or what to reply. Non deerit sapienti nec quid faciat, nec quid respondeat. Cic.
eke, i. e. also q. v. Ētiam.
to eke out. Suppleo, 2.
to elaborate. Ēlāboro, 1; expōlio, 4.
elaborate. Ēlāborātus, perfectus; i. e. beautiful, egrēgius.—Elaborately-wrought garments. Arte laboratæ vestes. Virg.
elaborately. Accūrate, affābre, pulchre, egrēgie.
to elapse. Prætēreo, 4; lābor, 3; dēlabor, 3.
to be elastic. Rēsilio, 4.
elated. Elatus, sublātus, lætus (see joyful).—And they, being elated and puffed up by these circumstances. Quibus illi rebus elati atque inflati. Cic.
elation. Sublatio, elatio, lætītia.—To excite feelings of elation in, ěffěro, irr.; ěrīgo.—When the rumour by its false hopes had raised feelings of elation in your breast. Cum falsā spe rumor animos inflāset. Cic.

elbow. *Cūbītus*.

to elbow. *Trūdo*, 3; *dētrudo*.

elder, *eld*. *Vētustas*.—Elder, *adj.*; eldest.—See *old*.

an elder tree. *Sambūcus*. *Plin*.

of elder. *Sambucens*.

to elect. *Elīgo*, 3; *creo*, 1.—See to choose.

election. *Electio*, *creatio*.—I will send you an account of the whole

election. *Tota comitia perscribam*. *Cic*.

an elector. *Elector*.

eleemosynary. *Misericors*.

elegance. *Gratia*, *elēgantia*, *dēcor*, *concinnitas*, *cultus*, 4.

elegant. *Elēgans*, *dēcōrus*, *cultus*, *excultus*, *ornatus*.

elegantly. *Eleganter*, *culte*, *ornāte*.

elegy. *Elēgus*, *elēgēia*.

an element. *Elēmentum*; *i. e.* first beginning, *q. v.*, *princīpium*, *inītiū*.

elementary. *Primus*.

an elephant. *Elēphas*—*antis*, *masc.*; *Elēphantus*, *barrus*.

to elevate. *Efferō*, *irr.*; *tollo*, 3; *attollo*, *erigo*, 3; *subrigo*; *i. e.* promote,

augeo, 2; *amplifico*, 1; *c. abl.* of the rank.

elevated. *Altus*, *ēditus*, *celsus*, *excelsus*.—See *high*.

elevation. *Elatio*; *i. e.* height, altitude; *i. e.* promotion, *amplificatio*.—

And let that be their first step to additional elevation and rank. *Ollisque*

ad honoris amplioris gradus is primus ascensus esto. *Cic*.

eleven. *Undēcim*, *undēni*.

eleventh. *Undēcimus*.

an elf, in *plur.* *Lēmūres*.

to elicit. *Elīceo*, *exprīmo*, 3.

to elide. *Elīdo*, 3. *Gramm*.

eligible. *Aptus*, *Idōneus*.

elision. *Elisio*. *Gramm*.

an elk. *Alces*.—See *stag*.

an ell. *Ulna*.

ellipsais. *Ellipsais*. *Quint*.

an elm. *Ulmus*.

elocution. *Dictio*.

to elongate. *Prōdūco*, 3; *extendo*, 3.

elongation. *Extensio*.

to elope. *Aufūgio*, 3.

eloquence. *Elōquentia*, *facundia*, **elōquium*.

eloquent. *Elōquens*, *dīsertus*, *facundus*.

eloquently. *Dīserte*, *facunde*, *orātōrie*, *pulchre*, *elōquentia*. *Plin*.

else. *Alīter*.

else, *adj.* *Ālius*—*a*—*ud*; *gen.* *ālius*.

elsewhere. *Ālībi*; after a verb of motion towards, *ālio*, of motion from,

āliundi.

to elucidate. *Explicō*, 1; *dīlūcīdo*, 1; *expēdio*, 4; *explāno*, 1; *enōdo*, 1.

elucidation. *Explicatio*, *explānatio*.

one who elucidates. *Explānator*.

to elude. *Elūdo*, 3; *effūgio*, 3.—See to escape.

elusive, elusory. *Fallax*.

elysian. *Elýsius*.

elysium. *Elýsium*.

emaciated. *Mācer*—*cra*—*crum*, *exilis*.

to render emaciated. *Mācero*, 1; *consumo*, 3; *absumo*.

to be emaciated. *Māresco*, 3.

emaciation. *Māciea*, *exilitas*.

to emanate. *Ōrior*, 3; *prōficiſcor*, 3; *māno*.

emanation. *Functus*, 4.

to emancipate. *Lībéro*, 1; *solvo*, 3.

emancipation. *Lībératio*.—See *freedom*.

- to emasculate, *metaph.* Dēlumbo, 1.
emasculated, *metaph.* (of style, &c.). Ex-sanguis, dēlumbis. Pers.
to embalm. Condio, 4.
embargo. Prohibitio.
to embark, *intrans.* Consendo, 3; in a project, &c., īneo, 4; aggredior, 3.—
See to attempt.
to embark, *trans.* Immitto, 3, c. in and *acc.*; impōno, 3, c. *dat.*
embarkation. Consensio.
to embarrass. Impēdio, 4; sollicitō, 1; implicō; to be embarrassed, *i. e.*
encumbered, perplexed, lābōro.—*See debt.*
embarrassment. Anxiētās, sollicitudo; *i. e.* obstacle, *q. v.*, impēdimentum.
—On account of the embarrassed state of his affairs. Propter implica-
tionem rei familiaris. Cic.
embattled. Instructus.—*See to array.*
to embellish. Orno, 1; exorno, dēcōro, illūmino, 1 (a speech, &c.).
embellishment. Ornāmentum, ornātus, 4.
embers. Cīnis —ēris, *masc.*; fāvilla.
to embarrass. Avertō.
embarrassment. Aversā pēcūnia. Cic.
an embesaler. Aversor.
to embitter. *Acerbo, 1; more usu. exacerbo, exaspēro, 1.
to emblazon. Pingo, 3.
an emblem. Signum, indicium.
emblematical of. Indicana.
to embody, *i. e.* collect together. Collīgo, 3; esp. soldiers.
to embolden. Conscribo, 3; do animos, do audaciam.—Many circum-
stances emboldened him to think that he ought to undertake the enterprise.
Multae res eum hortabantur quare sibi eam rem suscipiendam putaret.
Caes.
to emboss. Caelo, 1.
embossed work. Caelātūra, caelamen —inis, *neut.*
to embowel. Eviscēro, 1; dilānio, 1.
to embrace. Amplector, 3; complector, 3.—Sicily was the first to em-
brace the friendship of the Roman people. Princeps Sicilia se ad amici-
tiam populi Romani applicuit (Cic.); so, adjungo me, amplexor, 1; to
embrace (a hope), concipio, 3; admitto, 3; a proposal, a plan, &c.,
assentio, 4; accēdo, 3. c. ad and *acc.*
an embrace. Amplexus, 4; complexus.
an embrasure. Fēnēstra.
embrocation. Fōmentum. Col.
to embroider. Pingo, 3.—Or if she was embroidering. Seu pingebat
acu. Ov.
to embroil. Misceo, 2; turbo, 1; conturbo.
in embryo. Imperfectus.
emendation. Emendatio, correctio.
an emerald. Smāragdus.
to emerge. Emergo, 3; exeo, 4; E-rādo, 3.
an emergency. Discrimen —inis, *neut.*—On the emergency, ad subita rerum.
Liv.
to emigrate. Mīgro, 1; ēmigro, dēmigro.
emigration. Mīgratio, demigratio.
eminence. Præstantia, excellentia.
an eminence. Collis.—*See hill.*
eminent. Egrēgius, eximius, insignis, præstans, excellens, clārus, præclarus.
—The most eminent philosopher of this age. Princeps hujus ætatis
philosophorum. Cic.—(They said) that a most admirable general, a most
eminent commander had been appointed. (Dicebant) electum esse eximium
imperatorem, unicum ducem. Liv.
to be eminent. Emīneo, 2.
eminently. Egrēgie, eximie.

- an emissary. *Prœcûrator*.
 emission. *Missio, emissio*.
 to emit. *Mitto, 3; emitto, effundo, 3; i. e. to exhale, exhale, 1; exspiro, 1*.
 emollient. *Lēnia*.
 emolument. *Lūcrum, commōdum*.
 emotion. *Mōtus, 4; commōtio, perturbatio (chiefly unpleasant)*.
 an emperor. *Impērator, princeps -īpis, masc.—See king*.
 an empress. *Princeps -īpis, fem.; rēgina*.
 emphasis. *Vis*.
 emphatic. *Vividus, expressus*.
 emphatically (to say). *Expresse; i. e. especially; in primis, ante omnes*.
 empire. *Impērium, regnum*.
 an empiric. *Empīricus*.
 empiricism. *Empīrice. Plin.*
 to employ, *i. e. use*. *Utor, 3; adhibeo, 2 (used also of employing a lawyer)*.
 —To employ (time, efforts, &c.), *instūmo, 3, c. in and acc., or c. dat.; impendo, c. in and acc.; as cares employ the mind, occūpo, 1; exerceo, 2*.
 —All artisans are employed in sordid trades. *Opifices omnes in sordidā arte versantur. Cic.—To this truth is subjected, as a sort of raw material which it has to deal with, and on which it is employed. Huic, quasi materia quam tractet et in quā versetur, subjecta est veritas. Cic.*
 employment. *Ōpus -ēris, neut.; occūpātio*.
 to empower. —He empowered him to choose whomsoever he pleased. *Ei permisit eligere quem vellet. Liv.*
 emprise. *Cōnātus, 4.—See enterprise*.
 emptiness. *Īnānitas, vācuītas*.
 emption. *Emptio*.
 empty. *Vācuus, Īnānis*.
 to empty. *Exhaurio, 4; exsicco, 1; vācuo, 1 (Plin.); ēvacuo (Col.); Īnānio. Plin.*
 in an empty manner. *Īnānīter*.
 to emulate. *Āemūlor, 1*.
 emulation. *Āemulātio, āemulātus, 4 (Tac.); rivalītas*.
 an emulator. *Āemulātor, āemulus, rivalis*.
 emulous. *Āemulus*.
 to enable. —You enable me to appear at the banquets of the Gods. *Tu das epulis accumbere Divūm. Virg.*
 to enact. *Ēdico, 3; dēcerno, 3; stātuo.—It was enacted by the senate. Placuit senatui. Liv.—See law*.
 an enactment. *Lex, ēdictum.—See law*.
 enamel. *Encaustum. Plin.*
 enamelled. *Encaustus. Plin.*
 enamoured. *Āmans, c. gen.—To be enamoured, āmo, 1.—See to love*.
 to encage. *Claudo, 3*.
 to encamp. *Castrāmētor, 1.—We were encamped at the foot of Amanus. Castra in radicibus Amani habuimus. Cic.—I have encamped under the walls. Ad murum castra posui (Cæs.); so, castra loco, Cæs.*
 an encampment. *Castra -orum, neut. pl.*
 to enchain. *Vincio, 4; divincio, ligo, 1; alligo.—See to bind*.
 to enchant, *i. e. bewitch*. *Fascino, 1; i. e. delight, delecto, 1; irrētio.—See to please*.
 an enchanter. *Māgus.—An enchantress, māga, sāga*.
 enchantment (magical). *Cantus, 4; incantāmentum, fascīnatio (Plin.); i. e. delight, dēlicia, illēcēbræ*.
 enchanting, *i. e. attraction*. *Jūcundus, illēcēbrosus. Plant.*
 to encircle. *Circumdo, 1; cingo, 3; ambio, 4*.
 to enclose. *Claudo, 3; includo, intercludo, aēpio, 4*.
 an enclosure. *Septum*.
 an encomiast. *Laudātor*.
 encomiastic. *Laudātōria. Quint.*

encomium. Laus—*dis, fem., laudatio.*

to encompass. Circumdo, 1; cingo, 3; ambio, 4; *circumceo, 4.—*As water does, circumfluo, 3; circumfundor, 3.*

an encounter. Conflictus, 4; concursus, 4; contentio, *i. e.* a battle, pugna, certamen—in*is, neut.*

to encounter, i. e. meet. Occurro, 3.—*To encounter in battle, congrēdiōr, 3; concurro, 3; confliō, 3 (in pl. of encountering one another).—And we have encountered one another. Contalimusque manus.—And his mother encountered him in the middle of the wood. Cui mater mediā sese tulit obvia sylvā. Virg.—I was going to give them to the first person I encountered. Eos eram daturus ei qui mihi primus obviam venisset. +Cic—See to meet.*

to encourage (prop. by words, but also by any means). Hortor, 1; confirmo, 1.—*A garrison of the legions being added, our men were encouraged. Præsidio legionum addito nostris animus augetur. Cæsar.—You have encouraged me. Animos mihi addidisti. Cic.—Encouraged by these words. His animum arrecti dictis. Virg.—Lucumo was encouraged by his riches, and still more by Tanaquil, whom he had married. Lucumoni cum divitiæ jam animos facerent, auxit ducta in matrimonium Tanaquil. Liv.*

encouragement. Hortatio, hortamen—in*is, neut., hortamentum, confirmatio animi. Cæsar.*

one who encourages. Hortator.

to encroach upon. Invado, 3; occūpo, 1.

an encroachment. Occūpatio (*c. gen. of that on which*).

to encrust. Tēgo, 3; incrusto, 1.

to encumber. Onēro, 1; impēdiō, 4.

encumbrance. Impēdimentum.

an end, subst. Finis, exitus, 4.—*An end, or extremity, mēta, extrēmum, extrēmītas.—The end or completion of anything, confectio, pēractio.—The end of a speech, pēroratio.—By chance Casca was sitting at the end of the bench. Forte in cornu primus sedebat Casca. Liv. (Cornu is used also for the end of a bow, of a yardarm, &c., because these things were tipped with horn.)—Since, by his interruption, we were called back at the very end of our course. Quoniam sumus ab ipsā calce ejus interpellatione revocati. Cic. (Calx being the goal, lit. a white line drawn to mark the end of the race.)—To die at the end of the summer. Exactā ætate mori. Cic.—At the end of the year. Anno vertente (Cic.); anno exeunte. Liv.—To what end is all this? Quorsum hæc pertineat. Cic.*

to end, trans. i. e. finish, complete. Finio, 4; concludo, 3; pērago, 3; conficio, 3; absolvo, 3; claudio, 3.—*To end, i. e. desist from, cease, dēsino, 3; desisto, 3; cesso.—To end, put an end to (a quarrel), compōno, 3; a quarrel, or a friendship, dīrīmo.—It is ended. Actum est. Cic.—I shall settle nothing about my journey till I see how those matters end. Nihil ante de profectione constitum quam ista quo evasura sint, videro. Cic.—If the varying fortunes of a good man are brought to a happy end. Viri excellentis ancipites varique casus si exitu notabili concluduntur. Cic.—He alone had the chief credit of having ended the Punic war. Punici belli perpetrati unus præcipuum gloriam tulit. Cic.*

to endanger. Pēriclitōr, 1, *c. abl.*—*The safety of the allies is greatly endangered. Salus sociorum summum in periculum ac discrimen vocatur. Cic.—I should be greatly endangering their lives. Illos in magnum vitæ discrimen adducērem. Cic.—There would not be many citizens found to venture to endanger their own safety for the sake of the state.—Nequaquam satis multi cives invenirentur qui auderent se et salutem suam in discrimen offerre pro statu civitatis. Cic.—See danger*

to endear. Dēvincio, 4 (*see to bend*).—*He endears himself to me by his industry and patience. Mihi se probat industriā et patientiā. Cic.*

endearing. Blandus.

endearment. Blandītiæ, *pl.*, blandīmentum, illēcēbræ, *pl.*

an endeavour (the thing to be done, or the effort). Cōnātus, 4; conatum.

- *cōnāmen -īnis, *newd.* *mōllimen, nīsus, 4; *i. e.* the thing to be done, cōeptum, inceptum.
- to endeavour. Cōnor, 1; tento, 1; nītor, 3; ēnitor, contendo, 3; *c. ut* and *subj.*
- endive. Intybum, intybus.
- endless. Infinitus, perpētus, pērennia.—*See* everlasting.
- endlessly. Perpētus, infinite, sine fine (Ov.), nullo fine (Ov.).—*See* always.
- endlessness. Perpetuitas, pērennitas.
- to endorse. Subscribo, 3.
- endorsement. Subscriptio.
- to endow. Dōto, 1. Plin.
- endowment. Dos, dotia, *fem.*—*See* dower.
- to endure. Instruo, 3; orno, 1.
- endued. Præditus, *c. abl.*—There would not be found many citizens endued with such courage and magnanimity. Nequaquam satis multi cives forti et magno animo invenirentur. Cic.
- endurance, the act or the courage. Pātientia; *i. e.* courage to endure, fortitudo.
- to endure, *i. e.* bear. Fēro, *irr.*; perfero, pātior, 3; perpetior, tōlō, 3; sustineo (esp. of enduring to do something disagreeable).
- to endure, *i. e.* last, *q. v.* Dūro, persto, 1 (these two are used also for to bear, only without any noun after them); māneo, 2; permaneo.
- an enemy. Hostis, inimicus.—So that your conduct appears that of an enemy, mine that of a thorough friend. Ut tuum factum alieni hominis, meum vero amicissimi esse videatur. Cic.—They tried to make me your enemy. Conabantur alienare a te voluntatem meam. Cic.—His greatest enemy. Inimicissimus suus. Liv.
- energetic. Strēnus, impiger.
- energetically. Strēnue, ēnixe, ātrōciter (used in a good sense by Cic.).
- energy. Vis, contentio, impētus, 4.—They despise those in whom they think that there is no courage, no energy. Eos contemnunt in quibus nihil animi nihil nervorum putant. Cic.
- to enervate. Enervo, 1; debilito, 1; frango, 3; mollio, 4.
- an enervated state. Mollities, mollitia.
- to enfeeble. Debilito.—*See* to enervate.
- enfeebled. Debilis, effētus.—*See* feeble.
- to enfold. Implico, 1.—*See* to embrace.
- to enforce. Confirmo, 1; *i. e.* compel, *q. v.*, cōgo, 3.
- to enfranchise, *i. e.* set free. Libero, 1; manumitto, 3.
- enfranchisement. Libératio, manumissio.
- to engage, *i. e.* bind. Obstringo, 3; *i. e.* promise, *q. v.*, spondeo, 2; prōmitto, 3; *i. e.* hire, condūco, 3; *i. e.* to occupy, occūpo, 1; tēneo, 2; *i. e.* to fright, *q. v.*, confūgo, 3; congrēdior, 3; conféro manus (Liv.), conséro manus (Liv.).—In those days it was thought creditable for the generals themselves to engage in the battle. Decorum tum erat ipsis ducibus capessere pugnam. Liv.—Who could engage that there will be no robbers? Prædones nullos fore quis præstare poterat? Cic.
- an engagement, *i. e.* promise. Fides, prōmissum; *i. e.* battle, *q. v.*, pugna, prælium, certāmen -īnis.—On account of the engagement into which he had entered with the enemy. Propter fidem quam dederat hosti. Liv.
- engaging. Blandus.
- engaging manner (of a woman). Blanditiae.—Of a man, urbānitas, faciilitas.
- to engender. Gigno, 3, lit. and metaph.; lit prōgigno, gēnō, 1; progenero; metaph. pārio, 3.
- to be engendered by, metaph. Ōrior, 3; prōficiō, 3; *c. e* and *abl.*
- an engine. Māchina, instrūmentum.
- an engineer.—Archimedes still more admirable as an engineer and contriver of warlike engines. Archimedes . . . mirabilior tamen inventor ac machinator bellicorum tormentorum. Liv.

- to engrave. *Sculpo*, 3; *insculpo*, *scalpo*, 3; *cælo*, 1.
 an engraver. *Cælator*, *sculptor*. *Plin.*
 engraving. **Cælâmen -inia, neut.*, *cælatura* (*Plin.*); *sculptura*. *Plin.*
 to engross. *Occûpo*, 1.
 to enhance. *Augeo*, 2.
 an enigma. *Ænigma -âtis, neut.*
 enigmatical. *Ambîguus*, *anceps -îpîtia*.—*See doubtful.*
 enigmatically. *Ambîgue*.
 to enjoin. *Jubeo*, 2; *præcipio*, 3.—It was enjoined in Scipio's laws that there should not be more members in the senate. *Cautum est in Scipionis legibus ne plures essent in senatu. Cic.*
 to enjoy. *Fruor*, 3; *perfuor*; *i. e.* to make oneself master of, to gain, *pôtior*, 4 (used also by *Or.* as *syn.* for *fruo*); (some parts of *potior* are formed as if it were 3d *conj.*; *e. g.* 3d. *sing.* *pôtitur*, 1st. *pl. imperf. subj.* *pôtêrêmur*).—Men of illustrious birth and character, who have enjoyed high offices. *Homines clari, nobiles et honore usi. Cic.*
 enjoyment, *i. e.* pleasure. *Vôluptas, dêlectatio, ôblectatio, lætîtia gaudium*.—When he was in the enjoyment of his property. *In possessione bonorum cum esset. Cic.*
 enjoyable. *Grâtus, jûcundus, æmœnus, æmâbilis*.
 to enkindle. *Accendo*, 3.—*See to kindle.*
 to enlarge. to increase. *Amplifico*, 1; *augéo*, 2; *i. e.* to extend, *extendo*, 3; *prôfêro, irr.*; *i. e.* to release, *q. v.*, *libêro*, 1.—*Hortensius enlarged on the evidence of this witness. De hoc teste disseruit copiose Hortensius. Cic.*—For he enlarges on the praises of magnificence. *Est enim multus in laudandâ magnificentia. Cic.*
 enlargement, *i. e.* increase. *Amplificatio, incrêmentum, augmentum* (*Plin.*); *i. e.* a swelling, *tûmor*; *i. e.* release, *q. v.*, *libêratio*.
 to enlighten, *lit.* *Illustro*, 1; *collustro*; *i. e.* instruct, *dôceo*, 2.
 to enlist, *trans.* *Conscribo*, 3.—Each began to encourage the next not to enlist. *Alius alium confirmare ne nomina darent. Liv.*—That he might have an opportunity of enlisting with the consuls. *Ut ei nominis edendi apud consules potestas fieret. Liv.*—They began at once to enlist. *Proferi extemplo nomina. Liv.*
 enlistment. *Delectus*, 4.
 to enliven. *Animô*, 1; *excito*, 1.—To enliven a style, *illûmîno*, 1.
 enmity. *Înimîcîtia, simulas, ôdium*.
 to ennoble (as great acts ennoble). *Nôbilito*, 1; *illustro*, 1.—Whom they ennobled even in his absence, by raising him to the highest rank. *Quem et absentem in amplissimum ordinem cooptârunt. Cic.*
 a being ennobled. *Nôbilitas*.—*See noble.*
 enormity. *Ætrôcitas*.—An act of enormity, *fâcînus -ôris, neut.*
 enormous. *Ingens, immânis, vastus*.
 enormously. *Immodice, valde*.
 enough. *Sâtis*, often abridged into *sat*; *âbunde*.—You do not enough attend to the matter. *Parum attenditis. Cic.*
 to enquire.—*See inquire.*
 to enrage. *Accendo*, 3; *incendo*.—*See to excite.*—To be enraged, *irascor*, 3.—*See angry.*
 to enrapture. *Dêlecto*, 1.
 to enrich. *Lôcûplêto*, 1; *dito*, 1.—You do not hesitate to sell your own revenues to enrich Sylla's friends. *Non dubitatis quin vectigalia vestra vendatis ut Syllanos possessores divitiis augeatis. Cic.*
 to enroll. *Conscribo*, 3; *ascribo*, *c. ad* and *acc.*
 enrolment. *Ascriptio, conscriptio*.
 to ensanguine. *Cruento*, 1.
 ensanguined. *Cruentus*.—*See bloody.*
 to ensconce. *Abdo*, 3; *abscondo*, 3.—*See to conceal.*
 to enshrine. *Lôco*, 1; *colloco, stâtuô*, 3.
 an ensign, *i. e.* standard. *Vexillum, signum*.

an ensign, *i. e.* standard-bearer. Vexillarius, signifer -ēri.

to enslave.—When Sylla was dead, who had wickedly enslaved you, you thought that there was end of the evil. Syllā mortuo qui scelestum imposuerat servitium, finem mali credebatis. Sall.—They have resolved to enslave them for ever. Volunt his æternam injungere servitutem. Cæs.—Enslaved. In servitutem traditus. Cic.

to ensnare. Capto, 1; irrētio, 4.

to ensue, *i. e.* to seek, *q. v.* Pēto, 3.

to ensue, *i. e.* result. Sēquor, 3; ēvēnio, 4.

entablature. Lōrica. Vitr.

to entangle. Implico, 1; involvo, 3; irrētio, 4; impēdio, 4.—He must be entangled by his own confession. Suā confessione induatur necesse est. Cic.

entanglement. Lāqueus, nōdus.—The act of entangling. Impēditio, implicatio.

to enter. Intro, 1; ingrēdior, 3; īneo, 4; introeo.—When news was brought that many of the forts were being attacked, that the defences were surmounted, that the enemy were entering on all sides. Cum pleraque castella oppugnata, superatas munitiones, utrinque invehi hostem nuntiaretur. Liv.—When the conquerors were entering on all sides. Cum victores se undique inveherent. Cic.—When I have once entered on possession. Pedem cum intulero atque in possessionem vestigium fecero. Cic.—I earnestly entreat you to enter warmly into this idea. Te vehementer rogo ut hanc cogitationem toto pectore amplectare. Cic.—I cannot enter fully into it in my speech. Eam oratione complecti non possum. Quint.

to enter upon (a task, &c.). īneo, 4; aggrēdior, 3.—See to begin.

to enter (*i. e.* write in a list). Inscribo 3; infēro, irr.

an enterprise. Cōptum, inceptum, cōnātus, 4; cōnātum, *conamen -īnia, neut.—A bold enterprise, fācinus -ōria, neut.

enterprising. Audax, impēger -gra -grum, adj.

to entertain, *i. e.* receive in hospitality. Excipio, 3; accipio.—A feeling, &c.; concipio, suscipio.—To entertain (hopes), fōveo, 2; posco, 3 (a poet expression); *i. e.* to amuse, dēlecto, 1; oblecto.

entertaining. Festivus, jucundus.—Of conversation, lēpīdus, fācetus, urbanus.

entertaining manners. Festivitas.

in an entertaining manner. Festive.

entertainment, *i. e.* hospitality, hospitium; *i. e.* a feast, *q. v.*, convivium, ēpūla; *i. e.* amusement, oblectatio, delectatio.

a giver of an entertainment. Convivātor, hospes -itis, masc.

to enthrall. Irrētio, 4.

enthrallment. Servitus -utia, fem.—See slavery.

to enthrone.—See throne.

enthusiasm. Fūrōr, ardor, fervor.

enthusiastic. Fūriōsus, ardens, fervidus.

to be enthusiastic. Ardeo, 2; ferveo, 2.

enthusiastically. Ardentē.

to entice. Dūco, 3; adduco, allīcio, 3; prōlīcio, prōlecto.

enticement. Illēcēbra.

enticing. Blandus.

enticingly. Blande.

entire. Intēger -gra -grum; *i. e.* the whole, totus, gen. -tus.

entirely. Omnino, prorsus, pēnitus.

entireness. Intēgritas.

to entitle. Vōco, 1.—See to call.—I have dedicated my Orator, for so have entitled the work, to Sabinus. Oratorem meum, sic enim inscripsi, Sabino commendavi. Cic.

to entomb. Sēpēlio, 4.—See to bury.

entrails. Viscēra -um, neut. pl. intestina.

entrance. Introitus, 4; ādītus, 4.

- entranced.** *Attēnitus*, *captus* (not without *abl.* of the object by which).
to entrap. *Inesco*, 1.
to entreat. *Oro*, 1; *dēprēcōr*, 1; *obsēcōr*, 1; *obtestor*, 1; *rōgō*, 1 (not so strong).—*Oro* and *rogō* are in prose oftener followed by *ut* and *subj.* than by *infia.*, and often by *subj.* even when *ut* is left out.—They entreated me to write to you. *Ut ad te scriberem mecum egerunt.* *Cic.*—He entreats and beseeches them not to oppose his son. *Rogat eos atque orat ne oppugnent filium suum.* *Cic.*
entreaty. *Prēcēs*, *fem. pl.*, *c. abl. sing.* *prece*, *obsēcraōtio*, *obtestatio*.
by or with entreaty. *Prēcāria*.
to entrust. *Crēdo*, 3; *confido*, 3; *committo*, 3.—*See* to trust.
entry. *Introitus*, 4 (*see* to enter).—Entry in a book, *inscriptio*.
to entwine. *i. e.* *weave*, *necto*, 3; *innecto*, *implicō*, 1.
to envelop. *Tēgō*, 3; *obtēgō*, *obvolvo*, 3; *involvere*, *ōperio*, 4.
an envelopē, or cover, *q. v.* *Tegmen*—*īnis*, *neut.*
to envenom.—*See* to poison.
enviable, *i. e.* to be envied. *Invidendus*; *i. e.* to be wished, *optābilis*, *optātus* (often in *superl.*), *expetendus*, *invidiosus*.
envious. *Invidus*, *invidiosus*, *lividus* (rare in prose in this sense).
envioualy. *Invidiose*.
to environ. *Cingo*, 3; *circumdo*, 1.—*See* to surround.
environs. *Vicinia*.—*See* neighbourhood.
to enumerate. *Nūmēro*, 1; *ēnumero*, *dinūmero*, *mēmōro*, 1; *commemoro*.
enumeration. *Enumeratio*, *commemoratio*.
to enuntiate. *Enuntio*, 1.
enuntiation. *Enuntiatio*.
an envoy. *Lēgātus*.
envy. *Invidia*, *invidentia*, *līvor* (less common in prose).
to envy. *Invideo*, 2, *c. dat. pers.*, sometimes *c. acc. rei*; *liveo*, 2, *c. dat. pers.*.
Tac.
ephemeral. *Diurnus*; *i. e.* perishable, *brēvis*, *cādūcus*.
an ephemeris. *Ēphēmēris*—*īdis*, *fem.*
epic. *Epicus*.—An epic poem, *ēpōs*, only *nom.* and *acc.*, *neut.*
epicurean. *Epicureus*; *i. e.* luxurious, *luxoriosus*.
an epigram. *Ēpigramma*—*atis*, *neut.*
an epilogue. *Ēpilōgus*. *Quint.*
an episode. *Digressio*.
an epistle. *Littērae*, *ēpistōla*.
epistolary. *Ēpistōlicus* (*Gell.*); *ēpistōlaris*. *Mart.*
an epitaph. *Ēpitāphium*.
an epithet. *Ēpithētum*. *Gramm.*
an epitome. *Ēpitōma*.
to epitomise. *Contraho*, 3.
an epoch. *Ētas*.
an epode. *Ēpōdus*.
equal. *Par*, *pāris*; *aequus*, *aequalis*, *aequābilis*.
to equal (be equal to). *Æquo*, 1; *exæquo*, *ādæquo*, *aequipāro*, 1.—
 Having learnt that no one's strength was any longer equal to it, nor able to endure the labour. *Edocti nec jam vires sufficere cujusquam, nec ferre operis laborem posse.* *Cæsar.*
equalisation. *Æquatio*, *exæquatio*.—A principle of equalisation was discovered by which the poorer classes thought that they were brought on a level with the nobles. *Temperamentum inventum est, quo tenuiores cum principibus æquari se putarent.* *Cic.*
to equalise. *Æquo*, 1; *exæquo*, *ādæquo*.
equality. *Æqualitas*, *æquatio*.
equally. *Æque*, *pārter*, *juxta*; *i. e.* in equal portions, *aequāliter* *aequābiliter*. In such phrases as *equally with*, *æque* and *pariter* are followed by *ac* or *atque*, or (less frequently by) *quam*.—Nothing alarmed them equally with the strength of the general. *Nihil æque eos terruit quam*

- robur imperatoris. Liv.—These are honoured equally with those.
 Hi coluntur æque atque illi. Cic.
 equanimity.—Men whom we cannot look upon with equanimity. Quos æquo animo videre non possumus. Cic.—Let us see, when there is occasion, that you can also bear misfortune with equanimity. Fac aliquando intelligamus adversam (fortunam, &c.) quoque te æque ferre posse. Cic.
 the equater. Æquinoctialia. Varr.
 equestrian. Æquester —tris —tre, Æquestris.
 equilibrium. Æquilibrium. Vitruv.—See equal.
 equinoctial. Æquinoctialia. Plin.
 equinox. Æquinoctium.
 to equip. Instruo, 3; instituo, 3; orno, 1; pāro, 1; without any mention of the equipment, apparo; for war (soldiers or ships), armo, 1.
 equipage, equipment, &c. Appārātus, 4; instrumentum.
 equipollent. Æqua.
 equitable. Æqualia.—See just.
 equitation. Æquitātus, 4. Plin.
 equitably. Æque, æquabiliter.
 equity. Æquitas, æquum.
 equivalent. Æqualia.—See equal.
 equivocal. Ambiguus, anceps. —ipītis.
 equivocally. Ambigue.
 equivocalness. Ambiguitas.
 to equivocate. Ambigue loquor, 3. Cic.
 an era. Ætas, sæculum.—See age.
 to eradicate. Exstirpo, 1; exstinguo, 3; dēceo, 2; ēvello, 3; excido, 3 (see to destroy).—Covetousness must be eradicated and destroyed. Cupiditas tollenda est atque extrahenda radicitus. Cic.—I wanted to eradicate this idea from my own mind. Hanc excutere opinionem mihi met volui radicitus. Cic.—Philosophy promises to eradicate this error. Hunc errorem philosophia se stirpitus extracturam pollicetur.
 eradication. Extinctio, exstirpatio. Col.
 to erase. Deleo, 2; exstinguo, 3; eluo, 3; tollo, 3; a writing, lino, 3; interlino.
 erasure. Lītura.
 ere. Antiquam, priusquam (both often divided).
 to erect. Erigo, 3; subrigo, effēro, irr.—A building, condo, 3; struo, 3; exstruo (see to build).—A statue, &c., pōno, 3; lōco, 1.—As a rule, &c., stātuo, 3.
 erect. Rectus, erectus.
 erection. Exstinctio.
 ere long. Mox.—See soon.
 Erebus. Ērēbus.—See hell.
 to err. Erro, 1; pecco, 1; dēlinquo, 3.
 an errand. Mandātum.
 erratic. Vāga, errātica.
 erroneous. Prāvus; of an opinion, falsus.
 erroneously. Prāve, falso.
 an error, error. Errātum, dēlictum, peccatum.—See crime.
 erst, i. e. long ago. Olim, quondam.
 erudite. Doctus, littērātus, ērūdītus.
 eruditely. Docte, ērūdīte.
 erudition. Doctrina, ērūdītio.—See education.
 eruption. Eruptio. Plin.
 escalade.—He took the town by escalade. Oppidum scalis cepit. Liv.
 to escape. Fugio, 3; effugio (used also for a word escaping the lips), aufugio (all these either *intrans.* or *c. acc.* of that from which), ēvādo, 3; ērumpo, 3 (often without a case).—If I can diminish my business; for to escape from it wholly I do not expect. Si me occupationibus relaxem;

- nam ut plane ex-solvam non postulo. Cic.—It does not escape me, *i. e.* I do not omit to notice. Non me præterit. Cic.—Servius had a narrow escape. Servius allisus est. Cic.—He explained to them how important unfavourable ground was, when he had suffered a certain victory to escape him, lest Exposit quid iniquitas loci posset quum exploratam victoriam dimisisset ne (Cæs.); so, amitto. Cic.
- escape, means of escape. Fuga, effugium, perfugium.
- to eschew. Fugio, 3; vito, 1; evito.—See to avoid.
- an escort. Cômîtatus, 4.
- to escort. Cômîtor, 1.
- esulent. Escûlentus, êdûlia.
- especial. Præcîpuus.
- especially. Præcîpue, præsertim, in primis.
- espousals. Sponsalia -um, *neut. pl.*
- to espouse a wife. Dûco, 3.—A plan, prôbo, 1; complector, 3.—A party, or an opinion, sæquor, 3.—I had espoused the cause of the other. Alterius causam receperam. Cic.
- to espy, *i. e.* spy as a scout. Spēcûlor, 1; *i. e.* simply see, q. v., vîdeo, 2.
- an esquire. Armîger -eri.
- to essay. Expêrior, 4; conor, 1; tento, 1.—See to attempt.
- an essay, *i. e.* attempt, q. v. Cônâtus; *i. e.* a dissertation, liber -bri, disputatio.
- essence. Essentia. Quint.
- essential. Nêcessârius.
- essentially. Nêcessario.
- to establish, *i. e.* appoint. Stâtuo, 3; instîtuo; *i. e.* strengthen after appointment, stâbîlio, 4; firmo, 1; confirmo.
- established. Instîtûtus; *i. e.* ratified, râtus.
- establishment. Instîtûtio, confirmâtio; *i. e.* a household, fâmilîa.
- estate, a landed estate. Fundus, prædium.—A person's property in general, res, res familiaria. Cic.—Man's estate, ætas virilis.
- esteem. Hônor, rêvêrentia.—See fame.
- to esteem. Cûlo, 3; rêvêreor, 2; *i. e.* to think (*see infra*, to estimate).—How highly your brother esteems, and always has esteemed me, I think there is no one ignorant. Frater tuus quanti me faciat semperque fecerit esse hominem qui ignoret arbitror neminem. Cic.
- estimable. Bônus, prôbus, prôbâtus, laudâbîlis.
- to estimate. Æstimo, 1; hâbeo, 2; duco, 3; judico, 1; existîmo, 1.
- estimate. Æstîmâtio.
- estimation. Judîcium, existîmatio.—See opinion.
- to estrange. Âlienô, 1; âbalienô.
- estranged. Âliênus, infensus.—See hostile.
- estrangement. Âliênatio, âbalienatio.
- an estuary. Sînus, 4; frêtum.
- eternal. Æternus, sempîternus, përennis, perpëtus.
- eternally, *i. e.* always, q. v. Semper, usque.—To all eternity, in æternum. Cic.
- to eternise. Æterno.
- eternity. Æternîtas, përennîtas, perpëtuitas.
- ethical. Môrâlis.
- etymological. Etymologicus. Varr.
- etymology. Êtÿmôlôgia (Quint.); etymologia. Varr.
- to evacuate. Linquo, 3; rêlinquo.
- evacuation. Relictio.
- to evade. Fugio, 3; subterfugio.
- evanescent. Êvânîdus, brêvis, frâgîlis, cådûcus.
- to evaporate. Exhâlor, 1; évâpôror. Gell.
- evaporation. Exhâlâtio, évâpôrâtio (Gell.).—Evaporations from the earth, anhelitus terræ. Cic.
- evasion. Dîvertîcûlum.

evasive, Ambiguus.

even. *Æquus*; *i. e.* level, planus; of numbers, par, *gen. pāria*.—Made even, æquatus.

to make even. *Æquo*, 1; *ndæquo*, *exæquo*; *i. e.* level, complāno, 1.

even, *adv.* Etiam, vel.—Not even, ne quidem: the word which they qualify being always placed between them; as, That he left nothing in any one's house, not even in any town. Nihil in ædibus cujusquam ne in oppidis quidem reliquisse. Cic.

even as. In the phrase "even as," "even" is superfluous and omitted in Latin.—See as.

evenhanded. *Æquus*.—See just.

eve, evening. Vesper—*ëria*, *masc.* (vesper has *abl. vespere* and *vesperi*, the last most common when used adverbially, in the evening); *vespëra*, *vespërus* (not common in prose).

the evening star. *Hespërus*, *Noctifer*—*ëri*.

evening approaches. *Advesperascit*, *impera*, only in *pres.* and *imperf.*, *pluperf. indic.* and *subj.*, and *pres. part.*—At the approach of evening, *vesperascente cælo*. *Nep.* (The simple verb is only used in *pres. part.*)

of the evening. *Vespertinus*.

evenly. *Æque*, *æqualiter*, *æquabiliter*.

evenness. *Æqualitas*.

event. *Eventus*, 4; *eventum*, *cāsus*, 4 (*usu.* an unfortunate event); *i. e.* result, end, *exitus*, 4; *finis*.

eventful. *Grāvius*.—I am approaching an eventful period. *Opus aggredior opimum casibus*. Tac.—I may premise that I am about to relate the history of the most eventful war (lit. the one most worth describing) which ever took place. *Licet mihi præfari bellum maxime omnium memorabile, quæ unquam gesta sint, me scripturum*. Liv.

eventual. *Postremus*, *ultimus*.

eventually. *Postremo ad ultimum*. Liv.

ever, *i. e.* at any time. *Unquam*.—If ever, *si quando*.—Did you think that you should ever have to give an account of your actions? *Ecquando te rationem factorum tuorum redditurum putasti?* Cic.—Have you ever heard of any one more active than Cæsar? *Ecquem Cæsare acriorem audisti?* Cic.—That he will be willing to incur ever such great disaster himself. *Ut quamvis graviter offendant*. Cic.

ever, everlastingly, *i. e.* for ever, always, *q. v.* *Semper*, *usque* (to last, &c.), in æternum, in omne tempus: both in Cic.

everlasting. *Æternus*, *sempiternus*, *përennis*, *pëpëtua*.

every. *Omnis*, *quisque* (rare in *pl.*), *unusquisque*, *gen. unuscujusque*, &c. (only in *sing.*). *Omnis* implies all together; *quisque* contains some idea of division, and is used chiefly when we might substitute "each" for "every." When *quisque* is found with another adjective, that other *adj.*, if not a numeral, is almost always in the superlative, and precedes *quisque*; as, The life of every honest man is at stake. *Vita optimi cujusque agitur*. Cic.—It is the part of a great judge to decide what every one ought to do for every one. *Magni judicis est statuere quid quemque cuique præstare oportet*. Cic.—*Quisque* is especially used with numerals.—At every third word he was excited. *Tertio quoque verbo excitabatur*. Cic.—Sometimes though in *sing.* it is used with a *plural* verb.—Every one of us suffers his own Manes. *Quisque suos patimur Manes*. Virg.—Every one imputing his own crimes to others. *Suum quisque flagitium aliis objectantes*. Tac.—When the substantive is omitted with *omnis*, *omnis* is usually in *pl.*; as, every one, *omnes*; every thing, *omnia*; and indeed the plural is most common even when the subst. is expressed.—Every one of every rank. *Omnes omnium ordinum hominea*. Cic.—All the facts are such that every one (*i. e.* any one) may see that in this cause dishonesty is striving against truth. *Omnia sunt ejusmodi quivis ut perspicere possit in hac causâ improbitatem cum veritate contendere*. Cic.—Of whom every individual was fit to be a general. *E quis dux fieri quilibet aptus*

- erat. Ov.—They endeavoured to destroy every house of every individual. Singulas uniuscujusque domos delere conati sunt. Cic.—He allots twelve acres to every individual. Duodena describit in singulos homines jugera. Cic.—See each, any.
- everywhere. Ubique.—From everywhere, undique.
- to evict. Ejicio, 3; exigo, 3; expello, 3.
- evidence. Testimōnium; i. e. a witness, testis.
- to give evidence. Testor, 1; testificor, 1.
- a giving evidence. Testificatio.
- to evidence, to make evident. Indico, 1; monstro, 1; demonstro, ostendo, 3.
- to be made evident. Illustror, 1.
- evident. Evidens, manifestus, clārus, perspicuus.
- evidently. Evidenter, manifeste, clāre, perspicue.—Till the truth was evidently ascertained. Donec ad liquidum explorata res esset. Liv.
- evidentness. Evidentia, perspicuitas.
- evil, *adj.*, in every sense. Mālus.—Of a man or an action, prāvus, imprōbus.
- Of fortune, adversus.
- evil, *subst.*, in every sense. Mālum; i. e. injury, damnum, dētrimentum; i. e. wickedness, *q. v.*, imprōbitas, scēlus —eris, *neut.*
- evilly. Mōlē; i. e. wickedly, scēleste, imprōbe.
- an evildoer. Peccātor.—See wicked.
- evil-minded. Mālinus, mālēvolus, entior, entissimus.
- evil-mindedness, spite. Mālnitas, mālēvolentia.
- in an evil-minded way. Maligne.
- evil-speaking, *adj.* Mālēdīcus —entior —entissimus.—See abusive.
- evil-speaking. Mālēdictio.—See abuse.
- to evince (i. e. display, prove the possession of such and such qualities). Testor, 1; ostendo, 3; arguo, 3.
- to eulogise. Laudo, 1; collaudo, effēro, *irr.*—See to praise.
- eulogy. Laus —dis, *fem.*, laudatio, collaudatio, pānēgīricus (sermo being understood, *Facc.*).—See praise.
- a eunuch. Spādo —ōnis, *masc.*, eunūchus.
- evocation. Evocatio.
- to evoke. Evoco, 1; excio, 4.
- to evolve. Evolveo, 3; explīco, 1.
- evolution. Evolutio.—The practising evolutions; i. e. manœuvres, or the evolutions themselves, exercitatio (oftenest in *pl.*).
- to practise evolutions. Exerceor, 2.
- euphony. Suavitas, vōcālitas. Quint.
- euphonious. Suavis, liquidus, vōcālis.—See tuneful.
- evulsion. Evulsio.
- a ewe. Ōvis, bīdens.—See sheep.
- a ewer. Urna, urceus, urceolus (Juv.); āquālis. Varr.
- to exacerbate. Exacerbo, 1.—See exasperate.
- exacerbation. Acerbitas.—See exasperation.
- exact, of work. Accūrtus, exactus.—Of the workman, diligens.—At that exact moment. Illo ipso tempore. Cic.
- to exact, in every sense. Exigo, 3.—He himself exacts the same oath from Afranius. Ipse idem iurandum adigit Afranium. Cæs.—He was sent to exact a contribution of ships of war from the Cyprians. Missus est ut Cyprii naves longas imperaret. Nep.—He exacted three hundred denarii from each individual. Denarios trecentos singulis imperavit. Cic.—He had exacted (or proposed to exact) a fine from me. Multam mihi irrogarat. Cic.—Every one's mind being excited with the hope of exacting vengeance from Piso. Erectis omnium animis spe petendæ e Pisone ultionis. Tac.
- exaction. Exactio.
- one who exacts. Exactor.
- exactly, i. e. with exactness. Accūrate, absolūte.—Exactly at that time. Eā ipsā horā (Cic.); i. e. altogether (in such a phrase as "exactly the

same"), *prorsus*.—The dream agreed with the fact with wonderful exactness. *Somnium mirifice ad verbum cum re convenit. Cic.*

exactness, of the work or workman. *Accuratō.*—Of the workman, *cūra diligentia*.

to exaggerate. *Amplificō*, 1; *augeo*, 2; *exaggēro*, 1.—I thought that, from his good-will towards you, he somewhat exaggerated that. *Arbitrabor illum propter benevolentiam uberius id dicere. Cic.*

exaggeration. *Amplificatio*.

exaggerative. *Amplificator*.

to exalt, *i. e.* to raise, *q. v.* *Erigo*, 3; *i. e.* to raise, or praise, *q. v.*, *effēro*, *irr.*; *tollo*, 3; *perf. sustūli*.—In rank, &c., *augeo*, 2; *prōmōveo*, 2.

exaltation, *i. e.* height. *Altitudo*.—See *dignity*.

examination. *Investigatio*, *inquisitio*.—Of a witness, *interrogatio*.

to examine. *Investigo*, 1; *inquiro*, 3; *exāniſco*.—A witness, *interrogō*, 1.

—Examine the events of the days connected with these deaths. *Persequere connexos his funeribus dies. Cic.*—At present they determined that they should be arrested who had been with him, and be examined; and while they are under examination, . . . In *præsentia* placuit comprehendere eos qui simul fuissent quæstionemque ex his haberi; qui dum quærentur, . . . *Liv.*

an examiner. *Inquisitor*; of witnesses or of anything, *investigator*.

example. *Exemplum*, *exemplar*—*aria*, *neut.*; *i. e.* specimen, *spēcimen*—*ſinis*, *neut.* (not hardly found except in *nom.* and *acc. sing.*).—We should follow the example of Themistocles. *Nimirum Themistocles est auctor adhibendus. Cic.*

to exasperate. *Exaspēro*, 1; *exacerbo*, 1; *incendo*, 3; *accendo*.—To be exasperated, *irascor*, 3.

exasperation. *Ūra*, *ſcērbitas*.

exasperated. *Ūratus*, *infensus*.

to excavate. *Cāvo*, 1; *excavo*, *effōdio*, 3.

excavation. *Cāvatio* (*Varr.*), *excavatio*. *Sen.*

to exceed, *trans.* *Sūpēro*, 1; *excēdo*.—History ought not to exceed the truth. *Historia non debet egredi veritatem. Plin.*—These men undoubtedly exceed the bounds of moderation. *Hi sine dubio finem et modum tranſeant. Cic.*

to exceed, *intrans.*, *i. e.* to be excessive. *Sūpersum*.

exceeding, *i. e.* beyond, *prep.* *Ultra*.

exceeding, *adj.* *Major*, *ultērior*.

exceedingly, *excessively*. *Valde*, *admōdum* (not in poet.), *magnopere* (not found in poet., and only used with verbs); *i. e.* immoderately, *immōdice*; immoderate, *nīmis*, *nīmium*.—There is an exceedingly great difference between what is honourable and what is base. *Differt inter honestum et turpe nīmium quantum. Cic.*

to excel. *Excello*, 3, *c. dat.*, more rarely *c. super* and *acc.*; *antēcello*, *c. dat.*; *præsto*, 1, *c. dat.*, or *c. acc.*; *sūpēro*, 1, *c. acc.*; *i. e.* be excellent or eminent, *ēminēo*, 2, *sine c.*

excellence. *Excellentia*, *præstantia*.

excellent. *Excellentens*, *præstans*, *optīmus*, *ēgrēgius*, *præclarus*.

excellently. *Excellenter*, *præstanter* (*Plin.*); *optīme*, *ēgrēgie*, *præclare*.

to except. *Excīpio*, 3.

except, *conj.* *Nīſi*, *contr. nī*.—There is no one except you. *Nemo est cum a vobis disceſſerim, &c. Cic.*

except, *prep.* *Præter*.

exception. *Exceptio*.—All men, without exception, think the same about friendship. *De amicitia omnes ad unum idem sentiunt. Cic.*—This exception is taken to these difficulties. *His difficultatibus illud opponitur. Liv.*—See *objection*.

exceptionable. *Mendōsus*, *prāvus*.

excess. *Abundantia*, *nīmietas* (*Col.*); *i. e.* intemperance, &c., *immōdēratio*, *intemperantia*.

in excess. Immōdērate, nīmis, nīmium.

excessive. Nīmius, immōdīcus, immōdērātus; i. e. unrestrained (of joy, &c.) effūsu

to exchange. Mūto, 1; permuto, commuto.—Having scarcely had time to exchange mutual greetings. Vix salute mutuā reddītā. Liv.

exchange. Mūtatio, permutatio, commutatio.

the exchequer. Ārārium.

excision. Excisio.

to excite. Excito, 1; suscito, exsuscito, stīmulō, 1; mōveo, 2 (esp. of exciting such and such feelings); commoveo, accendo, 3 (esp. love, or hate, or anger); impello, 3 (esp. a man to do an act, a war, &c.); conflo, 1; accendo.

—And if you wish to excite odium against me, your enemy, as you are always calling me. Ac, si mihi, inimico ut prādicās tuo confiare vis invidiam. Cic.—The soldiers were likely to be easily excited to a mischievous sedition. Milites in perniciosam seditionem exarsuri erant. Liv.

to be excited (as a man is, with any strong feeling). Ardeo, 2; exardeo, 3.

excitement, i. e. disturbance. Mōtus, 4; i. e. eagerness, ardor.

an exciter. Stīmulātor, concūlātor.

to exclaim. Clāmo, 1; exclamo.

exclamation. Exclāmatio.

to exclude. Exclūdo, 3; exīmo, 3.—See to forbid.

exclusion. Exclūsiō. Ter., Vit.

exclusive, exalūsiue.—A place which has this privilege exclusively.

Qui locus solus hoc iuris habet. Cic.—They have no separate or exclusive property in land. Privati ac separati agri apud eos nihil est. Cæsar.

to excoogitate. Excōgito.—See to contrive.

to excommunicate.—When he had excommunicated them. Quibus cum aqua et igni interdixisset. Cæsar.

excommunication.—Tecti et aquæ et ignis interdictio. Cic.

to excoriate. Lācero, 1.

excrement. Stercus -ōris, neut., excrementum. Plin.

excrecences. Excrecentia -um, neut. plur. Plin.

to excruciate. Crūcio, 1; excrucio.

excruciating. Acerbissimus.

to exculpate another. Absolvo, 3; oneself, dēfendo, 3.—The topics which we give the defendant for his own exculpation, the accuser will misuse to exculpate others. Quas ad defensionem rationes reo dabimus, iis accusator ad alios ex culpā eximendos abutetur. Cic.

exculpation, i. e. acquittal of another. Absolūtiō, i. e. defence of oneself, dēfensio.

exculpatory. Idōneus (ad defensionem understood).

excursion. Iter -inēris, neut., excursio.

excusable. Excūsābilis, excūsandus.

excuse, i. e. plea alleged in excuse. Excūsatio, dēfensio; i. e. allowance for, vēnia.—The excuses which we urged. Causæ quas diximus. Cic.—

Cæsar admitted the excuse of the Ubii. Cæsar satisfactionem Ubiorum accepit. Cæsar.—It deserves to meet with great excuse. Misericordiam magnam habere debet. Cic.—I beg you to excuse me. Veniam a vobis impetratam velim. Liv.—I hope that excellent man will excuse me for saying so. Bonā veniā huius optimi viri dixerim. Cic.—Excuse me for saying so. Bonā veniā me audies. Cic.

to excuse, i. e. defend. Excūso, 1 (sometimes c. acc. of the reason alleged in excuse); dēfendo; i. e. to pardon, q. v., ignosco, 3, c. dat.

excused. Excūsatus.

without excuse. Inexcūsābilis.

execrable. Dētestābilis, execrandus, exēcrābilis, abominandus.—See wicked.

execrably, i. e. very badly. Pessime.

to execrate. Exēcror, 1; dētestor, 1.—See to hate.

execration. Exēcratio, dētestatio.—See curse.

to execute, *i. e.* perform. Perficio, 3; pĕrĕgo, 3; exēquor, 3; praeſto, 1 (*esp.* a commission or a promise); *i. e.* to put to death, interficio.

execution, *i. e.* performance. Perfectio, exēcūtio (Plin.); *i. e.* a putting to death.—Those who had been given up to execution. Si qui ad supplicium essent dati. Nep.—When they resolved to feed their eyes and glut their anger with his torments and execution. Cum ejus cruciata atque supplicio pascere oculos animumque exsaturare vellent. Cic.

an executioner. Carnifex -icia, *masc.*

exemplary. Egrĕgius, ūnicus.

in an exemplary manner. Egrĕgie, ūnice.

exemplification. Exemplum, dōcūmentum.

to exemplify.—By which fortune designed to exemplify, for our instruction, what conquered people had to fear. Ex quo documentum nos capere fortuna voluit quid esset victis extimescendum. Cic.

exempt. Immūnis, liber -ĕra, -erum, vācuus: all *c. abl.*

to exempt. Libĕro, 1; exīmo, 3; absolvo, 3; vindīco, 1 (all these *c. abl.*)
—To be exempt, vāco, 1, *c. abl.*

exemption. Immūnitas, vācūitas.—A giving exemption to, libĕratio.

exercise. Exercitatio.—As in time of peace he was accustomed to bring the children out before the city for play and exercise. Is cum in pace instituisset pueros ante urbem lūsū exercendique causā producere. Liv.

to exercise. Exerceo, 2; such and such qualities, adhībeo, 2.—To take exercise, exerceor.—And all artisans are exercised on sordid arts. Opificesque omnes in sordidā arte versantur. Cic.—Caesar hardened his army by exercise in war. Caesar belli experientia durabat exercitum.

to exert. Adhībeo, 2; ūtor, 3.—To exert oneself, nītor, 3; ēnitor, contendō, 3; lāboro, 1; elaboro, sometimes *c. acc.* of the object.

exertion. Lābor, contentio. See effort.

exhalation. Exhalatio, expīratiō, ānhĕlītus, 4.

to exhale. Exhālo, 1; spīro, 1.

to exhaust (a supply). Haurio, 4; exhaurio, exīnānio, 4.—A supply, or a person with grief, &c., absūmo, 3; consumo; a person, contĕro, 3.—To be exhausted (by fatigue, grief, &c.), dĕficio.

exhaustion. Exīnānītio (Plin.); *i. e.* weakness, &c., dĕfectio.

exhaustless. Inexhaustus, infīnītus, pĕrennis, perpĕtuus.

to exhibit. Exhībeo, 2; prōfĕro, *irr.*; ostendo, 3; āpĕrio, 4; expōno, 3.—See to show.

exhibition. Expōsītio.

to exhilarate. Hīlāro, 1; dĕlecto, 1.

exhilaration. Hīlāritas, lāetitia, gaudium.

to exhort. Hortor, 1; ādhortur, cohortor.

one who exhorts. Hortator, *fem.* -trix (Quint.), ādhortator.

exhortation. Hortatiō, hortātus, 4; hortāmen, -īnia, *neut.* hortamentum. adhortatio, cohortatio.

belonging to exhortation. Hortātīvus.

exigency. Nĕcessitas.

exile. Exīlium, rĕlĕgatiō, āmandatio.—See banishment.

an exile. Exul -ūlia, *masc., fem.*

to exile. Pello, 3; ējicio, 3; rĕlĕgo, 1: all often followed by in exilium.
—Men whom the laws wish to be exiled. Quos leges exilio affici volunt. Cic.

exiled. Extorria.

to exist. Sum, existo, 3.—You can no longer exist among us. Nobiscum diutius versari non potes. Cic.—The existing generation. Homines qui nunc sunt. Cic.

existence. Vita.—The republic, which can have no existence at all, if . . .

Respublica quae esse nulla potest, si . . . Cic.

exit. Exītus, 4; ēgressus, 4; excessus, 4.—To make one's exit, exeo, 4; ābeo, excĕdo, 3; ēgrĕdior, 3; ēvādo, 3.—To make a hasty exit, ērumpo, 3.

to exonerate. Libĕro, 1; exīmo, 3; absolvo, 3; usu. *c. abl.* of the charge.

- exorable.** Exorābilis, placābilis.
exorbitancy. Immōdērātio, immānitas.
exorbitant. Immōdicus, immōdērātus, nīmius, immānis.—See *extravagant*.
exorbitantly. Immōdērate, immōdice, nīmium.
to exorcise. Excanto, 1.
exorcism. Cantus, 4; incantāmentum.
exordium (exordium). Inītiū, *exorsa, *neut. pl.*—See *beginning*.
exotic. Pērēgrinus.
to expand, trans. Pando, 3; expando, āpērio, 4; explico, 1; *i. e.* to extend, augeo, 2; profero, *irr.*; extendo.
to expand, intrans., i. e. open, as a flower, &c., pātesco, 3; but better, aperio me (3rd *sing.* aperit se, &c.), pandor.
expansa. Spātium.
expansion, i. e. enlargement. Incrēmentum.
expansive. Amplius, largus.
to expatiate. Spātior, 1; *i. e.* speak at length.—Hortensius expatiated on the evidence of this witness. De hoc teste disseruit copiose Hortensius. Cic.—We require him to dwell and expatiate on the same sentiment. Expetimus ut hāreat in eādē commoreturque sententiā. Cic.
to expatriate oneself.—They could not lose their rights of citizenship here till they had expatriated themselves from it. Hanc ante civitatem amittere non potuissent quam hujus solum civitatis mutatione vertissent. Col.—They who wish to avoid some punishment expatiate themselves; that is, they change their home and abode. Qui volunt poenam aliquam subterfugere eo solum vertunt, hoc est, sedem ac locum mutant. Cic.—See *exile*.
to expect. Spero, 1; expecto, 1.
expectation. Spes, expectatio.—In fact I fell in with the man suddenly, and contrary to his expectation. Sane homini prāter opinionem improvise incedi. Cic.
to expectorate. Exscreo, 1.—To whom he may expectorate the venom of his ill temper. Apud quem evomat virus acerbitalis suae. Cic.
expectoration. Exscreatio.
expediency. Utīlitas.
expedient. Utīlis.
to be expedient. Expēdit, *impers.*
an expedient. Rātio, via.
to expedite. Mātūro, 1; festino, 1; prōpēro, 1; cēlēro, 1 (the three last scarcely used as transitive verbs in *prose*).
expedition, i. e. speed. Cēlēritas, festinatio, prōpēratio.—A military expedition, expēditio.
with expedition, expeditiously. Cēlēritē, festinanter, rāpide.
expeditious. Cēler—ēris—ere, rāpidus.—See *swift*.
to expel. Ejicio, 3; pello, 3; expello, exigo, 3; extermino, 1.
one who expels. Exterminator.
to expend. Insumo, 3; impendo, 3.
expense (incurred). Sumptus, 4; impensa, *i. e.* price, prētium.—A man who could maintain an army at his own expense. Qui exercitum alere potuit suis fructibus. Cic.
expensive, i. e. costly. Prētiosus, cārus; *i. e.* extravagant, prōfusus; in both senses, sumptuosus.
expensively. Sumptuose.
expensiveness, i. e. extravagance, *q. v.* Effusio.
experience, in any sense. Expērientia; *i. e.* frequent use, *q. v.*, usus, 4; *i. e.* skill, pēritia; *i. e.* wisdom, prūdētia, iudiciū.—Which I derived from my own experience. Quae (non aliquo tradente sed) experimento meo accepi. Quint.
to experience. Expērior, 4.—See *experiment*, below.
experienced. Expēriens; *i. e.* skilful, pēritus, prūdēns.
in an experienced manner. Pērite, prūdēter.
experiment. Expērimentum.—I thought it creditable to me that they

wished to make experiment of (or to experience) my good faith and diligence. Idque mihi amplum et præclarum existimavi eos velle meæ fidei diligentisæque periculum facere. Cic.—Men in battle are apt to tempt the fortune of war, and make experiments. Homines in præliis belli fortunam tentare ac periclitari solent. Cic.

experimentally.—Metellus had learnt experimentally that the race of the Numidians was faithless. Metello experimentis cognitum erat genus Numidarum infidum esse. Sall.

expert. Përītus, sōlera, dexter —ēra —erum.

expertly. Përīte, sōlenter, dextēre.

expertness. Përītia, sōlertia, dextērītas.

expiable. Piābīlia.

to expiate. Pio, 1 (in prose more common in comp.); expio, luo, 3.

expiation. Expiātio, piatio; an exp. or means of expiation, or expiatory sacrifice, *piāmen —īnis, *neut.* piamentum. Plin.

expiatory. Piācūlāria.

expiration, i. e. end, q. v. Fīnis, exītas, 4.

to expire, i. e. die, q. v. Mōrior, 3; pēreo, 4; intēreo, exspīro, 1.—The time had expired. Induciæ exierant. Liv.—Take care that the summer does not expire. Considerabis ne æstas effluat. Cic.

to explain, i. e. make clear. Explīco, 1; explāno, 1; illustro, 1; dilūcīdo, 1; i. e. disclose, expēdio, 4; expōno, 3; ostendo, 3.

one who explains. Explīcator.

to explode, i. e. reject, q. v. Explōdo, 3.

explanation. Explīcātio, explanātio.

in an explanatory manner. Explīcāte, explanāte.

explicable. Explīcābīlia. Plin.

explicit. Exprēssus, distinctus.

explicitly. Expresse, distincte, āperte, plāne, dilūcīde.

an exploit. Factum, fācīnus —ōris, *neut.* — Great exploits, res gestæ.

Cic., Liv.—Many exploits done in the garb of peace have been more important and illustrious than achievements of war. Multæ res extiterunt urbanæ majores clarioresque quam bellicæ. Cic.—When he had performed many great exploits. Cum multa fecisset egregie. Cic.

to explode, i. e. reject, q. v. Explōdo, 3.

exploration. Investīgātio, inquisitio, exploratio (Tac., esp. as a scout).

to explore. Explōro, 1; investīgo, 1; inquirō, 3.

one who explores. Investigator, explorator (esp. as a scout).

explosion, i. e. rejection. Explōsio.—A loud noise, frāgor.

to export. Exporto.

exportation. Exportatio.

to expose. Expono, prōpono, pātēſcīo, 3 (esp. of exposing another's designs, &c.); to danger, &c., objīcio, 3; subīcio, oppōno; i. e. to leave in a defenceless state, nudo, 1.—But we must also avoid exposing ourselves to danger without reason. Sed fugiendum etiam illud ne offeramus nos periculis sine causā. Cic.—He orders the gates to be shut that the camp might not be left exposed. Jubet portas claudi ne castra nudentur. Cæs.—I entreat you to ward off, in the case of Sextus Roscius, the danger to which all are exposed. Peto ut . . . in causā Sexti Roscii periculum quod in omnes intenditur propulsetis. Cic.

exposed. Obnoxius.—More exposed, minus tutus. Liv.—He could shoot his arrows at the horse and his rider, who were completely exposed to his aim. In patentem vulneri equum equitemque sagittas conjicere poterat. Liv.—Old age is exposed to long illnesses. Longis morbis senectus patet. Cic.

exposition. Expōsītio (see explanation); i. e. interpretation, interpretātio.

an expositor. Interpres —ētia, *masc., fem.*

to expostulate. Expōstūlo, 1; quēror, 3; conquēror: all c. cum and *abl. pres.*

expostulation. Expōstulatio, quērēla, questus, 4.

expostulatory. Quēribundus.

exposure Subjectio.

to expound. Interpretor, 1.—See explain.

an expounder. Interpres —ētis, *masc. fem.*

to express. Exprīmo, 3; prōfēro, *irr.*; dēclāro, 1; dīco, 3; ēnuntio, 1.—To express oneself, lōquor, 3; eloquor; in writing, scribo, 3.—Not for the sake of expressing his own opinion. Non ut aperiret sententiam suam. Cic.—Cato had expressed the same thing in plainer language. Cato verbis luculentioribus rem eandem comprehenderat. Cic.

express. Expressus, distinctus.

an express. Nuntius, tābellārius, stātor.

expression. Dictio, enuntiatio; an expression, verbum, dictum, vox, vocis, *fem.*—Elegance of expression, as opposed to sense, oratio.—See language.

expressive, of language. Āpertus, dīsertus, signīficans. Quint.

expressively. Diserte.

expressly (to say, &c.). Expresse, āperte, distincte, dīserte; in any sense, plāne.

expulsion. Expulsio, ejectio.

to expunge. Dēleo, 2; tollo, 3; ēluo, 3.—See efface.

expurgation. Purgatio.

exquisite. Exquīsitus, ēgrēgius, optīmus, exīmius, prāestans, esp. in superl.; of food, &c., lautus.

exquisitely. Exquīsīte, ēgrēgie, optīme.—Of a work of art, affābre.

exquisiteness. Prāestantia.

extant, to be. Existo, 3; exsto, 1; sum.

extemporaneous. Sūbitus, rēpentinus, extempōrālis. Quint.

extemporaneously. Ex tempore (Cic.); subito.—How often have I seen him extemporise a number of excellent verses on the very events which were passing at the time. Quoties ego hunc vidi magnum numerum optimorum versuum de his ipsis rebus quæ tum agerentur dicere extempore. Cic.

to extend, in every sense. Extendo, 3.—To put forth, prōfēro, *irr.*; porrigo, 3.—To extend the lines of an army, &c., pātēfācio; *i. e.* to increase, augeo, 2.

to extend to, intrins., i. e. to reach, q. v. Pertīneo, 2; c. ad.—Especially when your power extends over the whole of that business. Præsertim cum tota potestas ejus rei tua sit.—On the side of the Sequani it extends to the Rhine. A Sequanis attingit flumen Rhenum. Cæs.

extension. Prōlatio.

extensive. Vastus, amplus; of boundaries, lātus, spatiosus.

extent. Amplitudo, magnitudo, spātium.—Great extent, immensitas.—To a certain extent. Quadam ex parte. Cic.

to extenuate. Ēlēvo, 1; attenuo, extēnuo, 1.—See to diminish.

extenuation. Ēlēvatio, attēnuatio, extenuatio.

exterior to, prep. Extra.

exterior, adj. Externus, extērior.—The exterior of many, extīmus.

to exterminate. Exstirpo, 1; exstinguo, 3; dēleo, 2; extermino, usu. c. ex and *all.*—He has utterly exterminated them. Funditus sustulit ac delevit. Cic.

extermination. Exstirpatio.—I should have conquered to the utter extermination of the wicked. Viciissem cum magnā internecione improborum. Cic.—And the nation of the Ausones was destroyed as if it had carried on a war of extermination against us. Deleatque Ausonum gens, perinde ac si internecivo bello certasset. Liv.

an exterminator. Exterminātor, extinator.

external. Externus; *i. e.* foreign, pērēgrinus.

externally. Extrinsecus.

extinct. Extinctus.—Of usages, &c., obsolētus, antiquus.

to be extinct, i. e. obsolete. Obsolēscō, 3.

extinction. Extinctio; *i. e.* death, &c., q. v., intērītus, 4.

to **extinguish**. *Exstinguo*, 3; *restringuo*; *i. e.* destroy, *dēleo*, *tollo*, 3; *perstutūli*; *i. e.* overthrow (a constitution, &c.), *ēverto*, 3.

extinguishable. *Dēlēbīlis*. Mart.

one who **extinguishes**. *Exstinctor*.

to **extirpate**. *Exstirpo*, 1; *dēleo*, 2.—Covetousness must be utterly extirpated and eradicated. *Cupiditas tollenda est atque-extrahenda radicitus*. Cic.—See to eradicate.

extirpation. *Exstirpātio*. Col.

an **extirpator**. *Exstinctor*.

to **extol**. *Effēro*, *irr.*; *cēlēbro*, 1; *laudo*, 1; *collaudo*.—He who has extolled our exploits divinely. *Qui res nostras divinis ornavit laudibus*. Cic.

—The orator is to be highly extolled by us. *Nobis orator omni laude*

cumulandus est. Cic.—If an excellent authority did not extol them to

the skies. *Nisi eos in cœlum suis laudibus præclarus auctor extolleret*. Cic.

to **extort**. *Extorqueo*, 2; *exprīmo*, 3; *extraho*, 3.—Necessity extorted this concession from the senators. *Expressit hoc necessitas patribus*. Liv.

—And hostages were extorted from the Romans. *Expressaque necessitas obides dandi Romanis*. Liv.

extortion.—Lucius Piso was the first who passed a law against extortion.

Lucius Piso legem primus de pecuniis repetundis tulit. Cic.—Priscus

had prosecuted Cæsius Cordus for extortion. *Priscus Cæsium Cordum*

repetundis postulaverat. Tac.

an **extortioner**. *Extortor*. Ter.

to **extract**. *Extraho*, 3; *exprīmo*, 3; *ēlicio*, 3; *i. e.* make extracts, *excerpa*, 3; *dēligo*, 3.—You extract from them all whatever especially attracts you

by an appearance of truth. *Libas ex omnibus quodcunque te maxime*

specie veritatis movet. Cic.

an **extract**. *Portio*.

extraction, *i. e.* the extracting. *Expressio* (Vitruv.); *i. e.* family, *stirps*, *ōrigo*, *ortus*, 4; *gēnus*—*ēris*, *nest.*; *dōmus*.—See family.

extraordinary. *Extraordinarius*, *īnūsītātus*, *rārus*, *īnsōlītus*, *īnsōlens*, *īnsuetus*, *īnassuetus*; *i. e.* admirable, *ēgrēgius*, *admirabilia*.

extraordinarily, *i. e.* in an extraordinary manner. *īnūsītātē*; *i. e.* excellently,

ēgrēgie, *mīrābīlīter*, *mīrīfīce*.—They agitate the minds of men to an

extraordinary degree. *Vehementer animos hominum perturbant*. Cæs.

extravagance. *Prōfūsio* (Plin.), *prōdīgētia* (Tac).—Extravagance of language or ideas, or conduct; *īntēpērantia*, *ēffrēnātio*, *līcentia*, *īmmōdēratio*.—What daily prodigality and what extravagance do you think

took place? *Quos sumptus quotidianos, quas effusiones fieri putatis?* Cic.

extravagant (in money). *Prōfusus*, *ēffusus* (used also of the expense incurred), *sumptuosus*, *prōdīgus*.—Of conduct, language, &c., *īmmōdērātus*,

īmmōdīcus, *īmpōtēns*, *īntēpērans* (all used also of the conduct itself).

—He thought it an act of the most extravagant folly. *Summæ*

dementiæ esse judicabat. Cæs.—It is a piece of extravagant folly. *Ex-*

tremæ dementiæ est. Gell.—I know the fury, the extravagant violence

of the man. *Novi hominis furem, novi effrenatam violentiam*. Cic.

—You blamed me for being extravagant, and as it were prodigal in

voting honours. *Reprehendebas quod in honoribus decernendis essem*

nimius et tanquam prodigus. Cic.—See extreme.

extravagantly. *ēffuse*, *prōfūse* (both applied also to conduct), *prōdīge*.—

In conduct, *īntēpēranter*, *īmmōdēratē*.—Because I knew that he had

an extraordinary regard for you, I thought that he was speaking rather

extravagantly out of his good will. *Quod ab eo mirifice diligi intel-*

ligebam arbitrabar illum propter benevolentiam uberius id dicere. Cic.—

A plan wicked indeed, but not extravagantly insane. *Consilium acle-*

ratum, sed non ad ultimum demeus. Liv.

to **waste extravagantly**. *Prōfundo*, 3; *effundo*.

extravasated. *ēffusus*.

extreme. *Extrēmus*, *summus*, *ultimus*.—Extreme may also be rendered by

- the superlative of other adjectives, according to the context.—Extreme pain, *acerbissimus dolor*; extreme beauty, *præstantissima forma*, &c.
- extremely.** *Summe, unice, valde, vehēmenter, mirifice.*
- extremity, i. e. outside, end, q. v.** *Extrēmītas, extrēmum.*—(I hear) that Ventidius will proceed to extremities. *Ventidium descensurum ad extrema.* Cic.—These things appear to Cicero to be the very extremity of misery. *Hæc Ciceroni videntur ultima esse in malis.*—Matters are now come to extremities. *Res est in summo discrimine.* Cæs.—Who thinks him now reduced to extremities. *Qui hunc in summas angustias adductum putat.* Cic.
- to extricate.** *Libéro, 1; expédio, 4; solvo, 3; extrico, 1.*
- extrication.** *Libératio.*—Means of extrication, *effugium.*
- extrinsic.** *Externus.*
- extrinsically.** *Extrinsècus.*
- exuberance.** *Abundantia, ubertas.*
- exuberant.** *Abundans, immōdicus.*
- to exult.** *Exulto, 1; gestio, 4; triumpho.*—See rejoice.
- exultation.** *Exultatio, lætitia.*—See joy.
- an eye.** *Ōculus, lūmen—ŷnia, neut., *acies.*—To live before the eyes of all men. *In ore omnium versari.* Cic.—Your letters are of great value in my eyes. *Tuæ literæ maximi sunt apud me ponderia.* Cic.—Ye Gods, how those things are nothing in my eyes. *Dī boni quam mihi ista pro nihilo.* Cic.—He sees with his own eyes things in very nearly the state that was reported to him by messengers and letters. *Eadem fere quæ ex nuntiis literisque cognoverat coram perspicit.* Cæs.—People's eyes are soon dried, especially at the misfortunes of others. *Cito arescit lacryma, præsertim in malis alienis.* Cic.—Having attempted an exploit calculated to obtain more glory than belief in the eyes of posterity. *Rem ausus plus famæ habituram ad posteros quam fidei.* Liv.
- to eye.** *Intueor, 2; contueor, 3; prospicio, 3 (see to 'see).*—The way in which you all regard and eye me. *Vester in me animorum oculorumque conjectus.* Cic.
- the eyeball.** *Pupilla, pupūla, acies.*
- the eyebrow.** *Supercilium.*
- an eyelash.** *Cilium.* Plin.
- the eyelid.** *Palpebra.*
- eye-salve.** *Collŷrium.*
- eyesight.** *Visus, 4; acies.*
- an eye-witness.** *Testis; i. e. a spectator, spectātor.*—Whom fortune has now rendered an eye-witness of my folly. *Quem nunc ineptiarum mearum testem et spectatorem fortuna constituit.* Cic.

F.

- a fable.** *Fabŭla, fābella.*
- to fable.** *Fabŭlor, 1; fingō, 3.*
- fabric, i. e. building.** *Ædificium, structura; i. e. material, mātēria, materies.*
- to fabricate, i. e. make, q. v.** *Fācio, 3; efficio, fābrīcor, 1; i. e. invent (a story, &c.), fingō, 3.*
- a fabrication.** *Commentum.*
- a fabricator.** *Fābrīcātor, auctor, *fictor (of false reports).*
- fabulous, i. e. celebrated in fable.** *Fabŭlōsus; i. e. false, fictus, commentitius, falsus.*
- fabulously.** *Fabŭlōse (Plin.); i. e. falsely, falso, fecte.*
- face.** *Os, ōris, neut., iacies (applied also to things), vultus, 4; frons—tis,*

- sem.*—As if I were conversing with you face to face. Quasi tecum coram loquerer. Cic.—Will you venture to say those things to me, to my son-in-law's face, which you ventured to say to your relation? Mihi vero ipsi coram genero meo propinquo tuo quæ dicere ausus es [dicere audebis ac.]? Cic.—With what face will any of you meet those soldiers? Quo ore quisquam vestrum iis militibus occurret? Liv.—What a face must that advocate have who ventures to undertake those causes without any knowledge of law! Quod tandem os est illius patroni qui ad eas causas sine ullâ scientiâ juris audet accedere! Cic.—What were done at Syracuse in the forum, in the face of day, before the face and under the eyes of the whole province. Quæ in foro palam Syracusis in ore atque in oculis provinciæ gesta sunt. Cic.
- to face**, *i. e.* cover. Tēgo, 3; *i. e.* to stand opposite to, oppōnor, 3, *c. dat.*; *i. e.* to encounter (an enemy), aggrēdiōr, 3 (*see* to attack); (a danger) sūbeo, suscipio, 3; ōbeo, 4; ingrēdiōr (enemy or danger), occurro, 3; sustineo.—To face round, verto me, converto me.
- facetious**. Fācētus, lēpīdus, festīvus.
- facetiously**. Fācēte, lēpīde, festīve.
- facetiousness**. Lēpor, sāles, *pl. masc.*, fācētīæ, festīvītās.
- facile**. Fācilis.—See easy
- to facilitate**. Expēdiō, 4.
- facility**. Fācilitās.
- facing**, *i. e.* opposite to, *prep.* Contra, adversus, adversum.
- facing**, *adj.* Oppōsitus, contrārius, adversus.
- fact**. Factum (as opp. to word, or idea), res.—As if he had been caught in the fact of some notorious crime. Quasi easet in aliquo manifesto scelere deprehensus.—But if, as is the fact, they were given as a tribute to your merits. Si vero, quod ita factum est, meritis tuis tribuerentur. Cic.
- in fact**, *i. e.* indeed. Quīdem.—In fact I, ēquīdem.—In fact (opp. to in word re), revera.
- faction**. Factio.—The Numidians are divided into two factions. Numidæ in duas partes discedunt. Sall.—Some favoured Sylla's, some Cinna's faction. Alii Syllanī, alii Cinnanī favebant partibus. Cic.—It is recorded that factious quarrels arose in his camp between the Carthaginian and Sicilian soldiers. Scriptum est magnam seditionem in castris ejus inter Pœnos et Sículos milites esse factam. Cic.
- factious**. Factiōsus, sēditiōsus.
- factitious**. Fictus, factitiūsus. Plin.
- factiously**. Sēditiōse.
- a factor**. Instītor.
- a factory**. Officīna.
- faculty**. Fācultas; *i. e.* sense, sensus, 4.
- to fade**, *lit.* and metaph. Marceo, 2; marcesco, 3; pēreo, 4; metaph. of strength, &c., languēo, 2; débilitōr, 1; frangor, 3; exstinguor, 3.—All recollection of them has gradually faded away. Omnis eorum memoria sensim evanuit. Cic.
- faded**. Marcīdus.
- fading**, *i. e.* liable to fade, short-lived. Evānīdus, cādūcus, frāgīlis, brēvis.—To rescue their now fading glory from oblivion. Ut laudem eorum jam prope senescentem ab oblivione hominum vindicarem. Cic.
- fading**, *subst.* Marcor. Plin.
- to fag**, *i. e.* labour, *q. v.* Lābōro, 1.
- fagged**, *i. e.* weary. Fessus, fātīgātus.
- a faggot**. Fascis, *masc.*
- to fail**, *i. e.* be deficient. Dēficiō, 3; dēsum.—In an attempt, or in conduct, offendo, 3.—We ought not to let our courage fail us. Non debemus ita cadere animis. Cic.—When any attempt failed. Quum parum quidquam succederet. Liv.—You were afraid that I should fail in my duty. Verebare ne officio deessem. Cic.—There are many reasons for a man failing in his duty. Deserendi officii plures solent esse causæ. Cic.—Who can fail to see? Quis non videt? Cic.—See failure.

failure, *i. e.* deficiency, *q. v.* Defectio, defectus, 4.—If there had been any failure (*i. e.* want of success). Sin aliquid esset offensum. Cic.—Hearing that his hopes had resulted in failure. Audito spem ad irritum redactam. Liv.—So that Scipio departed on the failure of his attempt. Ut Scipio abscederet inde irrito incepto. Liv.

a failing, error. Culpa.

fain.—See gladly.

to faint. Deficior, 3; linquor, 3 (Ov.); linquor animo (Suet.); *i. e.* be languid, languo, 2; languesco, 3.

faint. Debilis; (with labour, etc.) fractus.—A faint voice, exigua vox. Virg.

a fainting fit. Defectio (Plin.), defectus animi. Plin.

fainthearted. Timidus, segnis—Iners.

a fair. Nundina, mercatus, 4.

fair (of complexion), *i. e.* not dark. Candidus, niveus, æburneus, æburnus (the three last used of the limbs or features, rather than of the person); *i. e.* beautiful, pulcher, formosus, decorus, venustus, spectabilis, conspiciendus; (very fair,) ægrægina, eximius; (of weather,) ærenus, tranquillus; *i. e.* just; æquus, justus; (of the wind, *i. e.* not foul,) secundus.

fairweather. Serenitas, tranquillitas.

fairly, *i. e.* with justice. Juste, jure; *i. e.* beautifully, pulchre; *i. e.* sufficiently, tolerably, satis; *i. e.* deservedly, merito, jure.

fairness, *i. e.* beauty. Pulchritudo; *i. e.* equity, æquitas.

fairspoken. Blandus.

a fairy. Læmia.

faith. Fides; *i. e.* confidence, fiducia.

to have faith in. Credo, 3.

faithful. Fidus, fidelis.

faithfully. Fideliter.

faithless. Infidus, perfidus, perfidius, infidelis.

faithlessly. Perfidiose, infideliter.

faithlessness. Perfidia, infidelitas.

a falchion. Ensis.—See sword.

a falcon. Accipiter—tris, masc.

to fall. Cado, 3; decido, concido; less violently, labor, 3; delabor, -run, 3; violently (so as to be injured or destroyed), corruo.

to fall, *i. e.* die, to fall in battle, &c. Occido, occumbo, 3.

to fall away (as false friends). Deficio, 3.—See to desert.

to fall back, *i. e.* retreat. Cedo, 3; recedo.

to fall forward (to fall on one's face), procumbo, 3.

to fall from, off, or out. Excido, decido, elabor, delabor.

to fall into. Incido, c. in and acc., illabor.

to fall off, *i. e.* degenerate, become worse. Degenero, 1; defloresco, 3.

to fall out, *i. e.* quarrel, *q. v.* Dissentio, 4.

to fall upon, *i. e.* to attack, *q. v.* Incido, c. in and acc., invado, 3; aggredior, 3; iruo, c. in and acc.—You Roman knights, I say, for my sake fell at the feet of that shameless profligate. Vos equites Romani vos inquam pro meo capite ad pedes cernonis impurissimi projecistis.—They fall in with Lucretius the consul. Incidunt in Lucretium consulem. Cic. See to meet.—Such terror suddenly fell upon (the city). Tantus terror repente invasit (urbem sc.). Cæs.—He fell upon the rear of the Romans with more impetuosity. Acrius ultimis incidebat Romanis. Cæs.—See to attack.—Ajax fell upon his sword. Ajax gladio incubuit. Cic.—Like courtiers paying homage, they fell on their faces. More adulantium procubuerunt. Liv.—Can any word of piety fall from that mouth? Isto ore religionis verbum excidere aut elabi potest. Cic.—The price of corn had not fallen much. Annona haud multum laxaverat. Liv.—See to diminish.

a fall. Casus, 4; lapsus, 4; *i. e.* ruin, ruina; of prices, imminutio.

fallacious. Fallax, falsus.

fallacionally. Fallācīter, falso.

fallacy. Fallācia, fraus —dis, *fem.*

fallibility. Error.

fallible, to be fallible. Falli possum.

fallow, of deer, &c. Fulvus.

a fallow. Nōvālia.

false, of a statement. Falsus, fictus.—Of a person inclined to deceive, fallax, dōlōsus, perfidus.—Of money, *i. e.* counterfeit, ādūlterinus.—Of hopes, &c., vānus, irrītus.

falsely. Falso.

falsehood. Mendācium.

falsification (of documents, &c.). Corruptio.

to falsify. Corumpo, 3; vītio, 1.

to falter. Hæreo, 2; hæsito, 1.

faltering. Hæsitatio, hæsitantia.

fame. Fāma, glōria.

famed, famous. Clārus, præclārus, nōbīlis, inclītus, cēlēber —bris —bra, insignis.

familiar, i. e. belonging to the family. Fāmīliaris, dōmestīcus; *i. e.* ordinary, communis; *i. e.* intimate, fāmīliaris.—Names which custom has now made familiar. Nomina quæ nunc consuetudo trivit. Cic.—Things which are notorious and familiar to all. Quæ patent, quæ nota sunt omnibus. Cic.—He should be familiar with all the topics of philosophy. Habeat omnes philosophiæ notos et tractatos locos. Cic.

familiar with, a friend of, q. v. Coniunctus, *c. dat.*

familiarity, i. e. friendship, q. v. Fāmīliaritas, consuetudo; *i. e.* knowledge (*q. v.*) of, nōtia.

familiarly. Fāmīliārter.

family, in every sense. Dōmus, 4 (with some cases as if 2.); *i. e.* a household, familia; *i. e.* relationship, descent (in such phrases as "of a noble family"), gēnus —ēris, *neut.*; stirps —is, *fem.*; sanguis —īnis, *masc.*—Shall our family, then, never be left in peace? Nunquam, ergo, familia nostra quieta erit? Sall.

the head of a family or household. Paterfamilias, *gen.* patriafamilias.

of a family, belonging to a family, or to the same family. Gentilis.—

Marcus Pennus belonging, Brutus, to the same family as yourself. Marcus Pennus tuus, Brute, gentilis.

a being of the same family. Gentilitas.

famine. Fāmes.

famishing, famished. Fame confectus, fame ēvectus, both in Cic.

famously. Clāre, præclare; *i. e.* very well, optime, mirifice.

a fan. Flābellum.

to fan. Ventilo, 1 (*Juv.*); *i. e.* to encourage, *q. v.*, sōveo, 2; stīmulō, 1; concito, 1.

fanatic. Fānātīcus.

fanaticism. Fūror.

fanciful, i. e. proceeding from a lively fancy. Ingēniōsus; *i. e.* whimsical, lēvis, mutābilis, mōbilis, inconstans.

fancifully. Ingēniōse; *i. e.* in various ways, vārie; *i. e.* whimsically, leviter, inconstanter.

fancy. Ingēnium.—He lived according to the fancy of others, not his own. Vixit ad aliorum arbitrium, non ad suum. Cic.—So that slaves may be able to oppress you and us according to their fancy. Ut ad libidinem suam servuli fortunæ vestras nostrasque vexare possint. Cic.

to fancy, i. e. imagine. Fingo, 3; *i. e.* like, āmo, 1.—He confesses that he always fancied a rough and unpolished way of life. Fatetur sibi vitam semper horridam et aridam cordi fuisse. Cic.—I fancy that I see Cethegus before me. Versatur mihi ante oculos Cethegi aspectus. Cic.

a fane. Templum, fanum.

a fang. Dens —tis, *masc.*

fantastic, *i. e.* fanciful, *q. v.* Lēvis ; *i. e.* singular, nōvus, vārius.

far, *adj.* Longinquus, rēmōtus, distans.

far, *adv.* Prōcul, longe.—It is so far from being a duty, that nothing can be more contrary to duty. Id tantum abest ab officio, ut nihil magis officio possit esse contrarium. Cic.—But I am so far from extolling them that Ego vero istos tantum abest ut ornem, ut Cic.—I entreat you to aid these men as far as your dignity will permit. Peto a te ut his, quantum tua dignitas, patietur, commodes. Cic.—I beg of you to assist him in all things as far as you can without annoyance to yourself. Peto a te ut omnibus in rebus, quod sine molestiā tuā facere possis, ei commodes. Cic.—That as far as possible my wish for your presence may be allayed by my own busy state. Ut quoad ejus fieri possit præsentiæ tuæ desiderium meo labore minuatur. Cic.—The prætor was ordered to prevent them from doing that as far as he could without war. Id eos ut prohiberet, quoad ejus sine bello posset prætori mandatum est. Liv.

a farce. Mimus.

farcical. Ridicūlus.

to fare. Āgo, 3.—That man fares well on a little. Vivitur parvo bene. Hor.

fare, *i. e.* food, *q. v.* Victus, 4 ; *i. e.* money for conveyance, vectura (Plaut.), viaticum (strictly the whole expenses of a journey).

farewell. Vāle, *def.*—Farewell ye woods. Vivite sylvæ. Virg.—Concedite sylvæ. Virg.

to bid farewell. Vālédico, 3.

a farm. Fundus, prædium.

to farm, *i. e.* cultivate. Cōlo, 3 ; excolo ; *i. e.* contract for revenues, &c., condūco, 3 ; *i. e.* to let to others, lōco, 1.

a farmer, of land. Āgricōla, *masc.*, rūricōla, *masc.*, cōlōnus ; (of revenues, &c.) rēdemtor, conductor.

farrago. Farrāgo—Īnia. Juv.

a farrier. Vētērinārius. Col.

farther, *adv.* Ultra ; *i. e.* moreover, *q. v.*, prætērea.

farther, *adj.* Ultērior.—Farthest, ultimus, extrēmus (neither ever followed by a case, or by a prep.), maxime distans.

a farthing. Tēruncius.—They agree to a farthing. Ad nummum convenit. Cic.

fascēs. Fasces, *pl. masc.*

to fascinate, lit. Fascino, 1 ; metaph., irrētio, 4.

fascination, lit. Fascinum, fascinatio (Plin.) ; metaph., illēcēbræ.

fascine.—Having collected fascines to fill the Roman fosses, they proceed to the camp. Sarmentis virgultisque collectis quibus fossas Romanorum compleant, ad castra pergunt. Cæs.

fashion, *i. e.* custom. Mos, mōris, *masc.* ; consuetudo ; *i. e.* form, *q. v.*, forma, figurā.

to fashion. Fingo, 3 ; formo, 1 ; conformo ; fācio, 3 ; fīgūro, 1.

a fashioning. Conformatio.

fashionable. Pātātus.—Out of fashion, rusticus ; *i. e.* gone by, ob-sōlētus.

a fast. Jējūnium.—Fast-days, exitiales feriæ (is the expression of the parasite in Plautus).

to fast.—But, lo ! while Cleomenes was drunk and every one else fasting, news is brought. . . . Ecce autem Cleomene ebrio, esurientibus cæteris, nuntiatur.

fast, *i. e.* firm. Firmus, stābīlis ; *i. e.* trustworthy (as, a fast friend), fidus, fidēlis ; *i. e.* swift, *q. v.*, cēler—ēris—ēre, rāpīdus, vēlox, cītus.

fast, *adv.* Firme, fīrmīter, stābīlīter ; *i. e.* rapidly, cēlērīter, rāpīde, vēlōcīter.

to fasten. Figo, 3 ; configo ; by binding, līgo, 1 ; vincio, 4 (see to bind).—A door, &c., claudio, 3.—To fasten to, affigo, alligo.—And at this time Scaptius fastens on me an expression in a letter of Brutus.

- Atque hoc tempore ipso impingit mihi epistolam Scaptius Bruti. Cic.—
That he may not fasten disgrace on the pure, and infamy on the good.
Ne probrum castis infamiam bonis inferat. Cic.
- to fasten on, *i. e.* seize (as a disease, or an unwelcome companion).
Arrīpio, 3.
a fastening. Vincūlum.
fastidious. Fastidiōsus.
fastidiously. Fastidiōse.
fastidiousness. Fastidium, fastus, 4.
fasting, *adj.* Jējūnus.
a fastness, *i. e.* a stronghold. Castellum, mūnimentum, arx —cis, *fem.*
fat, *adj.* Pinguis, ōpimus, ōbēsus.
fat, *subst.* Adeps —īpis.
a being fat. Pinguēdo (Plin.); pinguetudo (Plin.); ōbēsitas. Plin.
to grow fat. Pinguesco.
to fat or fatten. Pinguefacio, 3; sāgino, 1 (*esp.* as an animal for food).
a fattening, *esp.* of animals for food. Sāgīnatio.
fatal, *i. e.* destructive. Exītiōsus, exītiālis, fūnestus, pestīfer, pernīciosus.
—Of wounds, poison, &c., mortifer —ēra, —erum; *lētifer, *lētālis; *i. e.* in accordance with fate, fātālis.—The state has come to the end of this miserable and fatal war. Perfuncta respublica est hoc misero fatalique bello. Cic.
fatality. Fātum.—This is how that fatality first arose. Hinc vobis extitit primum fatalis illa necessitas. Cic.
fatally. Pernīciose, pestīfere; *i. e.* in accordance with fate, fātālīter.
fate. Fatum, sors —tis, *fem.* (used of the destiny allotted to a man, but *not* of the power which assigns it).—The Fates, Parcæ, *Sōrōres.
fated, *i. e.* appointed by fate. Fātālis; *i. e.* destined to destruction, dēvōtus. Ill-fated, infelix.
a father. Pāter —tris, gēnitor, pārens, *sātor, *creātor.—To be the father of, gigno, 3.
of a father, fatherly. Pāternus, pātrius.
to father, *i. e.* adopt. Adopto, 1.
a father-in-law. Socēr —ēri.
fatherless. Orbus.
to fathom. Explōro, 1; perspicio, 3.
to fatigue. Fātigo, 1; defatigo, *lasso.
fatigue. Fātigatio, defatigatio, lassitudo; *i. e.* labour, lābor.
fatigued. Fessus, defessus, lassus, fatigatus.—See to fatigue.
to be fatigued. Lābōro, 1, lassesco, 3; *no perf.* Plin.
fatuity. Stultitia, fātuitas.—See folly.
a fault. Culpa, peccatum.—Error, erratum, vitium.—Those who, by violations of the constitution have committed unpardonable faults. Qui republicā violandā fraudes inexpressibiles conceperunt. Cic.—If Milo had committed any fault which he could not honestly and truly defend. Si Milo admisisset aliquid quod non posset honeste vereque defendere. Cic.
- faultily. Māle, mendōse, prāve.
faulty. Of things, mendōsus.—Of persons, prāvus.—Of persons or things, vitiōsus, culpandus.
to favour. Fāveo, 2; *aspīro, 1: both *c. dat.*—Why do you ask any one to favour or assist you? Cur tu quenquam ut studeat tibi? ut adjuvet te, rogas? Cic.
favour. Fāvor, grātia.—A favour, grātia, bēnēficiū, benefactum, mēritum.—So that Pompey, by acquitting him, thought that he was gaining the favour of the whole province. Ut Pompeius a provinciā totā se hujus absolutione inire gratiam arbitraretur; also, in eo gratiam cum (Cic.), or apud, or ad. Liv.—How much did I recommend you to his favour. Te apud eum quantā in grātiā posui. Cic.—In the conferring and receiving of favours. In dandis recipiendisque meritis. Cic.—A de-

- testable class of men, who reproach one with the favours which they have conferred. *Odiosum genus hominum officia exprobrantium.* Cic.—He said that you had conferred many favours on all his friends. *Dixit te sæpe bene meritum esse de suis omnibus.*—By your favour let me say it. *Pace tuâ dixerim* (Cic.); so, *bonâ veniâ hujus optimi viri dixerim.* Cic.
- As if they did that out of favour to the party. *Quasi id studio partium fecerint.* Cic.—Caius Flaminius is said to have been in great favour with the people because of his eloquence. *Dicitur C. Flaminius ad populum valuisse dicendo.* Cic.
- favourable, of persons. *Æquus.*—Of circumstances, *felix, faustus.*—Of a wind, *secundus.*—The sacrifice not being favourable. *Sacrificio non litante.* Suet.—You would see it in a more favourable light. *Mitiorum in partem interpretarere.* Cic.
- favourably. *Feliciter, fausta.*—I hope that those things (which I have said) have been favourably received by you. *Ea, judices, a vobis spero in bonam partem esse recepta.* Cic.
- a favourer. *Fautor.*
- a favourite. *Gratiōsus, acceptus,* both *c. dat.*—(Saying) that the people fattened up its favourites to kill them. *Saginare plebem populares suos ut jugulentur.* Liv.
- a fawn. *Hinnūlus, hinnūleus.*
- to fawn on. *Blandior, 4; assentor, 1: both c. dat.*
- fawning ways. *Blanditiæ; oftenest in pl. blandimenta -orum, neut. pl.; assentatio.*
- one who fawns. *Assentator.*
- fawning. *Blandus.*
- in a fawning way. *Blande.*
- falty. *Fides.*
- fear. *Timor, pavor, formido, mētus, 4; terror.*
- to fear. *Timeo, 2; pertimesco, 3; mētuo, 3; horreo, formido, 1; pāveo* (the most usu. word for “to be in a state of alarm,” *sine c.*), **expāvesco, 3* (used only by Plin.).
- fearful, i. e. timid. *Tīmīdus, pāvīdus; i. e. dreadful, q. v., formīdōlōsus, dīrus.*
- fearfully. *Tīmīde, pāvīde.*
- fearless. *Impāvīdus, intrēpīdus, interrītus, imperterrītus.*
- fearlessly. *Impāvīde.*
- fearlessness. *Audācia.*—See boldness.
- feasible. *Fācīlis.*
- a feast. *Convīvium, ēpūlæ, ēpūlum, dāpes, pl. fem. (sing. in poet. but rare), cena; i. e. a festival, festum.*
- to feast, *intrans.* *Ēpūlor, 1; convīvor, 1; ceno, 1.*—Every one feasts them according to his fortune. *Pro fortunâ quisque apparatus epulis excipit.* Tac.
- feasting, the act. *Ēpūlatio.*
- belonging to a feast. *Convīvālia.*
- a giver of a feast. *Convīvātor.*
- a feat. *Factum, fācīnus -ōris, neut.*
- a feather. *Plūma.*
- of feathers. *Plūmea.*
- a feature. *Lineāmentum.*
- febrile. *Febrīcūlōsus.*
- February. *Februarius.*
- feces. *Fæx -cis, fem., usu. pl.*
- fecundity. *Fœcunditas.*—See fertility.
- federal. *Fœdērātus.*
- a fee. *Merces -ēdis, fem.; præmium, mūnus, -ēris, neut.*
- to fee. *Rēmūnērōr, 1.*
- feeble. *Dēbilis, infirmus, imbēcillus.*—See weak.
- feebleness. *Dēbilitas, imbēcillitas.*
- feebly. *Infirmè, imbēcilliter.*

- to feed, *trans.* Pasco, 3 (*see* to nourish); *intrans.* to feed upon, pascor, as *dep.*, *dēpasco and depascor, vescor, 3; ēdo, 3; cōmēdo.—*See* to eat.
- feed, *i. e.* pasture. Pastus.
- a feeder. Pastor (*in use* only as a feeder of sheep).
- to feel, *i. e.* perceive. Sentio, 4; *persentio, percipio, 3.—With the hand, tracto, 1; contracto, attrecto (*see* to touch); *i. e.* to touch, tango, 3; attingo.—When the senate felt for the agitation of the young man. Cum senatus perturbatio juvenis movebatur. Cic.—I press him too closely; the young man seems to feel it. Nimis urgeo; commoveri videtur adolescens. Cic.—I feel it very strongly (*i. e.* am vexed at it). Magnam animo molestiam capio. Cic.—That they might feel as the orator would have them feel. Ut eorum ita afficerentur animi ut eos affici vellet orator. Cic.
- feeling. Sensus, 4; of the mind, affectus, 4; affectio; *i. e.* touch, q. v., tactus, 4; contactus.—Therefore I must either hurt the feelings of a very dear friend. Itaque aut amicissimi hominis existimatio offendenda est. Cic.—We have always had the same feelings in every variety of fortune. Animos eodem in omni fortunā gessimus. Liv.—He had a long conversation with me, full of good feeling. Multum is mecum sermonem habuit et perhumanum. Cic.
- feeling, *adj.* Hūmānus, mīserīcors—dis.
- feelingly. Humane.
- to feign. Fingo, 3; to have what one has not, sīmūlo, 1; not to have what one has, dissimulo.
- one who feigns (*see* above). Sīmūlātor, dissimulātor.
- feigned. Falsus.
- feignedly. Fictē, simulate, dissimulate.—*See* to feign.
- a feigning. Fictio. Quint.
- a feint. Sīmūlatiō, dissīmūlatiō.—*See* above, to feign.
- to felicitate. Grātūlor, 1; congrātūlor (but wherever this word occurs, some ed. read gratulor), both c. *dat. pers.*, *acc.* of the cause, but more usually c. *de* or *pro* or *in* and *abl.*
- felicitation. Gratulatio.
- felicitous. Felix, faustus.—*See* happy.
- felicitously. Feliciter, fauste.
- felicity. Felicitas.
- fell. Dirus, saevus.—*See* savage.
- to fell. Sterno, 3; prosterno, dējicio, 3.—Timber, caedo, 3; concido.
- fellness. Savitia, immanitas.
- a fellow. Apsis—īdis, *fem.* Plin.
- a fellow, *i. e.* match for. Œquālis, par, pāris; *i. e.* companion, q. v., sōcius, *fem.* sōcia; cōmes—itis, *masc.*, *fem.* sōdālia.
- to fellow, *i. e.* equal, q. v. Œquo, 1.
- fellowship, *i. e.* intercourse. Sōciētās, sōdalitās, consuetudo, consociatio.
- a fellow-citizen, fellow-countryman. Civis.
- a fellow-feeling. Consensio, consensus, 4.—To have a fellow-feeling, consentio, 4.—*See* to agree.
- a fellow-servant. Conservus.
- a fellow-soldier. Commilito—ōnis, *masc.*
- a fellow-student. Condiscipulus.
- a felon. Reus.
- felonious. Nefarius.—*See* wicked.
- feloniously. Nefarie.
- felony. Crimen—inis, *neut.*
- felt. Coactae (lanæ understood).
- female, *subst.* Fēmina, mūlier—ēris.
- female, *feminine, adj.* Fēmineus, mūliebris.
- a fen. Pālus—ūdis, *fem.*
- of a fen, like a fen, fenney. Pāluster—tris—tre, pālūdeus.
- a fence. Sēpes, vallus, vallum.
- to fence. Sēpio, vallo, 1.

- to fence, combat. Diglādiator, 1; used lit. and metaph.
 a fencer or fencing-master. Lāniata.—The art of fencing is of some use both to a gladiator and a soldier. *Ars ipsa ludicra armorum et gladiatori et militi prodest aliquid.* Cic.
 fennel. Marathrum.
 to ferment. Fermentor, 1 (Plin.); fermentesco, 3. Plin.
 fern. Filix—icia, *fem.*
 ferocious. Fērox, fērus, effērus, sēvus, immānis, trux—trucia, trūcūlentus.
 ferociously. Fērocīter, sēve, immānīter.
 ferocity. Fērocitas, fērocia, sēvitia, immānitas, fēritas.
 a ferret. Viverra. Plin.
 to ferret out. Exquiro, 3.
 a ferry. Traiectus, 4.
 to ferry across. Trāficio, 3; transporto, 1; transvelo, 3; transmitto, 3.
 a ferryman. Portitor, nāvita, *masc.*; nauta, *masc.*
 fertile. Fertilis, fērax, fēcundus, lætus, pinguis, ūber—*eris*; *no neut.*, the first three sometimes c. *gen.* of the crops, the latter sine c.
 in a fertile manner. Fēcundē, in *comp.* and *superl.* ūbērius, ūberrīme.
 to fertilise. Fēcundo, 1.
 fertility. Fertilitas, fēcunditas, *ūber—*eria*, *neut.*
 fervency, fervour. Fervor, ardor.
 fervent. Fervidus, fervens, ardens, vividus, vehēmens.
 fervently. Ardentē, vehēmentē.
 to be fervent. Ardeo, 2; insto, 1.
 a ferule. Fērula.
 to fester. Suppūro, 1. Col.
 a festival. Festum, fēriæ
 keeping a festival. Fēriatus.
 festive. Festus, lætus.
 festivity. Lætitia, gaudium.
 to fetch. Quæro, 3; pēto, 3; dūco, 3; fēro, *irr.*; addūco, affēro.—*Far-*
etched, longe petitus. Cic.
 fetid. Fœtidus.
 to be fetid. Fœteo, 2. Col.
 fetidity. Fœtor.
 to fetter. Constringo, 3; vincio, 4.—A poet is more fettered than an orator by writing in verse. *Poeta oratore est versu astrictior.* Cic.
 a fetter. Vinculum, compes—*edis*, *masc.*, cātēna.—He does not hesitate to sentence Publius Lentulus to fetters. *Nom dubitat P. Lentulum vinculis mandare.* Cic.—They had arrested him and put fetters on him. *Comprehenderant eum atque en vincula coniecerant.* Cic.—See to imprison.
 a feud. Jurgium.
 a fever. Fēbris, febricūla, *dim.*
 feverish, subject to fever. Febricūlosus. Plin.
 to have a fever. Fēbrio (Col); febricitō, 1.
 few. Pauci.—Very few, perpauci.
 how few.—For how few people are eloquent! *Quotus enim quisque disertus!* Cic.—For how few philosophers are found! *Quotus enim quisque philosophorum invenitur qui . . .* Cic.
 fewness. Paucitas.
 a fibre. fibra.
 fleck. Lēvis, mutābilis, inconstans, vārius, mōbilis, instābilis, incertus.
 fleckleness. Lēvitas, inconstantia, mōbilitas, mutābilitas.
 with fleckleness. Lēviter, inconstanter, mōbilitē, mutābilitē.
 a fiction. Commentum; i. e. a falsehood, mendācium.
 fictitious. Fictus, falsus.
 fictitiously. Fictē, falso.
 fidelity. Fīdes.
 fidgetty. Inquiētus, irrēquiētus.
 a field. Āger, āgri; āgellus (*dim.*); campus; of arable land, arvum.—A

meadow, pratum.—A corn-field, *arces*—*ētia*, *fem.*; *nōvālia*, *um. neut. pl.*—A fallow-field, *nōvāles*—*ium, pl. fem.*—There is a great field for exertion in the republic. *Magnus in republicā campus.* Cic.—Before the consuls took the field. *Prisusquam consules ab urbe exercitum educerent.* Liv.—He was the last man to quit the field. *Ultimus conserto praelio excedebat.* Liv.

fiendish, *i. e.* wicked, *q. v.* *Scēlestissimus.*

fierce. *Fērox, sēvus, fūriōsus.*

fiercely. *Fērociter, sēve.*

fierceness. *Fērocitas, fērocia, sēvitia.*

to make fierce. *Effēro, l.*—His length of beard and hair had made his countenance look fierce. *Promissa barba et capilli efferaverant speciem oris.* Liv.

fiery. *Igneus, flammeus*; *metaph.* of a person or a disposition, *ardens, fervidus*; of a person, *ānīmōsus.*

a fiery disposition, fiery courage. *Ardor, fervor.*—Marcellus's fiery disposition has abated, not out of indolence, but from a settled plan. *Marcelli impetus resederunt, non inertia, sed consilio.* Cic.

a fife. *Fistula.*—See flute.

fifteen. *Quindēcim, quindēni, fem. quinaedens, &c.*

fifteenth. *Quintus decimus.*

fifth. *Quintus.*

fiftieth. *Quinquagēsīmus.*

fifty. *Quinquaginta, quinquagēni.*

fifty times. *Quinquagies.*

a fig, tree or fruit. *Ficus, 4, fem.*—An unripe fig, *grossus, fem.*

of a fig, or a fig-tree. *Ficulnus, ficulneus.* Varr.

a fight. *Pugna, praelium, certāmen*—*īnia, neut.*; *dīmīcātio.*

to fight. *Pugno, 1*; *dēpugno, confīgo, 3*; *praelior, 1.*—But rashly to engage in battle, and to fight with an enemy hand to hand, is savage conduct, and like that of beasts; but when time and necessity require, one must fight hand to hand. *Temere autem in acie versari, et manu cum hoste configere, immane quiddam et belluarum simile est; sed cum tempus necessitasque postulat decertandum manu est.* Cic.—A few brave men have often fought with success against a multitude. *Sæpe paucis strenuis adversus multitudinem bene pugnatum est.* Sall.—They began the fight. *Praelium committere cœperunt.* Cæsar.—They fought with great vigour at close quarters in the strait. *Magnum cominus in angusto mari praelium factum est.* Cæsar.—The fight was very fierce. *Committitur acriter praelium.* Cæsar.—Cassius pursued the enemy and fought them with success. *Cassius secutus hostes rem bene gessit.* Cic.—The men were brought face to face, and began to fight with their swords. *Pes cum pede collatus, et gladiis geri res cœpta est.* Liv.—They fight with swords. *Ferro decernitur.* Cic.—He led the army, he engaged, he fought, he routed a numerous army of the enemy. *Duxit exercitum, signa contulit, manum conseruit, magnas copias hostium fudit.* Cic.—As often as he fought with him he always came off best. *Quotiescumque cum eo congressus est semper discessit superior.* Nep.—See battle.

a fighter. *Pugnator, praeliator.* Tac.—See soldier.

fond of fighting. *Pugnax.*—He arranged all his fighting men in the plain. *Campo omnes armatos struxit.* Liv.—See warlike.

figurative expressions. *Translata verba.* Cic.—Figurative language should be used sparingly. *Verecunda esse debet translatio.* Cic.

figure, appearance. *Figūra, forma, spēcies*; *i. e.* an image, *īmāgo, simūlacrum, effigies.*—Of speech, *figūra.*

to figure. *Formo, 1*; *figo, 3*; *figūro, 1.*—Figure to yourself; *i. e.* imagine, *fige.*

a filament. *Filum, fibra.*

a filbert. *Nux, nūcia, fem.*

to filch. *Surrūpio, 3.*

- a file. Lîma.—A file of soldiers, agmen—înis, *scut.* ; in file, ordine.
 to file. Lîmo, 1; êlîmo; to file, i. e. march, incedo, 3; to file off, i. e. march off, discedo.
- filial love. Pietas. Cic. says, "Quid est pietas nisi voluntas grata in parentes?"
- to fill. Compleo, 2; impleo, 2; rēpleo, expleo, oppleo, rēfercio, 4.—As food, &c., satio, 1.—No one had been created pontifex maximus who had not filled a curule office. Nemo pontifex maximus creatus fuerat, qui sellâ curuli non sedisset. Liv.—That L. Equatuleius may have leave three years before the proper time to stand for and to fill magisterial offices. Uti L. Equatuleio triennium ante tempus magistratus petere, capere, gerere liceat. Cic.—Men of illustrious character and family, who have filled high offices. Homines clari nobiles et honore usi. Cic.
- a fillet. Vitta, tēnia, infûla.
 crowned with a fillet. Vittatus, infulatus. Suet.
- a fillip. Talîtrum. Suet.
- a filly. Êqua, êquula. Vitr.
- a film. Membrana.—See mist.
- to filter. Cōlo, 1 (Plin.); percolo (Lucr., Plin.).
- a filter. Cōlum.
- filth. Sordes—um, *pl. fem.*; or filthiness, fœditas.
- filthily. Sordîde, immunde, fœde.
- filthy. Sordîdus, immundus, fœdus, obœcenus.
- filtration. Purgatio.
- a fin. Pinna.
- final. Ultimûs, extrēmûs.
- finally, i. e. at last. Dēnîque, postremo, postremum, ad finem; i. e. conclusively (as finally decided, &c.), ad ultimum, omnino.
- finance.—The finances of the state, aerarium, opes reipublicæ, pecunia publica: all in Cic.—No private finances can support the expense, nor can those the state. Sumptus nec res privatæ possunt sustinere, nec res publica. Cic.
- financial. Nummarius.
- a finch. Fringilla. Varr.
- to find. Invēnio, 4; rēpērio, 4.—I found him sitting down. Offendi eum sedentem. Cic.—See now how fair you shall find me. Hic vide quam me sis usurus æquo. Cic.—When we had found the wind foul. Cum sane adversis ventis usi essemus. Cic.—All that I say of Plancius, I say because I have found him so to me. Omnia quæ dico de Plancio dico expertus in nobis. Cic.—I found from your letter that you had heard. Intellexi ex tuis literis te audiasse. . . . Cic.—If you have found any one. Si quem es nactus. Cic.
- to find out, i. e. invent, q. v. Invēnio, rēpērio; i. e. explain (a riddle, &c.), solvo, dissolvo, expēdio; to invent, or to explain, excogîto, 1.
- fine, i. e. delicate, thin. Tēnuia, grâcîlis, i. e. beautiful, q. v., pulcher—chra—chrum; formosus, êgrēgius, i. e. splendid, q. v., splendidus; of weather, sērēnus, tranquillûs.—The fine weather, diei solisque serenitas. Cic.—It was notorious that a storm of rain had come on at Musia when it was fine. Musiæ sereno satis constabat nimbium ortum. Liv.
- a fine. Mulcta.
- to fine. Mulcto, 1.—They fined M. Postumius 200,000 sesterces. Ducentum millium æris mulctam M. Postumio dixerunt (Liv.); so, mulctam irrogo. Cic.
- a fining (the act). Mulctatio.
- to be fine, i. e. splendid. Splendeo, 2; fulgeo, 2; effulgeo, 2; niteo, 2.—To be eminently fine, præniteo.
- to make fine (the weather). Sērēno, 1.
- finely, i. e. splendidly. Splendîde, i. e. well, bēne.
- finery. Ornâtus, 4; cultus, 4.

fineness (of weather). *Sērēnitās, tranquillitas*.—Of appearance, splendour.—

See beauty.

finesse. *Calliditas, astutia, versutia, dōlus*.

fond of finesse. *Callidus, versutus, dōlosus, vētratorius*.

a person fond of finesse. *Vētrator*.

to finesse.—That no one should finesse. *Ne quis dolus adhibeatur*. *Cic* a finger. *Digītus*.

to finger. *Tango, 3; attingo*.—See to touch.

to finish. *Finio, 4; conficio, 3; perficio, absolvo, 3; p̄r̄r̄ḡo, 3; p̄r̄p̄t̄ro, 1*.—I do not see how I am to finish this speech which I have begun. *Quemadmodum expeditur exitum hujus institutae orationis non reperio*. *Cic*.—We are giving the finishing stroke, as it were, to a work begun, and indeed nearly completed. *Operi inchoato prope tamen absoluto tanquam fastigium imponimus*. *Cic*.—This discussion is almost finished. *P̄ne ad exitum adducta questio*. *Cic*.—See to end.

a finisher. *Finitor*.

the finishing (of anything). *P̄r̄r̄actio, absolutio, perfectio*.—See end.

finite, i. e. limited. *Finītus, dēfīnītus, circumscriptus, angustus*.

fir, *subst.* *Abies, gen. abietia, trisyll.*; *pīnus, 4*.

a grove of firs. *Pīnētum*.

of fir. *Pīneus, abīegnus, trisyll*.

bearing fir-trees. *Pīnifer -era -erum, pīniger -ra -rum*.

fire. *Ignis*; i. e. flame, *flamma*; i. e. a conflagration, *incendium, dēflagratio*; i. e. spirit, courage, *q. v.*, ardor.

to fire, i. e. set fire to. *Incendo, 3; uro, 3; inflammo, 1; i. e. to excite, q. v.*, *accendo, 3; stīmulō, 1; excito, 1; i. e. to shoot (an arrow, &c.) q. v.*, *mitto, 3; emitto, 3; p̄r̄jicio, 3*.

to be on fire. *Flāgro, 1; dēflagro, āror, 3*.

a fireplace. *Fōcus*.

a firebrand. *Fax, fācis, fem.*

firing, i. e. fuel. *Fōmes -itia, masc*

a firkin. *Amphōra*.

firm, of men or things. *Firmus*; of men, constant, *pertīnax*; of things, *stābīlia*.—(He said) that he, however, would remain firm in his design.

Se tamen incepto perstatutum. *Liv*.—I shall remain firm to my former opinion. *In meā pristinā sententiā permanebo*. *Cic*.

to make firm. *Firmo, 1; confirmo, stābīlio, 4*.

the firmament of heaven. *Ætheris axis*. *Virg*.—See heaven.

firmly. *Firme, firmiter*; of a man, constant, *pertīnācter*.

firmness, of things. *Stābīlitas*; of man, *constantia, pertīnācia* (esp. in battle); of man or things, *firmitas*.

first, of two. *Prior*.—Of many, *primus*; i. e. most excellent, *pr̄stantissimus, optimus*.—Of all foreign nations Sicily was the first to embrace the friendship of the Roman people. *Omnium nationum exterarum princeps Sicilia se ad amicitiam populi Romani applicuit*. *Cic*.—The first man for wisdom and eloquence. *Sententiæ et eloquentiæ princeps*. *Cic*.—Which it is notorious is and has been from the beginning your first object. *Quod tibi et esse antiquissimum et ab initio fuisse . . . omnium sermone celebratum est*. *Cic*.—They hasten to be the first to begin the war.

Occupant bellum facere. *Liv*.

first, in the first place. *Primum, primo, in primis, principie*.

first-fruits. *Primītie*.

fiscal.—Such great fiscal difficulties and embarrassments distressed him.

Tanta difficultas eum rei nummarie tanta egestas oppressit. *Cic*.

a fish. *Piscis, dimia, piscicūlus*.

to fish. *Piscor, 1*.

a fisherman. *Piscator*.—A person fond of fish-ponds or fishing, *piscinarius*.

fishing. *Piscatus, 4*. *Plin*.

belonging to fishing (boats, &c.). *Piscatōrius*.

a fishmarket. *Piscaria, Varr*.

- a fishmonger. *Piscarius*. Varr.
 a fish-pond. *Stagnum*, *piscina*.
 a fishhook. *Hāmus*.
 full of fish (as a river). *Piscōsus*.
 fissile. *Fissilia*.
 a fissure. *Rīma*, *fissum*, *fissūra* (Plin.).—In the earth, &c., *hiātus*, 4.
 a fist. *Pugnus*.
 a fit. *Impētus* 4; of illness, &c., *accessio* (Cels.); *accessus*, 4. Plin.
 fit. *Aptus*, *Idōneus*.
 fitting, i. e. becoming, decorous. *Dēcens*, *dēcōrus*; i. e. suitable to, *convēniens*, *congruens*, *consentāneus*, *accommodatus*.
 to be fit, or fitting, i. e. becoming. *Dēceo*, 2, c. *acc.*; *convēnio*, 4, c. *dat.*; *expēdio*, c. *dat.*: all usu. in 3d *sing.*, as *impers.*
 to fit, *trans.* *Apto*, 1; *accommodo*, 1; *intrans.* *quadro*, 1, c. in and *acc.*
 fitly. *Apte*, *convenienter*, *congruenter*.
 fitness. *Convēnitia*.—But we say that poets then preserved that fitness of things. *Sed tum servare illud poetas dicimus quod deceat*. Cic.
 fitful. *Mutabilia*.
 five. *Quinque*, *adj.*, *quīni*.
 five times. *Quinques*.
 for five years, lasting five years, five years old. *Quinquennis*.—A space of five years, *quinquennium*.
 to fix. *Figo*, 3; *dēfigo*; i. e. make firm, *firmo*, 1; *confirmo*, *stābilio*.—To fix in or on, *infigo*; i. e. to determine, *q. v.*, *stātuo*, 3; *constituo*, *dēcerno*, 3.
 fixedly. *Firme*, *constanter*.
 fixedness. *Stābilitas*.—See firmness.
 flabby. *Mollis*.
 to flag. *Languco*, 2; *languesco*, 3; *elanguesco*, *relanguesco*, *remitto*, 3.
 a flag. *Vexillum*, *signum*, *insigne*; i. e. a rush, *q. v.*, *juncus*.
 a flagship. *Prætoria nāvis*. Liv.
 flagellation. *Flāgellatio*, *verbēra* —um, *pl. neut.*
 to flagellate. *Flāgello*, 1; *verbēro*, 1.
 a flageolet. *Fistūla*.—See flute.
 flagitious. *Nēfārius*, *nēfandus*, *improbis*, *impius*, *scelestus*.
 flagitionally. *Nefarie*, *impie*.
 flagitiousness. *Scēlus* —eris, *neut.*, *imprōbitas*.
 a flagon. *Amphōra*, *lāgēna*.
 flagranccy (of a crime, &c.). *Atrōcitas*.
 flagrant. *Atrox*.—The most flagrant folly, *summa dementia*. Cæs.
Extrema dementia. Sall.
 a flail. *Tribulum* (it is however rather a threshing machine).
 a flake (of wool). *Floccus*.—A flake of snow, *nix*, *nivis* (see snow).—Of metal, *lāmīna*.
 a flambeau. *Fax*, *facis*, *fem.*, *tæda*.
 flame. *Flamma*; *dimin.* *flammūla*.
 of flame, like flame. *Flammeus*.
 flaming. *Flammans*, *flammatus*, **flammifer* —ēra —erum.
 flank. *Lātus* —ēris, *neut.*—Of an army, *cornu*, *indecl. sing.*, in *pl.* *cornua* —um.
 to flank. *Cingo*, 3.—See to surround.
 to flap, as a bird flaps his wings. *Plando*, 3, c. *abl.*; i. e. to buffet, *verbēro*, 1; *pulso*, 1.
 to flare. *Cōrusco*, 1.—See to shine.
 flash, i. e. brilliancy. *Nītor*, *splendor*, *fulgor*.—A flash of lightning, *fulgur* —ūris, *neut.*
 to flash, *intrans.* *Cōrusco*, 1.—See to shine, to lighten.
 flashing. *Cōruscus*.—See bright.
 a flask. *Lāgēna*, *amphōra*.
 a flasket. *Cālāthus*.—See basket.

- flat.** *Æquus, planus*; applied also to the bottoms of ships.—As a sound, *grāvis*.
to flatten. *Æquo, 1; complano, 1; i. e. to press down, deprīmo, 3.*
flatly. *Plane*.—See expressly.
flatness. *Æqualitas*.
to flatter. *Ādulor, 1; assentor*: both *c. dat.*—Perhaps I flatter myself when I fancy that those qualities are in me. *Mihi ipse assentor fortasse cum ea esse in me fingo.*
a flatterer. *Ādulātor, assentator.*
flattery. *Ādulatio, assentatio.*
flattering. *Ādulatōrius. Tac.*
to flaunt. *Sūperbio, 4.*
flavour. *Sāpor.*
with a good flavour. *Sāpidus (Apic.); dulcis*.—See sweet.
to have a flavour of. *Sāpio, 3, c. acc., or c. adv.*
a flaw. *Vitium.*
flax. *Linum.*
of flax. *Lineus.*
flaxen, in colour. *Flāvus.*
to flay. *Detraho cutem. Plin.*
a flea. *Pūlex -īcia, masc. Plin.*
full of fleas. *Pūlicōsus.*
flecked. *Vārius, mǎculōsus.*
to flee. *Fūgio, 3; aufugio, rēfugio*.—To flee different ways, *diffugio*.—To flee to a place, *confugio*.—The enemy all fled. *Omnes hostes terga verterunt. Cæs.*—The greater part of whom fled at once. *Qui plures simul terga dabant. Liv.*—The Numidians flee. *Numidæ fugam faciunt. Sall.*
a fleece. *Vellus -ēris, neut.; villus.*
to fleece, metaph. *Ēxuo, 3; spōlio, 1; exspolio, all c. abl. of what is lost.*
fleecy. *Villōsus.*
to leer. *Dērideo, 2*.—See to deride.
fleet. *Classis.*
belonging to a fleet. *Classiārius, esp. in pl., of sailors.*
fleet, adj., i. e. swift, q. v. *Cēler -ēris -ēre, rāpidus, vēlox.*
fleetness. *Cēlērītas*.—See swiftness.
to fleet. *Prætēreo, 4; labor, 3; dilabor, ēvānesco, 3.*
fleeting. *Brēvia, frāgīlis, cādūcus, ēvāniculus, fluxus, fūgax, fūgītivus.*
flesh. *Cāro, carnis, fem.; the flesh, i. e. the body, q. v., corpus -ōris, neut.*
fleshly. *Corpōreus.*
fleshy. *Carnōsus.*
flexibility. *Lentītia.*
flexible. *Flexīlis, flexībīlis, lentus.*
to flicker. *Cōrusco, 1; vībro, 1.*
a flier. *Fūgiens, fūgax, fūgītivus* (scarcely used except of a fugitive slave).
flight (from to flee). *Fūga; flight, or a place of flight, perfūgium, effugium, aufugium.*
flight (from to fly). *Vōlātus, 4; a flight, i. e. a flock of birds, grex, grēgis, masc. c. gen. of the birds (see flock).*—A flight of stairs, *scalæ*.
flightiness. *Lēvītas*.—See fickleness.
flighty. *Lēvis, inconstans*.—See fickle.
fimsy. *Lēvis.*
to flinch. *Dētrecto, 1 (c. acc. of that from which).*—The senate flinched from disregarding their complaints. *Senatus querentes eos non sustinuit. Liv.*—See to avoid.
to fling. *Jācio, 3; conjicio, torqueo, 2*.—To fling at, *injicio, intorqueo*.—To fling away, *abjicio, rējicio, prōjicio; i. e. lay aside, pono*.—To fling down, *dējicio*.—To fling forward, *projicio*.—To fling over, so as to cover, *sūpērinjicio*.—See to throw.

- a *sling*. Jactus, 4.—See to throw.—They envy him, as men will do; they have slings at him at their banquets; they pull him to pieces in their coteries; they disparage him with malignity. More hominum invident; in conviviis rodunt; in circulis vellicant; maledico dente carpunt. Cic.—See to attack.
- sint*. Sillex—*īcis*, *fem.*—See stone.
- of *sint*, *flinty*. Siliſceus (Vitr.); i. e. hard, esp. hard-hearted, rīgidus, dūrus, ferreus.
- to *sit*, i. e. *fly*. Volo, 1; vōlīto; i. e. to depart, q. v., discēdo, 3; ābeo, 4.
- to *float*. No, 1; nāto, 1; *fluīto, 1.—To float upon, innato.
- a *float* or *raft*, rātia.
- a *flock* of any thing. Grex, grēgia, *masc.*—Of any animals, pēcus—*oris*, *neut.*; i. e. a crowd, turba, cāterva.
- in a *flock* (even of *drones*, Virg.). Cātervātīm (of birds, Plin.).
- to *flock* together. Coeo, 4; convēnio, 4; congrēdior, 3; concurro, 3.
- to *flock* around. Cingo, 3.—When they all flocked to one place, to that senate house. Cum unum se in locum, ad illam curiam congregabant. Cic.
- to *flog*. Verbēro, 1; flāgello, 1.—He shall be flogged to death. Virgis ad necem cædetur. Cic.
- a *flood*. Dilūvies, diluvium, eluvies (Tac.); inundatio (Plin.).—Why should I speak of the tides, the flood and ebb of which are regulated by the motions of the moon? Quid de marinis aestibus dicam quorum accessus et recessus lunæ motu gubernantur? Cic.—The sewers being filled by the flood-tide. Redundantibus cloacis adverso aestu maria. Sall.—And he bedews his face with a copious flood of tears. Largoque humectat flumine vultum. Virg.—See to flow.
- to *flood*. Inundo, 1.—See to overflow.
- a *floodgate*. Aggēr—*ēris*, *masc.*
- a *flock*, of an anchor. Dens—*tis*, *masc.*; hāmus.
- a *floor*, either the boards or the story. Tābūlatum, tabulatio, contabulatio.
- to *floor*. Contābūlo, 1.
- floored*, having a floor, or having several floors or stories. Contābulātus, tabulatus. Plin.
- florid*, in style. Flōrīdus, ornātus.—In complexion, rōseus.
- a *flotilla*. Classis.
- to *flounder* about. Jactor, 1; vācillo, 1; tītūbo, 1.
- flour*. Fārīna, pollis, *fem.*, and pollen, *neut.* (*gen.*—*īnis*). Plin.
- to *flourish*, lit. and metaph. Flōreo, 2; floresco, 3; effloresco (usu. in metaph.); vīgeo, 2; vīreo, 2; vīresco, 3; eviresco; i. e. to speak boastfully, glōrior, 1.
- a *flourish*, i. e. ornament, q. v. Ornamentum.
- flourishing*, i. e. prosperous. Felix, florens, often in *superl.*—Pisistratus living in the most flourishing period of Greece. In ipso Græciæ flore Pisistratus. Cic.
- flourishingly*. Felīciter, prospere.
- to *flow*. Fluo, 3; dēfluo, 3; lābor, 3; māno, 1 (used of tears, of blood, of snow melting, &c., but *not* of a river).—To flow down (as a river into the sea, &c.), dēfluo, dēlabor.—To flow forth, prōfluo.—To flow in different directions, diffluo.—To flow into, towards, &c., influo, c. in and acc., or c. acc.—To flow, as the rising tide does, creasco, 3.
- a *flow* (lit. and metaph.). Flūmen—*īnis*, *neut.*—The flow of the tide. Maris accessus. Cic.—No one has such a flow of genius or of eloquence in speaking and writing. Nullius tantum est flumen ingenii, nulla dicendi aut scribendi tanta vis tantaque copia. Cic.—See fluency.
- flower* (in every sense). Flos flōris, *masc.*; *dimin.*, both of a real flower, and of ornament (of rhetoric, &c.), floscūlus.
- to *flower*. Floreo, 2; flōresco, 3.—See to flourish.
- a *flower-garden*. Hortus; in *pl.* flōrālia—*um*. Varr.
- flowery*, i. e. producing flowers. *Flōrīfer—*ēra*—*ērūm*.—Producing or made of flowers, flōreus, flōrīdus; of style, flōrīdus, ornatus, cōpiōsus.

gathering flowers. *Flörilčgus.

flowing.—See fluent.

to fluctuate, *i. e.* to vary. *Mūto*, 1, used *intrins.*, also *mutor*; *i. e.* to waver (in one's opinion, &c.), *fluctuo*, 1; *fluctuo*; in both senses, *vācillo*, 1.—See to doubt.

fluctuating. *Incertus*, *vārius*, *mūtābilis*, *anceps*—*īpitia*.

fluctuation, *i. e.* change. *Vīces*, *pl. fem.*; *vīcissitūdo*, *mūtatio*; of opinion, &c., *fluctuatio*.—See hesitation.

a flow. *Cāminus*.

fluency. *Cōpia*, *vōlūbilītas*, *profluentia*, *ūbertas*.—Some are fond of great fluency and copiousness of language. *Flumen aliis verborum et valēbilitas cordi est. Cic.*

fluent, of language. *Fluens*, *profluens*, *fūsus*, *expēditus*, *facile currens. Cic.*—Of language or speaker, *cōpiōsus*.—Of speaker, *ūber*—*ēria*, esp. in *compar.* and *superl.*

fluently. *Cōpiōse*, *sōlūte*.

fluid, *adj.* *Flūidus*.

fluid, *subst.* *Līquor*.

flurry. *Festinatio*.

to flurry. *Āgito*, 1; *conturbo*, 1.—See to agitate.

to flush. *Erūbeo*, 3.—These men on the contrary, flushed with triumph and joyful, stroll through the whole forum. *Hi contra vagantur læti atque erecti passim toto foro. Cic.*—See to blush.

flush. *Rūbor*.

a flute. *Tibia*, *fiatula*, *ārundo*—*īnia*, *fem.*, *cālāmus*, *buxus*, *fem.*, *lōtus*—*i. fem.*, *āvēna*: all chiefly poet. except the two first.

a flute-player. *Tibicen*—*īnia*, *m.*; *anāctus*.

fluting, on a pillar, &c. *Strix*, *strīgis*, *fem.*; *stria* (*strix* being the part hollowed out, *stria* the ridge between two striges), *Vitr.*; *striatura*, *Vitr.*

fluted. *Striatus. Vitr.*—To be fluted, *strior*, 1, *Vitr.*

to flutter, *i. e.* try to fly, *q. v.* *Vōlito*, 1; *alis plando*, 3 (*Virg.*); *i. e.* to tremble, *q. v.*, *trēmo*, 3; *trēpido*, 1; *mīco*, 1 (not of the person himself, but of the pulse, heart, &c.); *i. e.* to make to tremble, &c., *terreo*, 2, *cōruscō*; (esp. of crests, standards, &c.) *vībro*, 1.

fluttering, *i. e.* trembling. *Trepidatio*.

fluttering, *adj.* *Trēpidus*.

flux.—See flow.

a fly. *Musca*.

to fly. *Vōlo*, 1; *prōvolo*, *vōlito*, 1.—To fly around, *circumvolo*, *circumvolito*.—To fly forth, out, &c., *ēvolo*.—Into or on, *involo*, *involito*.—Over, *supervolo*, *supervolito*.—To go swiftly, *fūgio*, 3; *prōpēro*, 1.—See to flee.

a flyer, *i. e.* runaway. *Fūgītīvus*.

flying, *adj.*, as a bird, able to fly, &c. *Vōlatilis*, *vōlūcer*—*cris*—*cre*, *alātus* (see winged); *i. e.* running away, *fūgax*, *fugitivus*.

flying, the act (as a bird). *Vōlātus*, 4.

a foal. *Pullus*.

to foal. *Pārio*, 3; *ēdo*, 3.—See to bring forth.

foam. *Spūma*.

to foam. *Spūmo*, 1; *spūmesco*, 3; *cāneo*, 2; *cānesco*, 3.

foaming. *Spūmeus*, *spūmōsus*.

a fob. *Crūmēna*.

fodder. *Pābūlum*.—See forage.

foe. *Hostis*, *īnīmicus*.—See enemy.

fœtus. *Fœtus*, 4.

fog. *Nēbūla*.

foggy. *Nēbūlōsus*.

a foible. *Vitium*.

to foil. *Ludo*, 3; *eludo*.—See to defeat.

a foil. *Rūdis*.

to foist on or in. *Intrudo*, 3; *obtrudo. Ter.*

a fold. *Synus*, 4; *rūgo* (Plin.); *i. e.* an enclosure, septum; a sheepfold, *ovile*. to fold (a garment, a letter, also as a snake coils himself in folds). *Plico*, 1; *complico* (more usu. in prose); *i. e.* to enclose sheep, &c., *claudo*, 3.—Why do you, a veteran general, sit with your arms folded, as the saying is? *Cur veteranus dux compressis, quod aiunt, manibus sedes?* Liv.

foliāga. *Fōlium*, frons -dis, *fēm.*—See leaf.

folk.—See people.

to follow, in every sense. *Sēquor*, 3; *i. e.* to pursue, *insequor*, *persequor*, *subsequor*, *prōsequor*, *rēsequor*; *sector*, 1; *insector*, *insto*, 1, *c. dat.*; as a successor, *excipio*, 3; *succēdo*, 3; as a series of events, *continuo*, 1, *c. dat.*, *i. e.* to imitate, *q. v.*, *imitor*, 1; *semulor*, 1; *i. e.* to obey, *q. v.*, *pāreo*, 2; *obsequor*.—Immortality is said to have followed the virtuous life of Hercules. *Herculis vitam et virtutem immortalitas excepiisse dicitur.* Cic.—If you will follow my advice. *Si me audies.* Cic.—From which it follows that one man cannot hurt another. *Ex quo efficitur hominem homini nocere non posse.* Cic.—It follows from this. *Ex his conficitur.* Cic.—I follow him (*i. e.* espouse his party). *Me ad ejus rationes adjungo.* Cic.—When some followed Sylla, and others Cinna. *Cum alii Syllanis, alii Cinnae partis fauerent.* Cic.—Consider the history of the days following this funeral. *Persequere connexos his funeribus dies.* Cic.—Discord at home immediately follows peace abroad. *Paci externae confestim continuatur discordia domi.* Liv.

a follower. *Sectator*, *assectator*.

following, *subst.*, esp. to attack. *Insectatio*.—A following, *i. e.* retinue, *comitatus*, 4.

following, *adj.*, *i. e.* coming after. *Posterior*, *ulterior*.

folly. *Stultitia*, *dementia*, *insipientia*.—Answer me, what folly, what madness possessed you? *Volo ut mihi respondeas quae te tanta pravitas mentis tenuerit, quis tantus furor, ut?* &c. Cic.

to foment. *Fōveo*, 2; *i. e.* stimulate (quarrels, &c.), *accendo*, 3; *excito*, 1.

fomentation. *Fōmentum*.

fool. *Amans*; *i. e.* foolish, *vānus*, *impotens*.

to fondle. *Blandior*, 4.

fondling, *subst.* *Deliciae*.—See darling.

fondly. *Amanter*; *i. e.* caressingly, *blande*.

fondness. *Amor*.—See love.

foed. *Cibus*, *alimentum*, *victus*, 4.

a fool. *Stultus*.—A fool, *i. e.* a jester, *fatuus*, *fēm.*—a. Sen.—See foolish.

to fool. *Lūdo*, 3; *rideo*, 2; *dērideo*.

foolery. *Ineptiae*.—See folly.

foolhardiness. *Tēmēritas*.

foolhardy. *Tēmēritarius*.—See rash.

foolish. *Stultus*, *stolidus*, *ineptus*, *hēbes* -ētis (no *neut.*), *fatuus*.

a foot, in every sense. *Pes*, *pēdis*, *masc.*—The foot of a mountain, *rādis* -icis, *masc.* usu. in *pl.*—Does he not appear to be made up of lies and dishonesty from head to foot? *Nonne ab imis unguibus usque ad verticem summum ex fraude et mendaciis totus constare videtur?* Cic.

a foot and a half. *Sesquipes* -pēdis. Mart.

a foot (long or wide), *adj.* *Pēdalis*.—Two feet high, *bipēdalis*.—With two feet, *bipes* -ēdis. —With four feet, *quadrupes* -pēdis. —With brazen feet, *aēripes* -pēdis. —With fiery feet, *ignipes* -pēdis. —With cloven feet, *cāripes* -pēdis.

to foot, *i. e.* to dance, *q. v.* *Salto*, 1.

a footman. *Servus*.

a footing. —Affording a good footing, *firmus*, *certus*. —Affording a bad footing, *labrīcus*. —Nor if they stumbled ever so little could they in their distress preserve their footing. *Nec si paululum titubassent (poterant), hāerere afflicti vestigio suo.* Liv.—Our affairs were now on a better footing.

Tunc meliore loco res nostrae erant. Cic.—See condition.

a footpath. *Via*, *sēmīta*, *callis*, *masc.*—See path.

a foot-soldier. *Pēdes*—*ītis*, *masc.*—(A law was made) that they should all serve as foot-soldiers. *Ut omnes pedibus mererent.* Liv.—The horse being routed, the foot begged for peace from him. *Equitibus profligatis, pedes exercitus pacem ab eo petiit.* Nep.

belonging to a foot-soldier, &c. *Pedester*—*trīs*.

footstep. *Vestigium*.—See *step*.

a footstool. *Scamnum*, *scābellum*.

a fop, foppish. *Bellus*.

for, *conj.* *Nam*, *enim* (*usu.* the second word in a sentence).

for, *prep.*, *i. e.* instead of, for the sake of, in defence of, &c. *Pro*; *i. e.* for the sake of, on account of, ob, propter; *adv.* *gratiā*, *causā*.—I beg you for God's sake. *Per te Deos oro.* Hor.

for, *i. e.* instead of. *Vīce*, in *vīcem*.

for, before nouns of time. In *c. acc.*—Whom I take for a very friendly man.

Quem amicissimum credo. Cic.—I take it for certain. *Pro certo*

habeo. Cic.—He could not speak for grief. *Nec loqui prae dolore potuit.* Cic.

for, as for an object; after adjectives of use. *Ad.*—For what purpose are we anxious about Roman affairs? *Ad quod laboramus res Romanas?* Cic.

—A place suitable for arraying an army. *Locus ad aciem instruendam*

idoneus. Cæ.—As for moderation. *Quod ad abstinentiam attinet.*

Cic.—If you thought it advantageous and for the benefit of the republic.

Si arbitrare utile eque republicā. Cic.—Death does not deter the wise

man from providing for the futurity of the republic. *Mors non deterret*

sapientem quo minus in omne tempus reipublicæ consulat. Cic.—No

cause has been decided for three years. *Nulla res per triennium judicata*

est. Cic.—The rain lasted for the whole night. *Imber per noctem*

totam tennit. Liv.—Though you might have come for your health, you

would not. *Cum per valetudinem posses, venire tamen noluisti.* Cic.

for is often only the sign of a case. When meaning for the advantage of, of

a *dative*, as: Let him recollect that he was not born for himself alone.

Non sibi se soli natum meminerit. Cic.—The Jews and Syrians nations

born for slavery. *Judæi et Syri nationes natæ servituti.* Cic.—When

before a noun of price, *usu.* of the *ablative*: I omit to mention the

temple sold for a large sum to Brogitarus. *Mitto fanum venditum*

pecuniā grandi Brogitaro. Cic.—Or, in the case of particular adjectives

(*vide Lat. Gr.*), of the *genitive*: I do not sell my property for more than

the rest, perhaps even for less. *Vendo meum non pluris quam cæteri,*

fortasse etiam minoris. Cic.—It is for a young man to reverence his

elders. *Adolescentis est majores natu revereri.* Cic.—It is not for me

to speak against the authority of the senate. *Non est meum contra*

autoritatem senatus dicere. Cic.—And if it had not been for that he

certainly would not have departed afterwards. *Quod nisi esset certe*

postea non discessisset. Cic.—If it had not been for you. *Nisi tu*

obstitisses. Cic.—I thank you for having compelled me to live. *Tibi*

ago gratias quod me vivere coegisti. Cic.—He was a little offended

with me for defending him. *Mihi quod defendissem leviter succensuit.*

Cic.—I know that the Gods were angry with me for listening to him.

Mihi Deos satis scio fuisse iratos qui auscultaverim. Ter.—But for the

most part they apply themselves to the commission of injustice. *Maximam*

autem partem ad injuriam faciendam aggrediuntur. Cic.—(There was

in him) also considerable literature, for a Roman. *Multæ etiam, ut in*

homine Romano, litteræ. Cic.—The state of the Ubii was large and

flourishing, for Germans (*i. e.* according to the capacity of a German tribe

to be so). *Ubiurum fuit civitas ampla atque florens ut captus Ger-*

manorum. Cæ.—These things are argued by Epicurus with too much

subtlety for every one to be able to understand them. *Hæc sunt dicta*

subtilius ab Epicuro quam ut quivis ea posset agnoscere.—When the

Roman people remember this it is very shameful for me not to do so.

Hoc cum populus Romanus meminerit, me ipsum non meminisse turpissimum est.

To send for, arcesse, 3.—To go for, eo quæsitum.

forage. Pabulum, frumentum.

providing forage. Pabulatio, frumentatio.

to forage. Pabulor, 1; frumentor, 1.

a forager. Pabulator, frumentator.

forasmuch as. Quoniam, quandoquidem, quum. There is no need to consider it with reference to the law, forasmuch as it is not mentioned in the law. Nihil attinet eam (causam sc.) ex lege considerare, quippe quæ in lege scripta non sit. Cic.

to forbear, i. e. to cease. Desino, 3; cesso, 1; desisto, 3; i. e. to abstain from, q. v., teneo, 2, more usu. teneo me, c. a and abl., or c. quin. and subj.; abstineo me; contineo me; pareo, 2, c. infin. or c. dat.—He began to cry out aloud; he could scarcely forbear tears. Vociferare palam, lacrymas vix tenere. Cic.—Nor could he forbear even publishing a book against his teacher. Nec se tenuit quin contra suum doctorem librum etiam ederet. Cic.—They could scarcely forbear attacking them at once. Vix temperare animis quin extemplo impetum facerent. Liv.

forbearance. Moderatio, temperantia.

to forbid. Prohibeo, 2, often c. ne, more rarely c. ut, or c. infin., sometimes c. acc., or c. abl., or c. a and abl.; vëto, 1., usu. c. infin. or c. acc.; interdicto, 3, c. ne or c. abl., also c. dat. pers.

a forbidding. Interdictio, prohibitio. Quint.

forbidding (of a countenance, &c.). Sëvërus, rigëdus.

force, in every sense. Vis (gen. vis, pl. vires), fem.; i. e. violence, violentia; i. e. strength, robur—öris, neut.—By force, vi, manu (only of the force exerted by man).

to force, i. e. compel, q. v., cögo, 3.—So that if the Romans attempted to force (or to force their way through) that marsh. Ut si eam paludem percurrere Romani conarentur. Cæs.—They had now forced their way into the vestibule of the temple. Jam in vestibulum percurrerant templi. Liv.—We must force our way through the enemy with the sword. Ferro rumpenda per hostes est via. Virg.

to force from (a confession, money, &c., from a person). Exprimo, 3, c. dat. pers.; extorqueo, 2.

forceps. Forceps—ipia, masc.

forcible. Pötena, robustus (applied to eloquence, Cic.), vehëmens.

forcibly. Pötenter, vehëmenter.

a ford. Vädum.

full of fords. Vädöens.—The Rhone is fordable in some places. Rhodanus nonnullis locis vado transitur. Cæs.

to ford.—They begin to sound the river to see if they can ford it. Illi vadum fluminis tentare, si transire possent. Cæs.

the forearm. Læcertus.—See arm.

forearmed. Præmünitus.

to forebode, i. e. to foreshow. Ostendo, 3; portendo, 3; significo, 1; i. e. to foresee, q. v., præsentio, 4; augüror, 1; in either sense, præsägio, 4.

foreboding. Augürium.

to forecast. Prospicio, 3; provideo.—See to provide.

forecast. Prövidëntia, prudëntia.

with forecast. Prövidënter.

forecastle. Pröra.

foredoomed.—See doomed.

forefathers. Pätres, majöres, avi, proavi.

to forefend. Prohibeo, 2; ävërto, 3.

the forefinger. Index digitus. Hor.

to forego, i. e. abstain from what one has not; tëneo (2) me c. a and abl.; contineo; i. e. give up what one has, pöno, 3; dëpono, abjicio, 3.

foregoing. Prior, supërior.

forehead. *Frons* -tis, *fem.*

foreign. *Përëgrinus*, *extërus*, *externus*, *äliënus*; esp. of things foreign to an object, a disposition, &c.—Foreign witnesses. *Testes alienigenæ*. *Cic.*

a foreigner. *Përëgrinus*, *äliëniëna*, *masc.*; *advëna*, *masc.*, *fem.*; *hospes* -itis, *masc.*, *fem.*; also *fem. hospita*.

to be foreign to, i. e. inconsistent with (one's faults, disposition, &c.). *Abhorreo*, 2, c. *ab* and *abl.*—It was quite foreign to the subject. *Nihil ad rem attinuit*. *Cic.*

to foreknow. *Præscisco*, 3.—*See* to foresee.

foreknowledge. *Prövidëntia*.

foreland. *Prömontörium*.—For a foreland runs out into the sea, on which it is built. *Eminet namque in altum lingus in quä sita est (urbs se.)*. *Liv.*

foremast.—*See* mast.

forementioned. *Dictus*, *memoratus*, *prædictus*. *Plin.*

foremost. *Primus*, *princeps* -ipia, *masc.*, *fem.*

forenoon. *Mäne*, *indecl.*—*See* morning.

forensic. *Förensia*.

to foreordain. *Prædestino*, 1.

a forerunner. *Præcursor*.

the appearance of something as a forerunner. *Præcursoria*.

to foresee. *Præsentio*, 4; *prospicio*, 3; *prövideo*, 2; *prævideo*, *præcipio*, 3; *præsägio*, 4; *augüror*, 1; *ömīnor*, 1.

foresight. *Præsensio*; i. e. prudence, *prudëntia*, *prövidëntia*.

to foreshow. *Portendo*, 3; *ostendo*, 3; *significo*, 1.

a forest. *Sylva*, *saltus*, 4.

of a forest. Full of forests, &c., *sylvester* -tris -tro.

to forestal. *Præcipio*, 3; *prævenio*, 4.

a forester, i. e. inhabitant of a forest. *Sylvicöla*, -æ.

a foretaste. *Præsensio*.—*See* foresight.

to foretell. *Prædico*, 3; *vaticinor*, 1; **præcino*, 3.

a foreteller. *Vates*.—*See* prophet.

forethought. *Prövidëntia*, *prudëntia*.

to forewarn. *Præmoneo*, 2.—*See* to warn.

a forewarning. *Præmönitus*, 4.

a forfeit. *Amisio*, *jactura*; i. e. penalty, q. v., *pöna*.

to forfeit. *Amitto*, 3; *perdo*, 3.—Therefore I pay the forfeit of my blunder. *Itaque peccati mei luo pönas*. *Cic.*

a forge. *Officina*.

to forge, i. e. make, as a smith. *Excüdo*, 3; *pröcedo*; simply to make, *fäbrico*, *fäcio*; i. e. to invent, or imitate falsely, *finëo*, 3; *ädelitëro*, 1.—*Xenophanes* began to forge a lie at first. *Xenophanes primo struere mendacium*. *Liv.*

a forger, i. e. maker. *Fäbricätor*.

a forgery. *Fraus* -dis, *fem.*

to forget. *Obliviscor*, 3.—I had forgotten. *Fugerat me*.—Even the citadel of Tarentum was not forgotten. *Ne Tarentinæ quidem arcis excidit memoria*. *Liv.*—And as this idea had not been wholly forgotten by me. *Quæ cogitatio cum mihi non omnino excidisset*. *Cic.*—Before I am entirely forgotten by you. *Antequam plane ex tuo animo efflue*. *Cic.*—Consider how far I appear to be forgetting my usual habits of caution and care. *Videte quam longe videar ab consuetudine meä, et cautione ac diligentia discedere*. *Cic.*—For the public I forget my wrongs and my enmities. *Dolorem atque inimicitias meas reipublicæ concemi*. *Cic.*; so *inimicitia remisit reipublicæ*. *Liv.*—And to forget his enmities for the sake of his country. *Ut memoriam simultatum patriæ remitteret*. *Liv.*—Through the greatness of his fear, he forgot his constancy and his wisdom, and himself. *Magnitudine timoris a constantia atque a mente, atque a se ipse discessit*. *Cic.*—To prevent their glory from being forgotten. *Ut laudem eorum ab oblivione hominum vindicarem*. *Cic.*

forgetful. *Immëmor* -öris, *oblitus*, *öbliviösus*.

forgetfulness. Oblivio, *oblivium (also in Tac.).

causing forgetfulness. Obliviosus.

to forgive. Ignosco, 3; condōno, 1; both c. *dat. pers.*, acc. of the crime, or c. *dat.* of the crime.

forgiveness. Vēnia.

a fork. Furca.—A pitchfork, &c., bīdens -entia, *masc.*

forked. Bifidus, bisulcus.

forlorn, i. e. solitary. Sōlus, *gen.* -lus; i. e. sad, *q. v.*, mæstus, tristis.

form. Forma, fīgūra, spēcies.—A set form (of words, &c.), formula, i. e. system (of government, &c.), ratio.—A form, i. e. a bench, scamnum.—Seat of a hare, cūbile.

to form, i. e. fashion, make, *q. v.* Formo, 1; conformo, fingo, 3; effingo; i. e. devise (as, to form plans, &c.), mōlior, 3; excōgito, 1; -struo, 3.

formal, i. e. done, granted, &c. as a matter of form. Vulgāris.

a formalist. Formularius. Quint.

formally. Ex formulā.

formation. Conformatio.

former. Prior, sup̄erior.

formerly. Quondam, olim, ante, prius.

formidable. Formidōsus, formidābilis, terrībilis, trēmendus, timendus.

—A more formidable enemy. Gravior hostis. Liv.

to forsake. dēsēro, 3; linquo, 3; rēlinquo, dērēlinquo, destituo, 3.

one who forsakes. Dēsertor.

a forsaking. dērēlictio, desertio.

forsooth. Scilicet, sane, prōfecto (these two last not the first word in a clause.)

to forswear, i. e. abjure. Ejūro, 1.—To forswear oneself, pājēro, 1.

forsworn. perjūrus.

a fort. Castellum, arx. -cis, *fem.*

forth.—To go forth, come forth, prōdeō, 4; prōcēdo, 3; prōgrēdior, 3.—To put forth, prōdo, 3; ēdo, prōfero, *irr.*—To cast forth, prōjicio, 3; ējicio.—

Gowns for the lictors were forthcoming at the gate. Togulæ lictoribus ad portam præsto fuerunt. Cic.—The city appears to me to rejoice at having cast forth and got rid of such a pest. Urbs quidem lætari mihi videtur quod tantam pestem evomuerit forisque projecit. Cic.

forthwith. Continuo, extemplo, prōtinus, statim.—See immediately.

fortieth. Quadragesimus.

fortification, the act or the thing. Mūnitio; the thing, mūnimentum, mūnimen -inis, *neut.*; prōpugnāculum.—A fortified wall, or town, mœnia -um, *neut. pl.*

to fortify. Mūnio, 4; commūnio.—And he fortifies that place strongly.

Magnisque eum locum munitionibus format. Cæsar.

fortitude. Fortitudo.

a fortress. Castellum.

fortuitous. Fortuitus.

fortuitously. Forte, cāsu, fortuito.

fortunate. Felix, fortunātus, faustus, prosper -era -erum, sēcundus (these three last only of events).

fortunately. Feliciter, fauste, prospere.—Things go on fortunately. Bene habet. Cic.

to be fortunate.—If he is fortunate according to his hopes. Si ex sententiā successerit. Cic.—See to prosper.

fortune. Fortuna.—The fortune of an individual, i. e. his destiny, sors -tis, *fem.*; fatum; i. e. his estate, res, very often res familiaria. Cic.

good fortune. Secunda fortuna, prospera fortuna, secundæ res.

bad fortune. Adversa fortuna, adversæ res.—It was a piece of great good fortune. Magnæ fuit fortuna. Cic.—If in all your great good fortune your clemency had not been as great as you kept it. Si in hac tantâ tuâ fortunâ lenitas tanta non esset quantam tu obtines. Cic.

of large fortune. Dives -itis. See rich.

- a fortune-teller. *Sāga, māga*.—See prophet.
 forty. *Quadrāginta*.
 forward, *adj.* *Promptus, ācer -cris -cre strēnnus, ālācer -cris -cre*.
 forward, *adv.* *Porro, ante*.
 to forward, *i. e.* advance. *Pērmōveo, 2; prōveho, 3; prōfēro, irr.; i. e.*
assist, adjūsto, 1.—To go forward, come forward, *prōdeo, 4; prōgrēdior,*
3; prōcēdo, 3.
 forwardness. *Ardor, ālācrītas*.
 a fosse. *Fossa*.
 fossil. *Fossīlia*. *Varr*.
 to foster. *Ālo, 3; fōveo, 2*.—See to nourish.
 a foster-child. *Ālumnus, fem. ālumna*.
 a fosterer. *Altor, nūtrix -icia, fem.*
 foul, *i. e.* dirty. *Immundus; i. e. base, turpis; in either sense, fœdus, sor-*
dīdus.
 to foul. *Inquīno, 1; polluo, 3; mǎcūlo, 1; commaculo*.
 foully. *Fœde, turpiter*.
 foulness. *Fœditas, sordes, pl. f.; i. e. baseness, turpītudo*.
 foul-mouthed. *Mǎlēdīcus, comp. -entior; contūmēliōsus*.
 to found. *Condo, 3; fundo, 1*.—*Institutiona, &c., instītuo; 3*.—Conjec-
 ture on which divination is founded. *Conjectura in quā divinatio nititur*.
Cic.
 foundation. *Fundamentum, substructio*.—From the foundation of the
 city. *Ab urbe conditā*. *Liv*.
 a founder. *Fundātor, condītor*,—From whom our race is descended as its
 founder. *Genus a quo principe nostrum*. *Virg*.
 to founder, *i. e.* to sink. *Mergor, 3; immergor, submergor*.
 a fount, a fountain. *Fons -tis, masc.*
 four. *Quātuor, quāterni*.
 four times. *Quāter*.—The fourth time, *quartum*.
 fourth. *Quartus*.
 fourteen. *Quātuordecim*.
 fourteenth. *Quartus decimus*.
 four-footed. *Quādrupes -ēdis, masc., fem.*
 four-score.—See eighty.
 with four horses. *Quadrījūgna*.—A four-horsed chariot, *quādrīga, masc.*
usu. in pl.
 four years old. *Quādrīmus*.
 divided in four. *Quādrīfidus*.
 a fowl, *i. e.* a bird. *Āvis, vōlūcris, ales -itis, masc.*—A cock, *gallus*.—
Hen, gallina.
 of fowls, of poultry. *Gallināceus, gallinārius*.
 a fowler. *Auceps -cūpis, masc.*
 to be a fowler, to go fowling. *Aucūpor, 1; sometimes c. acc. of the*
game.
 fowling. *Aucūpium*.
 a fox. *Vulpes, fem. vulpēcūla*.
 of a fox, like a fox. *Vulpīnus*. *Plin*.
 a fraction. *Paras*.
 fractious. *Diffīcīlis, mōrōsus*.
 to fracture. *Frango, 3*.—See to break.
 a fracture. *Fractura*. *Plin*.
 fragile, frail. *Frāgīlis; i. e. perishable, fluxus, cādūcus, evānīdus*.
 fragility. *Frāgīlitas*.
 in a fragile manner. *Frāgīlīter*.
 a fragment. *Fragmentum, *fragmen -īnia, neut.*—See part.
 fragrance. *Ōder*.
 fragrant. *Ōdōrus, *frāgrans, *suaveōlens, ōdōrifer -era -erum*.—See sweet.
 to be fragrant. *Ōleo, 2; rēdōleo, fragro, 1; except in part. only found in*
Mart.

- a *frail*, i. e. a basket. *Fiscīna, cālāthus*.
frail. *Infirmus*, i. e. apt to err, impotens.—See *fragile*.
frailty. *Impotentia*.
to *frame*. *Strno*, 3; *compōno*, 3; *fin̄go*, 3; i. e. to devise, excogito, 1.—See to form.
a *frame*, i. e. what is made. *Conformatio*.—A frame of mind, i. e. disposition, q. v., *ingēnium*; i. e. inclination at the moment, *ānīmus*.
a *framer* of any thing. *Auctor*.—Of a law, scriptor.
France. *Gallia*.
the *franchise*, i. e. rights as a citizen. *Civitas*.
frank. *Candīdus*, simplex—*icis*, *āpertus*, *sincērus*.
frankly. *Candīde*, *āperte*, *simpliciter*.
frankness. *Simplicitas, vērītas*.
frankincense. Thus—*ūria, neut.*
of *frankincense*. *Thūrens*.
producing *frankincense*. *Thūrifer*—*ēra*—*ērum*.
frantic. *Dēmens, fūriōsus*.
franticy. *Fūriōse*.
fraternal. *Frāternus*.
fraternally. *Frāterne*.
fraternity. *Frāternitas*. *Quint*.
a *fratricide*. *Frātrīcida*, *masc., fem.*
fraud. *Frans*—*dis, fem.*, *fraudatio*.—See *deceit*.
fraudulent. *Fraudūlentus*.
fraudulently. *Fraudulenter*. *Plin.*
fray. *Pugna, praelium, certāmen*—*inis, neut.*—See *battle*.
to *fray*, i. e. rub. *Tēro*, 3; *contemō*.
a *freak*. *Libido*.
a *freckle*. *Lentigo*.
free, i. e. in every sense. *Liber*—*ēra*—*ērum, abs. or c. abl.*; i. e. not restricted or hampered by, *sōlūtus* (only found without *abl.* when applied to *animus*); i. e. exempt from, *immunis* (from taxes, duties, &c.), *vācuus* (from fears, &c.).—Themistocles was free to live in idleness. *Licuit Themistocli esse otioso*. *Cic.*
to *free*. *Lībēro*, 1; *abs.*, or *c. abl.*, or *c. prep. ab or ex and abl.*; i. e. to release from, *vindico*, *expēdio*, 4; *solvo*, 3; in prose oftener *exsolvo*, *extrīco*.—To free (a slave), *mānumitto*, 3.—Let us then first set him free, as it were, from the chains of numbers. *Primum igitur eum tanquam e vinculis numerorum eximamus*. *Cic.*—The prosecutor will employ them to free others from blame. *Iis accusator ad alios culpā eximendos abutetur*.
half-free. *Sēmīliber*.
a *freebooter*. *Lātro*—*onis, masc.*—See *robber*.
freeborn. *Ingenuus*.
a *freedman*. *Libertinus*; with reference to the master who freed him, *libertus*.
freedom. *Libertas*.—The freedom of the city, *civitas*.
a *freehold*. *Res mancīpi*. *Cic.*
a *freeholder*. *Manceps*—*īpis, masc., fem.*
freely. *Lībēre, sōlūte*.
a *freeman*, of a city. *Civis*.
to *freeze*, *trans. and intrans.* *Gēlo*, 1 (*Plin.*); *congēlo*; *intrans.*, *gēlasco*, 3 (*Plin.*).—Winter freezes honey with cold. *Frigure mella cogit hyema*. *Virg.*—The violence of the cold had frozen the rain into ice. *Imbrem vis frigoris concreto gelu astrinxerat*. *Curt.*—My companions' blood froze with sudden fear. *At sociis subitā gelidus formidine sanguis dirigit*. *Virg.*—Water frozen into snow. *Liquor in nivem coactus*. *Plin.*
freight, i. e. burden. *Ōnus*—*ēria, neut.*
to *freight*. *Ōnēro*, 1; *impleo*, 2.
French. *Gallus, Gallīcus, Gallīcānus*.
a *Frenchman*. *Gallus*.

frenzied. Dēmens, insānus.—See mad.

frensy. Dēmentia, insānia.

frequency. Assīduitas, frēquentia.—He was annoyed at the frequency of my addresses. Crebras compellationes meas non tulit. Cic.

frequent. Assīduus, crēber—bra—brum, frēquens.

to be frequent. Crebresco, 3; increbresco.

to frequent. Frēquento, 1; cēlēbro, 1; ventito, c. acc. of a place, c. ad and acc. of a person whose company one frequenta.—To frequent the company of, versor, 1, c. cum and abl., or c. apud and acc.; ūtor, 3, c. abl.—Nor can I frequent their company without discredit. Nec versari inter eos sine dedecore potero. Cic.

frequently. Sæpe, crēbro, assīdue, frēquenter.

fresh, i. e. new. Nōvus, rēcens; i. e. vigorous, not tired, vīgētus, intēger—gra—grum; i. e. cool, frīgīdus; of water, dulcis.—Fresh-coloured, rōseus.—Fresh air, apertum cælum, or cælum by itself.—It was necessary for him to live out of doors and in the fresh air. Necesse fuit foris et sub dio esse. Cic.—In the fresh air. Sub divo. Hor. (Fac. says divum is the usual reading of the best MSS., in preference to dium.)

to freshen. Rēnōvo, 1; as the wind does, increbresco, 3.—See to refresh.

freshly, i. e. lately. Nūper.

freshness, i. e. novelty. Nōvitas; i. e. coolness, frīgus—ōris, *nom.*—Freshness (of youth, &c.), gratia.

to fret, i. e. to vex, q. v. Perturbo, 1; sollicito, 1; *intrans.*, perturbor, &c.—At first it fretted me so much that it deprived me of sleep. Primum ita me perfugit ut somnum mihi ademerit. Cic.

to be fretful. Stōmāchor, 1.

fretting. Sollicitudo, perturbatio.

fretful. Pētūlans, mōrōsus, inquiētus, difficilis, stōmāchōsus.

fretfully. Mōrōse, pētūlanter, stōmāchōse.

fretfulness. Mōrōsitas, pētulantia.

friable. Pūtris, triābilis. Plin.

friction. Trītus, 4; confictus, 4.

Friday. Dies Veneris. (No auth.)

a friend. Amīcus.—An intimate friend, fāmiliāris, nēcessārius.—Friends united by close intimacy. Multā consuetudine conjuncti. Cic.—So that you may be able honourably to make friends of whomsoever you choose. Ut possis honeste quoscunque velis adungere ad amicitiam. Cic.—I do not doubt that the republic will unite us and make us friends. Non dubito quin respublica nos inter nos conciliatura conjuncturaque sit. Cic.—All your friends here are well. Hic tui omnes valent. Cic.

friendless. Inops—ōpis.

friendliness. Bēnēvolentia.

friendly. Amīcus, āmans, usu. c. gen., bēnēvolus.—See intimate.

in a friendly manner. Amīce, āmanter.

friendship. Amīcitia, i. e. goodwill, bēnēvolentia; i. e. intimacy, nēcēssitudo, fāmiliāritas, consuetudo—īnis, *fem.*, conjunctio—ōnis, *fem.*—Relationship on both sides is a great bond of friendship. Magnam necessitatem possidet poternus maternusque sanguis. Cic.

a frieze, in building. Zōphōrus. Vitr.

a frigate. Spēcūlātōrium nāvīgium. Cæs.—See ship-fright.

fright. Tīmor, terror.—See fear.

to frighten. Terreo, 2; conterreo, perterreo, territo, 1; consterno, 1; trēmēfācio, 3 (no pass.)—They were so frightened. Tantus terror invasit (urbem, sc.). Cæs.—The army was so frightened. Tantus terror incidit exercitui. Cæs.—They frightened the senators so much. Tantum terrorem incussere patribus. Liv.—To frighten the enemy beyond measure. Ut quam maximum hostibus terrorem inferant. Cic.—My thoughts too are often called home by my wife frightened to death; my daughter overwhelmed with terror. Neque meam mentem non sæpe domum revocant exanimata uxor abjecta metu filia. Cic.

- frightful. Horribilis, horrificus, horrendus, terribilis, dirus, tremendus, formidabilis.
- frightfully. Horrificè.
- frigid. Frigidus.—See cold.
- frigidity. Frigus—ōris, *neut.*
- frigidly. Frigide.
- fringe. Fimbria.
- fringed. Fimbriatus. Suet.
- frippery. Nūgæ.
- to frik. Exulto, 1; gestio, 4; lascivio, 4.
- frikiness. Prōtervitas, lascivia.
- friky. Prōtervus, lascivus.
- a frith. Frētum.
- to fritter away. Abstūmo, 3.—See to waste.
- frivolity. Nūgæ, ineptiæ.
- frivolous. Nūgātōrius, inānis, ineptus, vānus, frivōlus.
- frivolously. Nūgatorie, inepte.
- to be frivolous. Nūgor, 1; ineptio.
- a frivolous person. Nūgator.
- fro, to and fro. Huc, illuc, huc et illuc, both in Cic.
- a frock. Tūnica.
- a frog. Rana.
- a frolic. Jocus, *pl.* joci and joca.
- frolicsome. Jocōsus, lascivus.
- to frolic. Lūdo, 3; lascivio, 4.
- from. A, ab, de; i. e. out of, e, ex (used also with nouns of time more frequently than a). After verbs of taking, &c., it is often a sign of the dative; as, It has taken sleep from me. Somnum mihi ademūt. Cic.—After verbs of dissuading, deterring, &c., it is sometimes rendered by ne, quin, or quominus.—Men who come forward to dissuade you from accepting this law. Qui prodeunt dissuasurine hanc legem accipiatis. Gracc.—Nor do I wish to deter you from discussing it. Neque te deterreo quominus id disputes. Cic.—He deters the man from putting it up to sale. Hominem deterret ne auctionetur. Cic.—By their means he saved himself from having to plead his cause. Per eos ne causam diceret se eripuit. Cæs.—I could scarcely refrain from crying out. Vix me continui quin . . . clamarem. Ov.
- front. Frons—tis, *fem.*
- in front. Ante, contra, *poero.
- in front, *adj.* Oppōsitus, adversus, contrārius.
- to front, to be in front. Oppōnor, 3; obsisto, 3; esp. so as to oppose, to place in front, oppono.
- a frontier. Finis, usu. in *pl.* confinium, usu. in *pl.*
- on the frontier. Confīnia.—On the frontiers of Cappadocia. In extremā Cappadociā. Cic.
- a frontlet. Frontāle.
- frost. Gēlu, *indecl.*; hoar-frost, pruina.
- frostbitten. Pērustus.
- frosty. Gēlīdus.
- froth. Spūma.
- to froth. Spūmesco, 3; spūmo, 1.
- froward. Pētūlana, pēvīcax.
- frowardly. Pētūlanter.
- frowardness. Pētūlantia, pēvīcācia.
- a frown.—He deceived the Roman people, not by his wisdom and eloquence, but by his frowns and haughtiness. Populum Romanum non consilio neque eloquentia, sed rugis supercilioque decepit. Cic.
- to frown.—He frowns. Contrahit frontem. Cic.
- frozen.—Concrētus.—A land frozen with rigid frost. Astricto terra perusta gelu. Ov.

to fructify. Fēcundor, 1.

frugal. Parcus, frūgālis, frūgi, *indecl.*, but found in the *subst.* of almost every case and number; temperans (only of persons), tempēratuſ, moderatuſ.

frugality. Paraīmōnia.

with frugality. Frūgālīter, parce, temperanter, temperate.

fruit. Fructuſ, 4.—The fruits of the earth (not grown on trees), fruges —um, *pl. fem.*—A fruit, pōmum.—Fruit, *i. e.* advantage, *q. v.*, fructuſ, 4.

fruitful, *i. e.* bearing fruit. Pōmīfer —ēra —erum; of the earth, frūgīfer; *i. e.* fertile, *q. v.*, fertilis, fēcundus, fērax, ūber —ēris, fructuōſus.

fruitfulness. Fertilītas, fēcunditas.

in a fruitful manner. Fertilīter, fēracīter.

fruition. Possessio.

fruitless. Vānuſ, irrītus.—See useless.

fruitlessly. Frustra, incassum.

to frustrate. Frustror, 1; fallo, 3.

frustration. Frustratio.

to fry. Frigo, 3.

fuel. Fōmēs —ītis, mōsc.—Of wood, lignum.

fugitive. Fūgītīvus, fūgax.

to fulfil. Perficio, 3; pērāgo, 3; absolvo, 3; exsequor, 3 (a promise); praesto, 1; compleo, 2; absolvo, 3; fācio, 3; servo.

fulfilment. Abađlūtio, perfectio.

fulgent. Rūtīlus, clārus.—See bright.

full. Plēnuſ (of style), cōpiōſus.—Of a meeting, a senate, &c., frēquens; *i. e.* complete (of a number, &c.), justus, intēger —gra —grum.

fully. Plēne, *i. e.* altogether, omnīno.

fulness. Plēnītudo, intēgritas ūbertas; *i. e.* abundance, ābundantia, copia.

a fuller. Fullo —ōnis, mōsc. Plin.

of a fuller. Fullōnius.—A fuller's trade, fullōnia. Plin.

to fulminate. Fulmīnor, 1; *metaph.* to utter, *q. v.*, ēdo, 3.—See to thunder.

fumes. Fūmuſ, vāpor.

to fume, *i. e.* be angry, *q. v.* Irascor, 3; stōmāchor, 1.

to fumigate. Suffio, 4; fūmīgo, 1. Varr.

fumigation, or things to fumigate with. Suffimentum, suffimen —inis, *neut.*

fun. Jōcuſ, *pl.* joci and joca.

function. Mūnuſ —ēris, *neut.*, officiūm.

a fund. Cūmūluſ, thēſauruſ, gaza.

fundamental. Prīmūſ.—A fundamental argument, fundāmentum.

fundamentally. Ab inītio. Cic.

a funeral. Fūnuſ —ēris, *neut.*, exsēquīe.—After they had performed his funeral in a magnificent manner, after the fashion of kings. Postquam illi magnifice, regio more, justa fecerant. Sall.

funeral, *adj.* Fūnēbria, fūnēreus, exsēquīalia.

a funeral pile. Rōguſ, *pŷra.

fungus. Funguſ, 2.—A fungus, bōlētuſ.

fungous. Fungōſuſ. Plin.

a funnel. Cānālia.

funny. Lūdīcuſ, rīdīcūluſ, jōcōſuſ.

fur. Pellīſ, villuſ.

of fur. Pellītus.

furred. Villōſuſ.

to furbish up. Interpōlo, 1; rēnōvo, 1.

furious. Fūrībunduſ, fūrīōſuſ, fūrena, rābīōſuſ, *rābīduſ.

furiously. Fūrīōſe, furenter, rābīōſe, rābīde.

furiousness, fury. Fūrōr, rābīeſ.

to be furious. Furo, 3; bacchor, 1; debacchor.

to furl. Contraho, 3.

a furlong. Stādīum.

furlough. Commeātus, 4.

- a furnace. Fornax —*acis, fem.*; cāminus.
 to furnish Instruo, 3; *i. e.* simply to supply, *q. v.*, præbeo, 2; ministro, 1; suppedito, 1.
 furniture. Sūpellex, *gen.* —*ectilia, apparātus*, 4; *instrumentum*.
 a furrier. Pello. Plaut.
 a furrow. Sulcus.
 to furrow. Sulco, 1; āro, 1; exāro.
 further, *adv.* and *adj.*, furthest.—*See farther, farthest.*
 to further, *i. e.* aid, *q. v.* Jūvo, 1; adjuvo, sāveo, 2; *i. e.* to send, mitto, 3.
 furtherance.—A thing which contributed greatly to the furtherance of the business. Quæ quidem res ad negotium conficiendum fuit maxime opportuna. Cæsar.
 a furtherer. Adjutor.
 furthermore. Præterea.—*See moreover.*
 furtive. Furtivus, clandestinus, occultus.
 furtively. Furtim, clam, occulte.
 fury. Fūror, rābia.—*See violence.*
 a fury. Erinnyes —*yōs, fem.*—The Furies, Fūriæ, Eumēnides —*um*.
 to fuse. Līquēfācio, 3; fundo, 3. Plin.
 fusible. Fūsilia.
 fusion. Fūsūra. Plin.
 fustian.—He lays aside his fustian, bombastic language. Projicit am-
 ampullas et sesquipedalia verba. Hor.
 fustiness. Rōbīgo —*inis, fem.* sītus, 4.
 fusty. Rōbīgīnōsus, antiquus, obsoletus.
 futile. Futīlis, vānus, inūtīlis, irrītus.—*See vain.*
 futility. Futīlitas, inūtīlitas.
 future. Fūtūrus, ventūrus.—They exercised great prudence with regard to the future. Multum in posterum providerunt. Cic.
 in future, *i. e.* hereafter, *q. v.* Posthac, olim.
 futurity. Fūtūrum, also in *pl.* futura.—If gods or soothsayers can at all look into futurity. Si quid Dii vatesque in futurum vident. Liv.

G.

- to gabble. Garrio, 4.
 gabbling, *subst.* Garrūlitas.
 gabbling, *adj.* Garrūlus.
 gabelle, *i. e.* a tax on salt.—They raised a new revenue by the gabelle. Vectigal novum ex salariā annonā constituerunt. Liv.
 to gad about. Vāgor, 1.—*See wander.*
 a gadfly. Œstrus, āsilus.
 to gag.—And I am forbidden to speak more, I am gagged. Veturque plura loqui vocisque meæ præcluditur usus. Ov.—They gag you by your own advice. Tuopte tibi consilio occludunt linguam. Plaut.
 a gage. Pignus —*oris, neut.*
 to gage. Spondeo, 2.
 gaiety, *i. e.* cheerfulness. Hīlārītas, lætītia.
 gaily. Hīlārīter, læte.
 gain. Quæstus, 4; lūcrum, emōlūmentum, fructus, 4.—Who seek gain in an honest manner by commerce. Qui honeste rem quærent mercaturis faciendis. Cic.
 to gain. Lūcor, 1; lūcrifācio, 3; cāpio, 3; *i. e.* obtain, consēquor, 3; rēporto, 1 (both these often of victory); obtīneo, 2; acquiro, 3.—To gain by entreaty, exōro, 1; impet̄ro, 1.—To gain over, as friends, &c., concilio, 1.—To gain

- as friends by doing good service to, *dēmēreor*, 2. — Caesar had gained over his enemies by an appearance of clemency. Caesar *adversarios clementiæ speciem devinxerat*. Cic. — I would have you be aware that by whatever kindnesses you gain Atticus you will also gain me. To existimare volo, quibuscunque officiis Atticum obtrinxeris iisdem me tibi obligatum fore. Cic. — With what winning address did C. Papirius lately gain the ears of the assembly. Quibus blanditiis C. Papirius nuper infuebat in aures concionia. Cic. — He gained the ear of the assembly. Infuebat in aures concionia. Cic. — He is said to have gained over many people of every sort. Plurimos cujusque generis homines adsevivisse sibi dicitur. Sall. — On the other hand, Jugurtha began to try to gain time, and to seek pretext after pretext for delay. Contra Jugurtha trahere omnia, et alias deinde alias moræ causas facere. Sall.
- a gainer. — I very much wish that Sylla had been in some degree a gainer by his moderation. Maxime vellem ut Sylla modestiæ fructum aliquem potuisset percipere. Cic.
- gainful. Quæstuosus, lucrōsus.
- gainfully. Quæstuose. Plin.
- to gainsay, i. e. to contradict. Contrādico, 3; i. e. to deny, nēgo, 1.
- gait. Gressus, 4; incessus, 4; ingressio.
- the galaxy. Lacteus orbis. Cic. — A galaxy, i. e. a brilliant assembly, cōrōna.
- a gale, i. e. breeze, *q. v.* Flāmen -īnia, *neut.*, aura; i. e. a storm, tempestas, prōcella.
- gall. Fel.
- of gall. Felleus. Plin.
- to gall. Ūro, 3; pēruo; i. e. to annoy, conturbo, 1; sollicito, 1; vexo, 1. — If any one is galled at being poor. Si quis ægre ferat se pauperem esse (Cic.); so, moleste fero, graviter fero, c. acc., &c.
- gallant. Fortis, audax (*see* brave); i. e. fine, splendidus, nitidus, in either sense, ægrēgius. — Of an exploit, præclarus.
- gallantly. Fortiter, splendide, egregie, præclare.
- a gallant, i. e. lover. Amātor, prōcus.
- gallantry, i. e. courage. Fortitudo, audācia. — Of appearance, splendor, nitor.
- a gallery, or colonnade. Porticus, 4, *fem.*
- a galley. Phāsēlus, *fem.*, rātia. — A light galley, Iburna, Iburnica. — *See* ship.
- gallie. Gallus, Gallicus, Gallicanus.
- galling. Grāvis, molestus.
- gallop. — He proceeded at full gallop to Larissa. Equo citato Larissam contendit (Cæs.); so, equo concitato (Nep.); admisso equo. Cæs.
- gallows. Crux, crūcis, *fem.*; patibulum.
- to gamble. Lūdo, 3.
- a gambler. Aleator.
- gambling. Alea.
- of gambling, incurred by gambling. Aleātorius.
- to gambol. Lūdo, 3; exsulto, 1; gestio, 1; lascivio, 4; tripūdio, 1.
- gambols. Lusus, 4; tripūdium.
- a game. Lūdus, lūsus, 4; lūsio.
- belonging to games. Lūsorius. Plin.
- to game. — *See* to gambol.
- gamesome. Prōtervus, lascivus.
- gamesomeness. Prōtervitas, lascivia.
- gammon, i. e. bacon, *q. v.* Perna.
- a gander. Anser -ēria, *masc.*
- a gang. Cohors, coetus, 4. — Of conspirators, conjuratio.
- gaol. — *See* jail.
- a gap. Ruīna, hiatus, 4.
- to gape. Hio, 1; inhio, oscitor, 1 (as any thing cloyen); findor, 3.

- gaping. Oscitatio, hiatus, 4.
garbage. Quisquiliæ, rejectanea.
to garble. Adultero, 1.
a garden. Hortus.
a gardener, *i. e.* a market gardener. Ōlitor.
a garland. Sertum, cōrōna, cōrolla.
to garland. Rēdīmio, 4; cingo, 3; cōrōna, 1.—See to crown.
garlic. Allium.
a garment. Vestis, vestimentum.—See dress.
to garnish. Orno, 1; exorno, dēcōro.—See to adorn.
garniture. Ornātus, 4.—See ornamept.
garrison. Præsīdium.
to garrison.—Other (soldiers) were left to garrison the city. Alii ut urbi præsiderent relictī. Liv.—When you have garrisoned it. Cum eam (urbem, sc.) præsidiis firmāris (Cic.); so, præsidio confirmo, or mūnio: both in Cic.
belonging to a garrison, forming against. Præsīdiarius.
garrulity. Garrulitas, lōquācitas.
garrulous. Garrulus, lōquax.
in a garrulous way. Lōquāciter.
a garter. Pēiscēlis —īdis, *fem.*
to gash. Lācēro, 1; lānio, 1.—See to cut.
a gash. Vulus —ēris, *neut.*—See scar.
to gasp. Ānhēlo, 1.
gasp. Ānhēlītus, 4.—Whose wisdom kept on increasing to their latest
gasp. Quorum ad extremum spiritum est propecta prudentia. Cic.
a gate. Porta, ostium.—Of a house, jānuā, fōris, usu. in *pl.*—See door.
a gather, or fold. Sinus.
to gather, *i. e.* collection of anything. Lēgo, 3; collīgo.—Flowers, &c., carpo, 3; dēcarpo.—So as to accumulate, congēro, 3; cūmūlo, accumulo, coacervo.
to gather together, *intrans.*, *i. e.* to assemble, *q. v.* Coeo, 4; convēnio, 4; confuō, 3.—A very few of the senators gathered round the consula. Pauci admodum patrum contracti ad consula. Cic.—They gathered together both at Athens and this city. Confluxerunt et Athenas et in hanc urbem. Cic.
a gatherer. Coactor.
a gathering. Collectio, coactio; *i. e.* a crowd, *q. v.*, cāterva, cœtus, 4; turba.
gaudily. Splendīde.
gaudiness. Splendor.
gaudy. Splendīdus.
to gauge. Mētiō, 4; aetīmo, 1.
gaunt. Mācer —cra— crum.
gauntness. Mācies.
a gauntlet. Cæstus, 4.
gay. Hīlāris, lætus; *i. e.* smart, nītīdus, splendīdus.
to be gay, *i. e.* glad. Lætor, 1; *i. e.* smart, nīteo, 2; ēnītesco, 3.
to gaze at. Prospīcio, 3; aspicio, spectro, 1; intueor, 2.
gaze, *subst.* Intuitus, 4; aspectus, 4.
a gazelle. Dorcas —ādo, *fem.* Plin.
gear. Appārātus, 4; instrūmentum.
to geld. Castro, 1. Plin.
a gelding. Canterius.
gelid. Gēlīdus, frīgīdus.—See cold.
a gem. Gemma.
to gem. Orno, 1; exorno, dēcōro, 1.
gemmed. Gemmātus.
gender. Gēnus —ēris, *neut.*
genealogist. Gēneālōgus.
genealogy. Gēneālōgia.

general, *subst.* Dux, dūcis, *masc.*, impētor.

general, *adj.*, *i. e.* not special. Gēnērālis; *i. e.* common, used by all, communis, vulgaris, ūsŭtatus, pervulgatus.—A general kindness to all. Vulgaris liberalitas. Cic.—The general opinion. Hominum opinio. Cic.

the generality of the human race. Universitas generis humani. Cic.—

Many think that philosophy does no good; the generality even fancy it does harm. Multi nihil prodesse philosophiam, plerique etiam obesse arbitrantur.

Cic.—The generality of men. Maxima pars hominum.

generally, *i. e.* as a general principle. Universe, generatim; *i. e.* usually, plerumque, fere; *i. e.* by most people, vulgo.—To speak generally, or as a general rule, a brave and magnanimous spirit is chiefly seen in two things. Omnino fortis et magnus animus duabus rebus maxime cernitur. Cic.

generalship, *i. e.* the fact of being a general. Ductus, 4; impērium.—

Those generals were chosen who were considered to have most generalship.

Ii duces deliguntur qui summam scientiam rei militaris habere existimabantur. Cæs.

to generate. Gigno, 3; progigno, gēnēro, 1; prōgenero, *metaph.*; *i. e.* to cause, pārio, 3; efficio, 3.

a generation. Ætas, sæculum, *contr.* sæclum.

generosity. Mūnificētia, libērālītās.

generous. Mūnificus, libērālis (these only of persons), largus, effusus (the two last of gift or giver).

generously. Mūnificē, large, libērālīter.

genial. Almus, gēnialia.

genially. Gēnialīter.

genitive. Gēnītiīvus. Gram.

genius, *i. e.* disposition. Ingēnium, indōles; *i. e.* abilities, ingenium (used by itself in this sense, but more usu. with some panegyric epithet).

a genius, *i. e.* guardian angel. Gēnius.

genteel, *i. e.* well born. Gēnērōsus, ingēnuus; well-bred, urbānus.

gentility, of birth. Ingēnuitas; of manners, urbānitas.

gentle. Mitis, blandus, lēnis, comis, fācīlis.

gentlemanlike. Ingēnuus, liber —ēra —erum, libērālis, hūmānus.

in a gentlemanlike manner. Libēre, hūmānīter.

gentleness. Lēnitas, cōmītas, fācīlītās, lēnitas.

gently. Lēnīter, blande.

genuine. Vērus, sincērus.—The speeches of P. Scipio and Ti. Gracchus, if indeed those which we have are genuine, are inconsistent with one another. Orationes, si modo ipsorum sunt quæ feruntur, P. Scipionis et Ti. Gracchi, abhorrent inter se. Liv.

genuineness. Vērītas.

genus. Genus —ēris, *neut.*

geographical. Geōgrāphīcus.

geography. Geōgrāphīa.

a geometrician. Geōmētres —tris. Juv.

geometry. Geōmētria.

Georgica. Georgīca.

germ. Germen —inis, *neut.*

German. Germānus, Germānīcus.

germane, *i. e.* akin (to a matter). Affīnis, cognātus.

to germinate. Germīno, 1; pullūlo, 1.

a gerund. Gērundium.

to gesticulate. Gestīcūlor. Suet.

gesticulation. Gestīcūlātiō. Suet.

gesture. Gestus, 4.

to get, *i. e.* acquire, acquiro, 3; obtīneo, pōtior, 4 (in some parts poet. 3); cōsequor, 3; assequor, 3; *i. e.* to take, cāpio, 3; *i. e.* to receive, accipio, *i. e.* to beget, q. v., gigno, 3.

to get, *i. e.* induce (a person to do so and so). Impello, 3; induco, 3.—To get before, prævénio, 4; præverto, 3.—To get into, íneo, 4; introeo; intro, 1; ingrédior (*see* to enter).—To get near (*see* near), apprópinquo, 1, &c.—To get over, *i. e.* cross, *q. v.*, transeo, 4.—To get out, évado, 3 (*see* to escape).—To get together, collígo, 3; cōgo, 3 (*see* to collect).—To get through, per-vénio, 4; *i. e.* to finish, *q. v.*, conficio, perficio, perágo, 3.—To get upon, ascendo, 3; conscendo.—To get well, conválesco, 3.—See into what difficulties he has got. Videte quot in laqueos se induerit. Cic.—When they had got among the squadrons of cavalry.—Cum se inter equitum turmas insinuavere. Cic.—They got so deeply into debt. In tantum *see* alienum inciderunt. Cic.—The senate has now got into such a habit of mercy. Senatus jam in eam benignitatis consuetudinem venit. Cic.—He has got rich. Dives factus est.

ghastliness. Pallor.

ghastly. Pallídus.

ghost, *i. e.* an apparition of a dead person, &c. Umbra, sýmūlscrum, spectrum.

—Whom we had left the day before at three o'clock on the point of giving up the ghost. Quem pridie tertiâ horâ animum efflantem reliquisset. Cic.

a giant. Gýgas -antis.

a gibbet. Crux, crúcia, *fem.*; pátibulum.

gibbous. Gibber -éra -erum. Plin.

to gibe. Rideo, 2; irrideo, derideo.

a gibe. Jocus; *pl.* joci and joca.

giddiness. Vertigo; of disposition, lēvitas, inconstantia.

giddy. Vertigínōsus (Plin.); *i. e.* changeable, lēvis, inconstans.

a gift. Dōnum, mūnus -ēris, *neut.*—A little gift, mūnuscūlum.—A gift of nature, a talent, &c., fācultas, dos, dōtis, *fem.*

gifted. Ingēniōsus.

a gig. Císium.

gigantic. Of a giant, &c. Gýgantēus.

to giggle. Cāchinno, 1.

a giggle. Cāchinnus, cāchinnatio.

to gild. Ínauro, 1.

gilded. Aurātus, Ínauratus.

a gilder. Aurārius.

gilding. Aurātūra. Quint.

a gimlet. Tērēbra. Plin.

a gin, *i. e.* trap, *q. v.* Lāqueus.

a gipsy. Saga, māga.

to gird. Cingo, 3.—To gird on, accingo, 3.—And he girds on a Grecian sword to his side. Laterique Argivum accommodat ensem. Virg.

a girdle, of women, &c. Zōna; *i. e.* a belt for men, cingulum, balteus.

to girdle. Cingo, 3.

a girl. Puella, virgo, ādōlescentūla (Ter.), *filia.

girlish. Puellāris, virgíneus.

to be girlish, behave girlishly. Puellasco. Varr.

girlishly. Puellārīter.

girlishness. Virgínitas.

a girth. Cingula.

to girth. Cingo, 3.

to give. Do, 1; dono, 1; præbeo, 2; largior, 4; tríbuo, 3.—To give something of which one retains a share oneself, impertio, 4; *i. e.* to grant, cēdo, 3; concedo.—We entreat you to give us an opportunity of fighting. Te oramus ut nobis pugnandi copiam facias. Liv.—He being wholly given from his boyhood to all kinds of study. Ipse studiis omnibus a pueritia deditus. Cic.

to give back. Reddo, 3.

to give in, give up, *i. e.* yield. Cēdo, 3.—To give out, *i. e.* make known, vulgo, 1; dívulgo.—To give over, *i. e.* despair of, despéro, 1; *c. de* and *abl.*, or *c. acc.*

—To give up, *i. e.* abandon (a friend, &c), désère. 3; *i. e.* surrender (*r*

town, &c.), *dēdo*, 3; *trādo*.—(It will be said) that one gave up his enmities for the good of the republic. *Alterum suas inimicitias remissae reipublicae*. Liv.—I wish you to give battle as if you saw them still encouraging you. *Vos velim, velut si adhortantes videatis eos, ita praelium inire*. Liv.—The enemy's cavalry approaches the camp, and gives battle to ours. *Hostium equitatus ad castra accedit, praeliumque cum nostris equitibus committit*. Cæs.—To give consent to, *assentio*, 4.—To give credit to, *credo*, 3.—To give ear to, *ausculto*, 1; *audio*, 4.—But if you can give me your ear. *Atqui si aures præbere potea*. Liv. (See to listen.)—To give a person joy, *grātūlor*, *c. dat. perz*.—To give the lie to.—About whom I can invent what I please, as no one's recollection is able now to give me the lie. *In quo liceat mihi fingere si quid velim, nullius memoriā jam refellente*. Cic.—To give an opinion.—*Marcellinus gave his opinion. Marcellinus sententiam dixit*. Cic.—Not for the sake of giving his own opinion. *Non quo aperiat sententiam suam*. Cic.—I will give my real opinion, O Romans! *Dicam id quod sentiam Quirites*. Cic.—To give thanks.—Warm thanks were given by the whole body to Ti. Gracchus. *Gratiæ ingentes ab universo ordine Ti. Graccho actæ sunt*. Liv.—To give way, *cēdo*, 3.—When they saw that the enemy were giving way. *Ubi inclinatam sensere rem*. Liv.—They fought with such vigour, that on neither side did the line give way for some time. *Ita confixerunt ut aliquamdiu in neutram partem inclinerent acies*. Liv.—The Romans give way. *Romana inclinatur acies*. Liv.—Did not your anger give way on entering the borders of your country? *Non tibi fines ingredienti ira cecidit?* Liv.—When his anger had given way. *Cum iræ resedissent*. Liv.—The gate gives way (*lit. totters*) under the frequent strokes of the battering ram. *Labat ariete crebro janua*. Virg.—So that in many places the earth gave way (*in an earthquake*). *Ut in nonnullis locis terræ desederint*. Cic.; *so*, *conido*.

a giver. *Dātor*, *largitor*.

glacial. *Glācialis*.

glad. *Lætus*.

to be glad. *Gaudeo*, 2; *lætior*, 1.—Men are glad to believe what they wish. *Libenter homines id quod volent credunt*. Cæs.—I shall be very glad for you to undeceive me. *Me libente eripies mihi hunc errorem*. Cic.—While they are glad to read Latin plays. *Cum iidem fabellas Latinas non inviti legant*. Cic.

to gladden. *Lætifico*, *dēlecto*, 1; *hīlāro*, 1.—That admirable comitia has gladdened me exceedingly. *Præclara illa comitia me lætitiā extulerunt* (Cic.); *so*, *lætitiā afficio* (Cic.), *lætitiā dare* (Cic.).—The joy with which my eyes were gladdened. *Lætitiā quam oculis cepi*. Cic.

gladly. *Læte*; *i. e.* willingly, *libenter*.

gladness. *Lætitiā*, *gaudium*.

a glance. *Conspectus*, 4; *aspectus*, *intuitus*, 4.

to glance at, *i. e.* look at. *Aspicio*, 3; *v.* to see.—I purpose to pass lightly over, and only first to glance at each fact. *In animo est leviter transire et tantummodo perstringere unamquamque rem*. Cic.

to glance, or glance off as an arrow. *Rēssilio*, 4.

a gland. *Glans*—*dis, fem.*

to glare, *i. e.* shine (*q. v.*) brilliantly. *Rādior*, 1; *fulgeo*, 2.

glare. *Fulgor*.

glaring. *Mānifestus*.

glass. *Vitrum*.

of glass. *Vitreus*.

a glass (to drink out of). *Pōcūlum*, *see cup*; *i. e.* a looking-glass, *spēcūlum*.

glazed paper. *Charta dentata*. Cic.

a gleam. *Fulgor*, *rādior*.

to gleam. *Fulgeo*, 2; *effulgeo*, *rādior*, 1; *mīco*, 1; *ēmīco*.—See to shine.

gleaming. *Rūtilus*, *fulgidus*, *cōruscus*.—See bright.

to glean. *Lēgo*, 3; *sublego*.

glebe. *Terra*.—A glebe, *i. e.* small portion of land, or farm, *q. v.*, *fundus*.

glee, *i. e.* joy. *Hilāritas*, *lætītia*, *gaudium*; *i. e.* a song, *q. v.*, *cantus*. 4.

glossome. *Hilāris*, *lætus*.

a glen. *Vallis*, *convallis*.

glib, *i. e.* fluent, *q. v.* *Facile currens* (of a speech).

glibly. *Facile*.

to glide. *Labor*, 3; to glide on or into, *illabor*; to glide out or forth, *elabor*; as a river, *fluo*.—See to flow.

to glimmer.—As one walks in the woods under the glimmering light of the changing moon. *Quale per incertam lunam sub luce malignā est iter in sylvis*. *Virg.*

a glimpse. *Aspectus*, 4; see sight.—Oh! foolish and wretched man, who never has seen even a glimpse of real excellence. *O hominem amentem et miserum qui ne umbram quidem unquam τοῦ καλοῦ viderit!* *Cic.*

glitter. *Nitor*.

to glitter. *Mico*, 1; *nīteo*, 2; *cōrusco*, 1; *splendo*, 2.—See to shine.

glittering. *Nītīdus*, *cōruscus*, *rutīlus*, *splendīdus*.

a globe. *Orbis*, *glōbus*.

globular. *Glōbbōsus*, *rōtundus*.

a globular form. *Rōtundītas*. *Plin.*

a globule. *Glōbbūlus*. *Plin.*

gloom. *Cāligo* —*inis*, *fem.*; *tēnēbræ*; *i. e.* sadness, *q. v.*, *ægrītmōnia*, *ægritudo*.

gloomy, *i. e.* dark. *Cāligīnōsus*, *tēnēbrōsus*, *obscūrus*, *lūridus*; *i. e.* melancholy, dismal (of things, or persons, or feelings), *tristis*; of places, *horridus*.—See sad.

glorification, *i. e.* praise, *q. v.* *Laus* —*dis*, *f.*; *laudatio*.

to glorify. *Laudo*, 1.—See to praise.

glorious. *Glōriosus* (of persons only in *Suet.*), *clārus*, *præclarus*, *illustis*, *ēgrēgius*, *dēcōrus* (only of actions).—Glorious exploits in war. *Res bello bene gestæ*. *Liv.*

gloriously. *Glōriōse*, *clāre*, *præclare*, *hōneste*.

glory. *Glōria*, *fāma*.—See praise.

to glory. *Exsulto*, 1; *glōrior*, 1; *triumpho*, 1.

gloss. *Nitor*, *splendor*.

to gloss over. *Extēnuo*, 1; *elēvo*, 1.

glossy. *Nītīdus*, *splendīdus*.

gloves. *Dīgītalia* —*um*, *pl. neut.* (*Varr.*); *mānīcæ*, *Plin.*

to glow. *Ardeo*, 2; *ferveo*, 2.—See to burn.

glow. *Ardor*, *fervor*; *i. e.* impetuosity, *impētus*, 4.

glowing, *lit.* and *metaph.* *Ardens*, *fervidus*; *i. e.* eager, *vīdus*.

to glose. *Ādūlor*, 1.—See to flatter.

glue. *Glūten* —*inis*, *neut.*; *glūtīnum*, *Plin.*

to glue. *Glūtīno*, 1.

gluey. *Glūtīnōsus*. *Plin.*

to glut. *Sātio*, 1; *sātūro*, 1; *exsāturo*.—We learn to dislike them by being glutted with them. *Ab iis satietate abalienamur*. *Cic.*

a glut. *Ābundantia*, *rēdundantia*.

glutinous. *Viscōsus*.

a glutton. *Helluo* —*onis*, *masc.*

gluttonous. *Vōrax*, *ēdax*, *gūlōsus*.

gluttonously. *Āvīde*.

gluttony. *Edācītas*, *vōrācītas*. *Plin.*

gnarled. *Nōdōsus*.

to gnash. *Frēdeo*, 2; *infrendeo*.

a gnaw. *Cūlex* —*icis*, *masc.*

to gnaw. *Rōdo*, 3; *arrodo*, *corrodo*.

gnawing. *Rōsio* (*Plin.*, of a gnawing pain).

a **gnomon.** Gnōmon —ōnis, *mas.* Vit.

to go. Eo, 4; proſſiciſcor, 3; Vādo, 3; incēdo, 3.—To go about among, i. e. travel through, ōbeo, lūstro, 1.—To go about, i. e. to begin (*q. v.*), undertake, aggrēdior, 3; ōdōrior, 4.—To go across (a river, &c.), transeo, 4; transjacio, 3; transmittō, 3 (*see to cross*).—To go against, i. e. oppose, *q. v.*, obeisto, 3; adversor, 1; oppugno, 1.—To go away, ōbeo, discēdo.—To go back, i. e. return, *q. v.* Rēdeo, 4; rēvertor, 3; i. e. retreat, cedo, rēcedo; in both senses, rēgrēdior, 3.—To go before, praeo, praecedo, praegredior, anteo.—To go by, praetereo (*see to pass*); i. e. obey, *q. v.* (as advice, laws, &c.), audio, 4; obsequor, 3.—To go down, descendō, 3.—As the sun does, occido, 3.—As a ship, ōdo, 3; consido.—The price of corn had not gone down much. Annona haud multum laxaverat. Liv.—To go forth. Prōdeo, procedo, progredior; i. e. out of, exeo, egredior, excedo, evado.—As a statement, fēror, *irr.*; dīcor, 3.—Then a report goes forth. Vulgatur deinde rumor. Liv.—To which place the whole multitude of the Campanians went forth to congratulate him. Quo se omnis Campanorum multitudo gratulabunda effudit. Liv.—To go near, accedo, 3; appropinquo.—To go on, procedo, 1; progredior.—To go round (*see to go about*) so as to surround, circūmeo, ambio, cingo, 3.—To go by sea, nāvigo, 1.—To go through (*see above*), to go about; i. e. to pierce, transſigo, 3; perfōro, 1.—To go to, ōdeo, aggrēdior, accedo.—To go up, ascendo, 3 (*see to climb*).—To go with, i. e. accompany, *q. v.*, cōmītor, 1.—To go without, cāreo.—*See to want.*

a **goad.** Stīmulus.

to goad, lit. and metaph. Stīmulō, 1; instīmulō; pungo, 3; fōdio, 3.—Metaph., i. e. excite, accendo, 3; incendio, exācuo, 3; i. e. annoy, sollicitō, 1; turbo, 1; perturbo.

a **goal,** i. e. starting place. Carcer —ēris, *mas.*; i. e. end, mēta, calx —cis, *fem.*

goat. Cāper —pri, hircus; *fem.* cāpra, cāpella.

a **goatherd.** Cāprārius.

of a goat. Cāprīnus, hircīnus.

to gobble up. Vōro, 1.

a **go-between.** Interpres —ētis, *mas., fem.*

a **goblet.** Pōculum, cālīx —īcis, *mas.*; cratēr —ēris (*Gr. acc. —ēra, pl. —ērēs, &c.*); crātēra, pātēra, *carchesium, cūlullus.—*See cup.*

a **goblin.** Larva, simūlācrum; in *pl.* lemurea.

God. Deus, Dīvus; nūmen —īnis, *neut.*—The Gods, Dī, coellicōlae, sup̄eri.

a **goddess.** Dea, Dīva.

godhead. Dīvinītas; nūmen —īnis, *neut.*

godless. Impius.

godlessness. Impiētas.

godliness. Pietas, sanctītas, sanctīmonia, religiō.

godly. Pius, sanctus, religiōsus.

in a godly manner. Pie, sancte.

godlike. Dīvinus, coelestis.

gold. Aurum.

of gold. Aureus; i. e. as valuable as gold, aureōlus. Cic.

producing gold. Aurifer —era —erum.

a **goldfinch.** Ōcālanthis —īdis, *acc. —ida.*

a **gold-mine.** Aurīfōdīna. Plin.

a **goldsmith.** Aurīfex —īcis.

a **gondola.** Cyma.—*See boat.*

good. Bōnus, *comp.* mēlior, *superl.* optīmus; i. e. virtuous, prōbus, justus.—Excellently good, praestans, ēgrēgius, exīmius.—Good for such and such a purpose, i. e. useful, *q. v.*, īdōneus, ūtilis; i. e. skilful *q. v.* (of a person), pēritus; i. e. kind, bēnignus, bēnēvolus.—Men who, as the proverb has it, are no good to themselves, nor to any one else. Qui, nec sibi nec alteri, ut dicitur. Cic.

good for nothing. Nēquam.—*See wicked.*

- to be so good as to do so and so. Dignor, 1, c. *infra*.
 to hold good. Obſtineo, 2.
 to make good, i. e. repair. Rĕpĕro, 1; rĕfĭcio, 3.—For whatever fault there was in the farm, if the seller knew it, they laid it down must be made good, unless it were expressly mentioned. Quicquid enim esset in prædio vitii, id statuerunt si venditor sciret, nisi nominatim dictum esset, præstare oportere. Cic.
 good, *subst.* Bōnum; i. e. advantage, commōdum.—This is very much for the good of the republic. Hoc maxime reipublicæ interest. Cic.
 to do good to. Bĕnĕfĭcio, 3; bene mereor, c. de and *abl.*—See to serve.
 goodly, i. e. beautiful, q. v. Pulcher, formōsus, spectābilis.
 goodness. Bōnitas; i. e. virtue, q. v., virtus —utis, *fem.*; i. e. kindness, benevolentia, hūmānitas, bĕnignitas.
 goods, i. e. property, q. v. Bona —orum, *pl. neut.*
 good temper. Œquus animus, fĕcillitas, hūmānitas.
 goodwill. Bĕnĕvōlentia, vōluntas.
 with goodwill. Bĕnĕvōle, āmice.
 full of goodwill. Bĕnĕvōlus, *comp.* —entior, &c.; āmicus.
 a goose. Anser —ĕris, *masc.*
 gore. Cruor, tābum, sānies.
 gorge, i. e. the throat. Guttur —ŭris, *neut.*; i. e. a narrow pass, angustia.
 to gorge.—The next day they gorge themselves again. Postridie se rursus ingurgitant. Cic.
 gorged. Sātur —ŭra —ŭrum.
 gorgeous. Magnīfĭcus, splendĭda.
 gorgeously. Magnīfice, splendĭde.
 gorgeousness. Magnīfĭcentia, splendor.
 gourmandiser.—See glutton.
 to gossip. Garrĭo, 4.
 a gossip. Garrŭlus, lōquax.
 gossiping. Garrŭlitas.
 to govern. Rĕgo, 3; gŭberno, 1; mōdĕror; i. e. regulate, tempĕro, 1.
 government, i. e. power of governing. Pōtestas, impĕrium, dĭtio, dōmĭnatio;
 i. e. district governed, if by a deputy, prōvincia; if by a sovereign, regnum, impĕrium.
 a governor. Rector, gŭbernator, mōdĕrātor, dōminator.—A governor as deputy for another, præfectus. See king.
 a gourd. Cŭcurbĭta.
 gout, in the hands. Chĕrāgra.—In the feet, pōdāgra.
 gouty. Pōdāgrōsus (Plant.), pōdāgrĭcus (Vel.), arthritĭcus.
 a gown. Tōga, tŭnica, vestis.
 wearing a gown. Tōgātus, tŭnicātus.
 grace. Grātia, dĕcor, ĕlĕgantia.
 the Graces. Gratia, sometimes in *sing.*; chĕrĭtes, usu. *pl., fem.*
 to grace. Orno, 1; exorno, dĕcōro.
 graceful. Dĕcōrus, dĕcens, ĕlĕgans.
 gracefully. Dĕcore, dĕcenter, ĕlĕganter.
 gracious. Fĕcĭlis, cōmis, suāvis, hūmānus.
 graciously. Cōmĭter, suaviter.
 graciousness. Cōmĭtas, fĕcillitas, hūmānitas.
 gradation. Grādus, 4; grādātio.
 gradually. Sensim, grādātĭm.
 to graft. Insĕro, 3.
 a graft. Surcŭlus.
 grafting. Insĭtio, immissio.
 a grain. Grānum, mica (not applied to corn, &c.); grain, i. e. corn, frumentum.
 full of grains. Grānōsus. Plin.
 carrying grains (as ants do). Grānĭfer —era —erum.
 grammar. Grammātica.

a grammarian. *Grammaticus*.

a granary. *Horreum, grānārium*.

grand. *Grandis, magnus*; i. e. splendid, magnificus, splendīdus.—See great.

grandeur. *Magnificentia, splendor*; of language, &c., *granditas*.

granddaughter. *Neptis*.

grandfather. *Avus*.—Great-grandfather, *proavus*.

a grandmother. *Avia*.

a grandson. *Nepos -ōtis, masc.*

grandees. *Prōcēres, pl. optimātes, pl.*—See rank.

grandiloquent. *Grandilōquus*.

grandly. *Splendīde*.

to grant. *Cēdo, 3*; *concedo, trībuo, 3*; *do, 1*; *leave, opportunity, &c., fācio, 3*; i. e. to permit, permitto; i. e. to consent, assentio, 4; *annuo, 3*.—

A right of carrying what property they could with them was granted to the owners. *Rerum suarum, quas possent, ferendarum secum dominis jus fiebat. Liv.*—Grant, as those men insist, that the soul does not survive after death. *Fac, quod isti volunt, animos non remanere post mortem. Cic.*

—See to give.

a grant. *Concessio*.

a grape. *Ūva*.—A bunch of grapes, *ācēmus*.

a grapestone. *Ācinum*.

graphic. *Vividus*.

a grapnel. *Uncus*.

to grapple, i. e. seize, hold fast. *Stringo, 3*; *constringo, tēneo, 2*.—To grapple with, *contendo, 3*; *confīgo, 3*; *certo, 1*; *dēcerto*.—And if at any time our men, having got an opportunity, grappled a ship with iron grapnels. *Et si quando nostri facultatem nacti, ferreis injectis manibus navem religaverant. Cæs.*

a gashopper. *Cicāda*.

to grasp. *Prehendo, 3, sync. prendo*; *apprehendo, comprehendō, arripio, 3*; *corripio*.

a grasp, or the act of grasping. *Comprehensio*; i. e. great power, extent, &c. (as we say a grasp of intellect), *vis, amplitudo*.—To hold a box in one's grasp. *Pyxidem in manu tenere. Cic.*

grasping, i. e. covetous. *Āvārus*.

grass. *Gramen -inis, neut.*; *herba, cespes -itis, masc. (esp. turf)*.

grassy. *Grāmineus, herbōsus, *herbīdus*.

a grate. *Fōcus*.

to grate. *Tēro, 3*; *contero, attero, rādo, 3*.—To grate upon (one's ears, feelings, &c.), *offendo, 3*; *lædo, 3*.

grateful (in every sense). *Gratus*; i. e. pleasing, *q. v.*, *dulcis, jūcundus, amēnus, acceptus*.—See next word.

gratefully. *Grate*.—I praise you when you gratefully honour the name of that most illustrious youth. *Laudo vos, cum gratissimis animis prosequimini nomen clarissimi adolescentia. Cic.*—To honour their virtue with a grateful recollection. *Gratā eorum virtutem memoriā prosequi. Cic.*

a grater. *Rādūla*.

gratification, the feeling. *Dēlectatio, oblectatio*.

a gratification, i. e. that which causes gratification. *Oblectāmentum, delectamentum, gratificatio*; in both senses, *vōluptas*.

to gratify, be gratifying to. *Dēlecto, 1*; *oblecto, plāceo, grātīficor, 1*; *esp. by giving*.—That vow was gratifying to the gods. *Id votum Dis cordi fuit. Liv.*

gratifying. *grātus, acceptus, jūcundus* (*jūcundus* is a stronger word than *grātus*, *v. Cic. Ep. Fam. 5. 15*), *dulcis*.—Very gratifying, *pergratus, perjucundus*.

in a gratifying manner. *Jūcunde*; in a very gratifying manner, *perjucunde*.

grating. *Mōlestus, grāvis*.

- gratis.** *See* gratuitously.
- gratitude.** *Grātia.*—For you have not only felt gratitude to me, but have also shown it most abundantly. *Neque enim mihi habuisti modo gratiam, verum etiam cumulatissime retulisti.* *Cic.*—When you regard the name of a most illustrious young man with the greatest gratitude. *Cum gratissimis animis prosequimini nomen clarissimi adolescentis.* *Cic.*
- gratuitous.** *Grātūitus.*
- gratuitously.** *Grātūito, gratia.*
- a gratuity.** *Largitio, dōnum.*—*See* gift.
- grave** (in every sense). *Grāvis*; in demeanour, *sēvērus*; of a misfortune, &c., *magnum.*
- a grave.** *Sépulchrum.*
- to grave.** *Sculpo, 3; (metals) cælo, 1.*—*See* to engrave, to carve.
- gravedigger.**—*See* digger.
- gravel.** *Glārea.*
- gravelly.** *Glāreosus.*
- gravely.** *Grāviter*; (to speak, &c.) *sēvēre.*
- a gravelpit.** *Ārēnāria.*
- gravity,** of demeanour, *sēvēritas, grāvitas*; i. e. importance (of a thing), *magnitudo.*—That is a matter of very great gravity and importance. *Id est maximi momenti et ponderis.* *Cic.*
- gravy.** *Succus.*
- gray.** *Glaucus*; i. e. grayheaded; *cānus, incanus.*—With gray eyes, *cæsius.*—Gray, i. e. dusky (of evening, &c.), *sublustris.*
- to be gray,** with age. *Cāneo, 2; cānesco.*
- to graze,** as cattle, i. e. feed, *q. v.* *Pasco, 3; also pascor, c. abl. or c. acc.* of the food; *dēpasco* and *dēpascor* only *c. acc.*—As an arrow does, *stringo, 3; perstringo.*
- a grazier.** *Pēcūārius.*
- grease.** *Ādeps -īpis, masc.*
- to grease.** *Ungo, 3; īungo, pērungo, līno, 3; illīno.*
- greasy.** *Fœdus, sordīdus.*
- great,** in every sense. *Magnus.*—In size, *amplus.*—In quantity, *multus* and *superl. plurimus, largus*; i. e. illustrious, *q. v., clārus, præclārus.*—Very great, *permagnus.*—No one wondered, in the case of the great Africanus, at what they now wonder in me. *Nemo mirabatur in Africano illo quod in me nunc.* *Cic.*—How great, as great as, *quantus.*—So great, *tantus*: *tantus* is usually answered by *quantus*, but sometimes by *qui.*—There is no power so great as not to be able to be broken by iron. *Nulla est tanta vis quæ non ferro frangi possit.* *Cic.*—As great (or the greatest) possible. *Quam maximus.* *Cic.*—There is the greatest possible difference between them in habits and pursuits. *Tanta est inter eos quanta maxima esse potest morum studiorumque distantia.* *Cic.*—Ever so great, however great. *Quantusvis, quantuscumque, quantuslibet.*—They showed that if the winter-quarters were fortified, ever so great a force of Germans might be kept at bay. *Quantasvis magnas copias Germanorum sustineri posse, munitis hibernis, docebant.* *Cæs.*
- too great.** *Nīmius.*—My grief is too great for any comfort. *Omnem consolationem vincit dolor.* *Cic.*—For that the injury to their fame and credit is too great to be estimated. *Nam famæ quidem ac fidei damna majora esse quam quæ aestimari possent (Liv.); or quam ut, c. subj.*—Things too great to be believed. *Majora fide.* *Ov.*—Too great to be readily conceived. *Majora opinione.* *Cic.*—A battle was fought of severity great beyond all proportion to the number of combatants. *Praelium atrocius quam pro numero pugnantium editur.* *Liv.*
- a great many.**—*See* many.
- greater.** *Sūpērior* (esp. in rank).—Greatest, *summus* (esp. in rank, or excellence).
- greatly.** *Multum, magnōpēre* (not in poet. except in *Lucr.*), *valde.*—Very greatly, *maxīme, summōpēre, plurimum.*

greatness, in every sense. Magnitudo; in size, amplitudo; in quantity, copia, abundantia; in power, q. v., potentia.—Greatness of mind, magnanimitas, animi magnitudo, altitudo, excelatitas, amplitudo. All in Cic. or Liv.

greaves. Ocreæ.

wearing greaves. Ocreatus.

Grecian, Greek. Græcus, Graius (of persons), and in poet., Argollicus, Argivus, Achivus, Achæicus, Danaus, Pælasgus, Doricus, and *fem.* (of cities or women), Argolis -idos, &c.—See the Gradus.

greedily. Avidæ.

greediness. Aviditas.

greedy. Avidus, capax; of food, vorax, edax.

green. Viridis, *viridans, *virens.—See-green, glaucus; i. e. unripe, crûdus, immaturus.

to be green. Vireo, 2; Viresco, 3.

greenness. Viriditas.

to greet. Salûto, 1.—Greet Dionysius for me. Dionysium velim salvere jubeas. Cic.

greeting. Salûtatio.—Mutual greetings having passed. Salute datâ invicem redditâque. Liv.

gregarious. Grægalia. Plin.

gregariously. Grægatim.

a greyhound. Vertagus. Mart.

a gridiron. Craticûla. Mart.

grief, i. e. sorrow. Dôlor, tristitia, luctus, 4; mæror, sêgrîmônia, sêgritudo.—A grief, an annoyance, molestia.

to grieve, *trans.* Ango, 3; vexo, 1; turbo, 1; conturbo, sollicito, 1, *intrans.*; dôleo, 2; indôleo, condôleo.—To grieve for, i. e. lament, q. v., lûgeo, 2; plôro, 1; lamentor.

grieving. Tristia, mæstus.—See sad.

grievous. Tristia, æcerbus, lûgûbris, læcrýmabilis; i. e. atrocious, ætrox, nêfarius: in either sense, gravis.

grievously, i. e. excessively, q. v. Valde, vehémenter.

grievousness (of a calamity, danger, &c.). Magnitudo, gravitas; of a crime, ætrocitas, immânitas.

a griffin. Gryps, gryphis, masc.

grim. Torvus.

grimly. *Torve.

grimace.—In which when you have taken care that there shall be nothing like grimace. In quo cum effeceris ne quid vultuosum sit. Cic.—On which account a delivery accompanied with grimace and gesticulation is naturally blamed. Quare non immerito reprehenditur pronuntiatio vultuosa et gesticulationibus molesta. Quint.—On this he knits his brows; recollect, I pray you, his countenance and grimaces. Hic ille . . . contrahit frontem; recordamini faciem atque illos ejus fictos simulatosque vultus. Cic.

to grimace. Vultum fingo, simulo.—See above.

to grin, esp. with vexation. Ringor, 3.

a grin. Rictus, 4.

to grind. Têro, 3; contero, attero.—Corn or any thing in a mill, mûlo, 3 (Plin.); i. e. to sharp, æcuo, 3; exæcuo.—Grinding his teeth, dentibus infrendena.—See to gnash.

grinding. Tritûra.

a grindstone. Coa, cõtia, *fem.*

a grip, or gripe. Comprehensio.

to gripe, i. e. grasp. Prehendo, 3; comprehendo; i. e. to pain, to vex, angere, 3; crûcio, 1.

gripping, i. e. covetous, q. v. Âvârus.

grisly. Torvus, horridus.

grist. Frumentum.

- gristle. Cartilago. Plin.
 gristly. Cartilaginōsus. Plin.
 gritty. Glāreosus.
 grizzled, i. e. gray (of hair). Canus.
 to groan. Gēmo, 3; ingemo, ingēmisco, 3.
 a groan. Gēmītus, 4.
 the groin. Inguen -inis, *neut.*
 a groom. Agāsō -onis, *masc.*
 to groom. Cūro, 1.
 a groove. Cānālis. Vitr.
 grooved. Cānālicūlātus. Plin.
 to grope for, try to find by feeling. Tento, 1; prætento.—See to seek.
 gross, in size. Crassus; i. e. indecorous, indēcōrus, turpis.
 grossly, i. e. indecorously. Indēcōre, turpiter; i. e. exceedingly, *q. v.*, valde, vehēmenter.
 grossness, of size. Crassitudo; of behaviour, turpitudō.
 a grotto. Spēlunca, spēcus: all genders, but usu. *masc.*; *fem.* only in old writers, *neut.* only poet.; rare except in *nom. sing.*, *nom.* and *acc. pl.*—in *pl.* of decl. 4.—See cave.
 grotesque. Rīdīcūlus.
 a grove. Nēmus -ōris, *neut.*, sylva, lūcus.—A grove of oaks, quercētum, scūlētum; of pines, pīnetum; of myrtles, myrtētum; of bay trees, laurētum (Plin.), &c.
 to grovel. Rēpo, 3; repto, 1.
 the ground. Terra, hūmus, solum.—The ground or space occupied by a building, arca (see ground-works).—He with difficulty emerged into the open ground. Ægre in apertos campos emerit. Liv.—Easily protecting the army in the open ground. Apertis locis facile tutantes agmen. Liv.—You have no ground for being annoyed. Non est quod moleste feras. Cic.—Things which there will be no ground for believing. Quæ fidem nullam habebunt. Cic.—As far as the age of M. Cœlius could afford grounds for that suspicion. Quoad ætas M. Cœlii dare potuit isti suspicioni locum. Cic.—When you demanded the surrender of Hannibal on the ground of his besieging Saguntum of his own accord. Quam Hannibalem tanquam suo consilio Saguntum oppugnantem deposcebat. Liv.—At first every one is astonished; but when they have considered the circumstances, they excuse it on the ground of the necessity. Primo omnes mirari; sed cum attenderint veniam necessitati dare. Cic.
 grounds, i. e. drega. Fæx -cis, *fem.*
 to ground, i. e. found, *q. v.* Fundo, 1; i. e. place on the ground, pōno.—So that we may at last arrive at those facts on which our case is grounded. Ut aliquando, in quibus causa nititur, ad ea veniamus. Cic.
 groundless. Vānus, īnānia.—See vain.
 groundlessly. Frustra.
 groundlessness. Vānitas, fūtilitās, īnānitās.
 groundwork. Fundamentum.
 groundsel. Erīgērōn -ontis, *masc.* Plin.
 a group. Turba, cœtus, 4; of people conversing, circūlus.
 to group together. Collīgo, 3; cogō, 3.
 to grow, *intrans.* Cresco, 3; incresco, augeor, 2; i. e. to become, fio.—To grow up as a young man, adōlesco, 3.—When I had grown up. Sumtā virili togā. Cic.—To grow to a height, as a tree does, surgo, 3 (in altitudinem).—For as soon as Archias was grown up. Nam ut primum ex pueris excessit Archias. Cic.—To grow so and so is often made by verbs in *esco*; *a. g.* to grow old, consēnesco, 3; to grow green, vīresco, 3; or (more rarely) in *asco*: as, to grow up to boyhood, puerasco (Suet.).—See old, green, boy, &c. &c.
 to grow, *trans.*, i. e. to cultivate, *q. v.* Cōlo, 3.

to let grow (one's beard, &c.). *Submitto*, 3.

grown, full-grown (of persons). *Adultus*.—Of anything, *perfectus*, *abl.*
latus.

a grower, *i. e.* cultivator. *Cultor*.

to growl. *Frēmo*, 3; *murmūro*, 1.

a growl. *Frēmītus*, 4; *murmur -ūris*, *neut.*

growth. *Incrēmentum*.

to grub up. *Effōdio*, 3.

to grudge. *Invidēo*, 2.—You are become very delicate by this time, to
grudge me a letter. *Valde jam lautus es qui gravere literas ad me dare. Cic.*

a grudge. *Invidia*, *odium*.—If I had not a grudge against her husband.
Nisi intercederent mihi inimicitiae cum istius mulieris viro. Cic.—He
laid aside the grudge which he had against me. *Simultates quas mecum*
habebat deposuit. Cic.

grudgingly. *Invidē*, *maligne*.

a grudging spirit. *Malignitas*.—See *niggardly*.

gruel. *Pōlenta*.

gruff. *Mōrōsus*.—Of a voice, *raucus*.

gruffness. *Mōrōsitas*.

gruffly. *Mōrōse*.

to grumble. *Murmūro*, 1.

grumbling. *Murmur -ūris*, *neut.*; *convicium*.

to grunt. *Grunnio*, 4.

grunting. *Grunnitus*, 4.

a guarantee, *i. e.* person. *Præs -dis*, *masc.*, *sponsor*; *i. e.* an engagement
given, *sponsio*.

to guarantee. *Spondeo*, 2.

to guard. *Defendo*, 3; *tutor*, 2; *tueor*, 2; *servo*, 1; *conservo*, *custodio*.—
To guard against, *caveo*, 2; *c. ne* and *subj.*, or *c. ab* and *abl.*.—Because
he was not on his guard against a profligate and wicked man. *Quod*
ab homine impuro et nefario non caverit. Cic.—We must also
guard against a covetousness of glory. *Cavenda est etiam gloriae cupiditas.*
Cic.

a guard, protector, &c. *Custos -ōdis*, *masc.*; *defensor*, *i. e.* garrison to pro-
tect, *praesidium*.—A sentinel, *vigil -ilis*, *masc.*, *excubitor*.—A guard, *i. e.*
a body of sentinels, *excubiae*, *vigiliae*, *custodia*, *statio*.—A body-guard
(troop of soldiers), *cohors -tis*, *fem.*

to be on guard. *Excūbo*, 1; *vigīlo*, 1.

guarded, *i. e.* cautious, *q. v.* *Cautus*.

guardedly. *Caute*.

a guardhouse, or station where guards are posted. *Praesidium*, *statio*, *cas-*
todia.

guardian, generally. *Custos -ōdis*, *masc.*; *tutor* (*esp. of a ward*).

guardianship. *Tutela*, *cura*, *cursatio*.

a gudgeon. *Gōbius*, *gōbio*.

to guess, or guess at. *Conjicio*, 3; *conjecto*, 1.

a guess. *Conjectura*.

proceeding or founded on guess. *Conjecturalis*.

one who guesses at. *Conjector*

a guest. *Hospes -itis*, *masc.*, *fem.*; *fem. hospita*.—A guest at a feast, *con-*
viva, *masc.*

guidance. *Ductus*, 4; *i. e.* command, *q. v.*, *impērium*.

a guide. *Dux*, *dūcis*, *masc.*

to guide. *Dūco*, 3; *rēgo*, 3; *dīrigo*.

a guild. *Collēgium*.

guile. *Fraus -dis*, *fem.* (often *fraus mala*, *Cic.*); *dōlus*.—See *cunning*.

guileful. *Fraudulentus*, *dōlōsus*, *subdōlus*.—See *cunning*.

guileless. *Simplex -icis*.

guilelessly. *Simplīciter*.

guilelessness. *Simplīcitas*.

guilt. Culpa, crimen —*īnis, neut.*; scēlus —*ēris, neut.*
 guiltless. Innōcens, insona.
 guiltlessly. Innocenter.
 guiltlessness. Innocentia.
 guilty. Nōcens, noxius, sona.
 a guilty person. Reus, *fem. rea.*
 guise, *i. e.* appearance. Spēcies.
 a gulf, *i. e.* bay. Sīnus, 4; *i. e.* whirlpool, deep pool, vortex —*īcis, masc.*;
 gurgēs —*ītis, masc.*; *i. e.* abyss, vōrāgo —*īnis, fem.*; bārāthrum.
 to gull. Fallo, 3; dēcipio, 3; lūdo, 3.
 a gull. Mergus.
 a gullet. Guttur —*ūris, neut.*—*See* throat.
 to gulp down. Vōro, 1.
 gum. Gummi, *indecl.* Plin.
 gummy. Gummosus. Plin.
 the gums. Gingiva, *sing.*
 to gush forth. Effluo, 3.
 a gush. Fluxus, 4. Plin.
 a gust (of wind). Flātus, 4; flāmen —*īnis, neut.*
 gusty. Prōcellōsus.
 gutty. Viscēra —*um, pl. neut.*
 to gut. Eviscēro, 1.
 a gutter. Collīciēs. Plin.
 to guzzle. Helluo, 1.
 a guzzler. Helluo.
 guzzling. Helluatio.
 a gymnasium. Gymnāsium.
 gymnastic. Gymnasticus. Plant.
 gyves. Vincūla, *neut. pl.*—*See* a chain.

H.

habergeon. Lōrica.
 habiliments. Vestis, vestitus, 4.—*See* clothes.
 habit, *i. e.* condition. Hābītus, 4; *i. e.* custom, mos, mōris, *masc.*, consue-
 tudo, assuetudo, ūsus, 4; *i. e.* a garment, *q. v.*, vestis. — This has now
 got to be a habit with him. Hoc jam venit in consuetudinem. Cic.
 —The senate has now got into such a habit of clemency. Senatus in
 eam jam benignitatis consuetudinem venit. Cic.
 habitable. Hābītābilis.
 habitation. Dōmus, 4; but some cases as if 2; sēdes, domicilium, hābītatio.
 See house.
 habitual. Consuetus, sōlītus.
 to habituate. Assuefācio, 3; consuefacio.—To be habituated to, assuesco,
 3; *c. infin.* or *c. dat.* ad and *acc.*, consuesco, *c. infin.*—*See* accustomed.
 habituation. Usus, 4; assuetudo, consuetudo.
 to hack. Concīdo, 3.—*See* to cut.
 hackneyed. Trītus, vulgāris.
 a haft. Mānubrium.—*See* hilt.
 a hag, *i. e.* old woman. Ānus, 4; *i. e.* witch, māga.
 haggard. Squālīdus.
 to be haggard. Squāleo, 2, no *perf.*
 a haggard look. Squālor.

hail! Salve!

to hail, *i. e.* greet. *Sālūto*, 1; *i. e.* to call to, *q. v.*, *vōco*, 1.

it hails. *Grandīnat. Sen.*

hail. *Grando -īnis, fem.*

of hail. *Grandīnōsus. Col.*

hair, of man. *Cāpillus, crīnis, mass.*, *cōma, cæsāries*.—Hair beginning to grow (as the beard in a youth, &c.), *lānūgo*.—Hair of an animal, *villus, pilus* (used also for the hair on the *body*, not on the *head*, of man).—

One must not depart a hair's breadth from a good conscience. *A rectā conscientiā transversum unguem non oportet discedere. Cic.*

of hair, belonging to, attached to the hair. *Crīnalia.*

hairy, having long hair. *Cāpillatus, cōmātus, crīnītus*, **crīnīger -ēra -erum* a halberd. *Hasta*.—*See* spear.

halcyon, *adj.*; *i. e.* calm. **Alcyōnēus, sērēnus, tranquillus.*

a halcyon, *i. e.* kingfisher. *Alcyōn, alcēdo. Plin.*

hale. *Vēgētus, rōbustus.*

to hale, or draw. *Duco*, 3, *traho*, 3.

half, *subst.* *Dīmīdium, sēmis* (only *Hor. Sat.*).

half, *adj.* *Dīmīdius*.—One half greater, half as great again, *sesqui major.*

Cic. This word *sesqui* is hardly found except in one passage; but it occurs in some compounds, to which it gives a similar sense.—The third which is half as large again as the second. *Tertia quæ est secundæ sesqui-altera. Cic.*—There was an hour and a half left. *Supererat sesqui-hora. Plin.*—A foot and a half. *Sesqui-pes -edia. Mart.*—Many words beginning with *half* are rendered in Latin by words compounded with *semi*.

half-armed. *Semiermis.*

half-awake, or half-asleep. *Sēmīsomnus, semisomnis, sēmīsoptus.*

half-dead. *Sēmīānīmīs, semianimus, semiñex -nēcīs, sēmīvīvus.*

half-destroyed. *Sēmīrūtus.*

half-free. *Sēmīliber -era -erum.*

half-an-hour. *Sēmihōra.*

half-open. *Semiāpertus, semiādpertus.*

half-witted. *Fātuus.*

a hall. *Vestībūlum, aula.*

to halloo. *Clāmo*, 1; *vōciferor*, 1.—To halloo to, *inclāmo.*

to hallow. *Sācro*, 1; *consecro.*

hallowed. *Sanctus.*

hallucination. *Error.*

to be under a hallucination. *Alucīnor*, 1 (not. poet.), *erro*, 1.

a halo. *Cōrōna.*

to halt, *trans.*, *i. e.* to halt an army. *Sisto*, 3; only *pres.* in this *trans.* sense, *constituo*; *intrans.* *subsisto*, 3; *consisto*.—And he halted that night outside the city. *Atque extra oppidum eā nocte mansit. Cæs.*

a halting-place. *Stātio.*

to halt, *i. e.* to be lame, *q. v.* *Claudīco*, 1; *i. e.* hesitate, *hēsito*, 1; *hæreo*, 2.

halt, *i. e.* lame. *Claudus.*

a halter. *Lāqueus*.—For a horse, *cāpistrum.*

to halter. *Illāqueo*, 1.—*See* to bind.

to half. *Divīdo*, 3; *bipartio. Col.*

halved. *Dīmīdiātus, bipartītus. Col.*, but the *adv.* occurs in *Cic.*

in two halves. *Bīpartīto.*

ham, *i. e.* the back of the leg. *Pōples -ītis, masc.*; *i. e.* the leg of a pig, *perna.*

Hamadryads. Hāmādryādes, pl. fem.

a hamlet. *Pāgus.*

a hammer. *Mallens.*

to hammer. *Tundo*, 3; *cūdo*, 3 (*Plin.*).—To hammer out, into shape, &c., *excudo.*

a hammerer. Malleator. Mart.

a hammock. Lectus.—See bed.

a hamper. Corbis.—See basket.

to hamper. Impēdio, 4; præpedio (see to hinder).

to hamstring.—See to mutilate. The sinew cut is called *suffrago*. Plin.

hand. Mānus, 4; palma (prop. the palm of the hand).—The right hand, *dextera*, *sync.* (more usu. in prose) *dextra*.—The left hand, *sinistra*, *laeva*. (Both used lit. and for the right or left hand, i. e. side, of anything).—On the right hand, *dextrorsum*.—On the left hand, *sinistrorsum*.—A hand, i. e. a share in an action, &c., *pars*.—Hand, i. e. handwriting, *manus*.—Cæsar sends forward another squadron to attack them while they had their hands full. Cæsar alteram alam mittit qui satagentibus occurrerent. Cæsa.—The fact of the Romans having their hands full. Occupatio populi Romani. Liv.—I said that I would put myself entirely in his hands. Me in ejus potestate dixi fore. Cic.—To take in hand, i. e. attempt, begin, *q. v.*; *aggrēdior*, 3; *suscipio*, 3.—I have put aside what work I had in hand. Omnia quæ in manibus habebam abjeci. Cic.—Nor had he any hand in making the will. Neque hic in testamento faciendo interfuit. Cic. (But the *prep.* is more frequently omitted).—To put into the hands, *trādo*, 3.—(He said) that he had now put Falerii into the hands of the Romans, since he had put in their hands the boys whose parents were the chief people of that city. Falerios se in manus Romanis tradidisse, quando eos pueros quorum parentes capita ibi rerum sint in potestatem dederit. Liv.—Why is it not allowed me to shake hands with you? Cur dextræ jungere dextram non datur? Virg.—Then they shook hands. Tum dextræ interjunctæ. Liv.—At hand, i. e. present, ready to assist, &c., *præsto*.—Hand to hand (of fighting at close quarters), *cōminus*.—Add to this, that the Romans had a reinforcement at hand at home. Adde quod Romanis ad manum domi supplementum esset. Liv.—Whatever came to hand to each individual in his hurry. Quod cuique temere trepidanti ad manum venisset. Liv.—So that the enemy seemed close at hand. Ut jam in manibus nostris hostes viderentur. Cæsa.—So as to keep the Vocontii at hand. Vocontii sub manu ut essent. Cic.—To lend a hand, i. e. assist, *q. v.*, *succurro*.—Truth herself lays hands on me, and compels me to stop. Ipsa mihi veritas manum injicit et commorari cogit. Cic.—The servant of the decemvir laid hands on the virgin as she was coming into the forum. Virgini venienti in forum minister decemviri manus iniecit. Liv.—The senate could justly have laid violent hands on me. Mihi jure optimo senatus vim et manus intulisset. Cic.—They carried off everything they could lay their hands on. Omnia quæ in promptu erant diripere. Liv.—To have the upper hand, *vinco*, 3.—So that our party got the upper hand in all quarters. Ita ut nostri omnibus partibus superiores fuerint. Cæsa.—But you will settle this best, as the circumstances arise, off hand. Sed hæc melius ex re et ex tempore constitues. Cic.—To change hands (as property, &c.), *mutor*, 1.

to hand, i. e. lead. Dūco, 3; i. e. to give into a person's hands, *trādo*, 3; *dēdo*, 3.

a handbill. Schēda, cōdex —*ŷcis*, *masc.*

a handcuff. Mānica, usu. in *pl.*

to handcuff. Vincio, 4.—See to bind.

a handful. Mānipūlus, *sync.* *maniplus*.—Of men, *pauci*, *perpauci*.

a handicraft. Ars —*tis*, *fem.*

a handicraftsman. Artifex —*ŷcis*, *masc.*; *ōpifex*.

handily, i. e. in a handy, skilful manner. Dextēre, pērite, sōlertē.

handiness. Dextērītas, sōlertia.—See skill.

a handkerchief. Linteum, linteolum, sūdārium.

to handle. Tracto, 1; attrecto, contracto, tango, 3; attingo; i. e. to conduct (an affair), *gēro*, 3.—See to manage.

a handle. Mānūbrīum; of any vessel, *ansa*.—Of a sword, *capillus*.—A plough handle, *stīva*.

a handmaid. Ancilla, fāmūla.

a hand saw. Serra.

handsome. Pulcher, formōsus, dēcōrus, vēnustus, spēcīosus, spectābīlia.—Excessively handsome, *ēgrēgius*, *exīmius*.—Of an action, *hōnestus*, *libēralis*.

handsomely. Pulchre; *i. e.* liberally, *libēralīter*.

handsomeness, i. e. beauty, q. v. Forma, vēnustas, dēcor; *i. e.* liberality (of an action), *libēralitas*.

handwriting. Manus, 4; chirōgrāphum.

handy. Of persons, *i. e.* skilful, *sōlera*.—Of persons, *i. e.* skilful, and of things, *i. e.* useful, *hābīlia*, *īdōnea*.—Of persons and of things, *i. e.* ready, *promptus*.

to hang, trans. Suspendo, 3.—To hang down, *dēmitto*, 3.—To hang out, *i. e.* put forth, *ostendo*, 3.

to hang, hang down, intrans. Pendeo, 2; *dēpendeo*.—To hang back, *i. e.* hesitate, *hæreo*, 2; *hæsitō*, 1; *cunctor*, 1; *grāvor*, 1.—To hang over, *impendeo*, *immīneo*, 2 (*see* to threaten).—To hang back, *tergiversor*, 1; *cunctor*, 1.—To hang together, *i. e.* agree, *q. v.*, *consentio*, 4.

a hanger. Pūgio —onia, *masc.*—*See* dagger.

hanging. Suspendium.—Hanging, *i. e.* curtains, *q. v.*, *aulæum*, *tāpes —tīe, masc.*; *tāpētum*.—Hanging back, *tergiversatio*, *cunctatio*.

a hangman. Carnīfex —īcis, *masc.*

a hank. Filum.

to hanker after. Dēsīdēro, 1.—*See* to wish.

a hankering after. Dēsīdērium.

hap, i. e. chance, q. v. Cāsus, 4; *sors —tīe, fem.*

hapless. Infēlix, mīser —ēra, —ērum.

haply, i. e. by chance. Forte, cāsus; *i. e.* perhaps, *q. v.*, *forsan*, *forsītān*.

to happen. Accīdo, 3; *ēvēnio*, 4; *contingo*, 3 (*usu.* of such things as happen *fortunately*); *cādo*, 3; *flo, irr.*—If anything had happened to me (*euphemism* for if I had died). *Si quid mihi humanitus accidisset* Cic.

happily. Felīcīter, beāte, fauste, prospere.

happiness. Felīcitas, beātītas, beātītudo (*neither word common: Cicero calls them dura*).

happy. Felīx —īcis, beātus, fortunātus.—Of events only, *faustus*, *prosper —ēra —erum*.

a harangue. Ōrātio, concio.

to harangue. Concīōnor, 1; *sine c. or c. ad and acc.*

one who harangues. Concīōnātor.

making harangues, fond of making harangues. Concīōnābundus.

to harass. Vexo, 1; *fātīgo*, 1; *exerceo*, 2; *impēdio*, 4; *sollīcīto*, 1.

to be harassed. Lābōro, 1.

a harbinger. Præcursor, prænuntius, *adj.*

to be a harbinger of. Prænuntio, 1.

a harbour. Portus, 4; *i. e.* place of refuge, *perfūgium*, *rēfugium*.

to harbour, i. e. receive in one's house, &c. Excīpio, *i. e.* cherish (*idea*, &c.), *pasco*, 3; *fōveo*, 2; *ālo*, 3.—To harbour in, *intrans.*; *to lie hid in, q. v.*, *lāteo*, 2; *dēlītesco*, 3.

a harbinger (i. e. protector). Pātrōnus.

without harbours. Importuosus.

hard (in every sense). Dūrus, rīgīdus; *i. e.* solid, *firmus*.—Very hard, *edūrus*.—Hard, *i. e.* difficult, *diffīcīlis*, *arduus*, *magnus*.—Hard (of fortune, &c., *adversus*, *īnīquus*.—Hard-hearted, *imītia*, *ferreus*, *immanis*, *im-mīserīcora*.—*See* cruel.

to become hard, to be hard. Dūresco, 3; *induresco*, *obduresco*, *rīgeo*, 2; *rīgesco*, *i. e.* to become callous.

to make hard, to harden. Dūro, 1; *induro*; *i. e.* to render callous, *savage*,

- effēro, 1.—They were not yet so hardened to civil bloodshed. *Nondum erant tam fortes ad sanguinem civilem.* Liv.
- to become hardened (to suffering, &c.). *Percallesco, 3; occallesco.*
- hard, *adv.* Dūre, rigide.
- hard-heartedness. *Crudēlitas.*—See cruelty.
- hardily, *i. e.* boldly, *q. v.* Fortiter, strenue, audaciter, *sync.* audacter.
- hardiness. *Audacia.*—See courage.
- hardly. *Vix, egre.*
- hardness. *Duritia, dūrities, dūritas* (*esp. of manner, or feeling*).—Of fortune, &c., *iniquitas.*
- hardship. *Lābor, mālum, damnum.*
- full of hardships. *Lābōriōsus, difficilis.*
- hardy, *i. e.* not tender. *Dūrus, rōbustus, i. e.* bold, audax, fortis, strenuus.
- a hare. *Lepus -ōris, masc.; dim. lēpusculus.*
- of a hare. *Lēpōrinus.*
- harebrained. *Præceps -ipitis.*—See rash.
- a harlot. *Mēretrix -icis, fem.*
- harm. *Damnum, mālum, injūria, dētrimentum, pernīcia, noxa.*
- to harm. *Lædo, 3; noceo. 2.*—The result was that no harm could be done the enemy except by laying waste their lands. *Relinquebatur ut tantum in agris vastandis hostibus noceretur.* Cæsar.
- harmful. *Noxius, pernīciosus, damnōsus.*
- harmless. *Innoxius, innōcens.*
- harmlessly. *Innoxie* (Plin.), *innōcenter.* Plin.
- harmlessness. *Innōcenter.*
- harmonious. *Dulcis, argūtus, nūmērosus, cānōrus;—i. e.* in harmony, *consonus, concors -dis.*
- harmoniously. *Dulce, mōdūlate.*
- to harmonise. *Concīno, 3; consono, 1.*
- harmony. *Harmōnia, concordia* (not absolutely, but *c. gen.* of the sounds or instruments).
- harness, of a horse. *Phālēræ, ēphippia -ōrum, pl. neut., generally, apparātus, 4.*
- with fine harness. *Phālērātus.*
- to harness. *Instruo, 3; sterno, 3; to harness to a carriage, jungo, 3.*
- a harp. *Cithāra, lyra, barbītos -i, acc. -ōn, fem.; fides, -is, 3.*
- a harper. *Cithārista, citharædus, fidicen -inis, masc., fem., cithāristria, fidicina, both in Ter.*
- to play the harp. *Cithārizo, 1.*
- a harpoon. *Trīdens -entia, masc. fuscina.*
- a harpy. *Harpyia.*
- a harrow. *Rastrum, occa.* Col.
- to harrow. *Occo, 1; to harrow up; i. e.* frighten, agitate, *terreo, 2; āgito, 1.*
- one who harrows. *Occator.* Col.
- harrowing. *Occatio.*
- harsh. *Sēvērus, rīgīdus, dūrus, asper -ēra -erum, tētrīcus, ācerbus, austērus* (the two last often of a taste).
- harshly. *Sēvēre, aspēre, ācerbe.*
- harshness. *Dūritas, sēvēritas, aspērītas, ācerbītas, austērītas.* Plin.
- hart. *Cervus.*—See stag.
- of a hart. *Cervinus.*
- harvest. *Messia.*—Hay harvest, *foenīscium.* Col.
- to harvest. *Colligo, 3.*
- a harvestman. *Messor.*
- a hash. *Mīnūtā.* Juv.
- a hasp. *Fībula.*
- haste. *Festinatio, prōpēratio.*—What is the object of all this haste and precipitation? *Quid hæc festinatio, quid hæc immaturitas tanta sibi?* Cic.

in haste. Festinanter, prōpěre, prōpěranter (rare); i. e. speedily, q. v., cělěřiter, cito.

to haste, or hasten, intrins. or trans. of what is done in haste. Festino, 1; prōpěro, 1; māturo, 1; cělěro, 1; accelero.—Tullus hastens to invade the Sabine territory. Occupat Tullus in agrum Sabinum transire. Liv.—There was no need for making haste. Erat nihil cur properato opus esset. Cic.—A thousand ships were made ready in haste. Mille naves properatæ. Tac.

hastily, i. e. rashly. Těměre, inconsiderāte.

hastiness, i. e. rashness, q. v. Těměřitas; i. e. passionateness, Iracundia.—See in haste.

hasty, i. e. rapid, in haste. Festinus, prōpěrus.—Of an action, properatus; i. e. rash, těměřarius, præceps—īptis, inconsultus, inconsiderātus; i. e. passionate, Iracundus.—Very hasty (in every sense), præproperus.

a hat. Gălěrus, pīleum, pětāsus. Plaut.

to hatch.—The young chickens are brought up by the mother by whom they have been hatched. Pulli aluntur a matribus a quibus exclusi fotique sunt (Cic.) (foveo applying to the hen sitting, and excludo to the breaking of the shell, and exit of the chicken).—Metaph., to hatch projects, &c., struo, 3; mōlior, 4.

a hatcher (of plots, &c.). Auctor, mächinātor.

a hatchet. Sēcūris, bipennia.

hate, hatred. Ōdium, dētestātiō.—See enmity.

to hate. Ōdi, def.; dētestor, 1; ābōmīnor, 1.

hateful. Ōdiōsus, dētestābilis, ābōmīnendus.—See dislike.

hatefully. Ōdiōse.

a hater, i. e. enemy. Hostis.

a hauberk. Lōrica, thōrax—ācis; Gk. acc. —āca.

to have. Hābeo, 2; possideo, tēneo (of possessions only, not of qualities, feelings, &c.). He had a genius fitted for any crime. Erat ei consilium ad facinus aptum Cic.—For I have a father at home. Est mihi namque domi pater. Cic.—Lucius Catiline had great strength both of mind and body. L. Catilina fuit magnā vi et animi et corporis. Sall.—Wherefore, if you have the vigour of your father Glabrio. Quare si Glabronis patris vim et acrimoniam ceperis. Cic.—He had an indulgent and wealthy father. Patre usus est indulgente et diti. Nep.—But the army of Cæsar had capital health. At Cæsaris exercitus optimā valetudine utebatur. Cæs.—The prime of life has pleasures of which old age, even if it has not them in great abundance, is not usually destitute. Bona ætas iis voluptatibus fruitur quibus senectus si non abunde potitur, non omnino caret. Cic.

to have on, i. e. be clothed in. Induo, 3.

haven. Portus, 4; i. e. asylum; perfūgium, rěfūgium, rěceptāculum.

haughtily. Sūperbe, arrōganter, insōlenter.

haughtiness. Sūperbia, arrōgantia, insōlentia.—See perils.

haughty. Sūperbus, arrōgans, insōlens.

a haul, i. e. the act of hauling. Tractus, 4; i. e. a catching; what is caught, ut captus, 4 (Plin.); captūra. Plin.

haulm. Pālea.

a haunch. Coxa. Mart.

a haunt, i. e. place frequented. Lustrum.—A lurking-place for beasts, lătěbra (usu. in pl.).

to haunt, i. e. frequent. Fręquento, 1; cōlo, 3.—For the idea of you haunts me day and night. Nam mihi ante oculos noctes diesque versaria. Cic.

havoc. Vastitas, ruina.

to cause havoc. Vasto, 1.

a hawk. Accipiter—tris, masc.

to hawk.—See to hunt.

hay. Fěnum.

hay-harvest. Fěnišćium.

hazard, *i. e.* chance, *q. v.* Fortūna, sors -tis, *fem.*; cāsus; *i. e.* danger, pēricūlum, *sync.* -clum; discrimen -īnis, *neut.*—Since we are putting matters to the uncertain hazard of sovereignty or slavery. Quoniam in dubiam imperii servitūque aleam imus. Liv.—(To warn him) not through elation at his good fortune rashly to put the whole to an unnecessary hazard. Ne elatus felicitate summam rerum temere in non necessariam aleam daret. Liv.

to hazard. Pēriclītōr, *l.*—What should I be hazarding but my reputation for ability? Quid aliud quam ingenii famā periclitār? Liv.—I will hazard and try everything. Experiar et tentabo omnia. Cic.—There would not be very many citizens found to hazard themselves and their safety. Nequaquam satis multi cives forti et magno animo invenirentur qui auderent se et salutem suam in discrimen offerre. Cic.

hazardous. Pēriculōsus.

hazardously. pēriculōse.

haze. Nēbūla.—See darkness.

hazel. Cōrŷlus.

of hazel. Cōlurnus.

a hazel grove. Cōrŷlētum.

hazy. Nēbulōsus, ōpācus.—See dark.

he. Ille -a -ud, *gen.* illŭs; *is, gen.* ejus, &c.; *i. e.* this man, hic, hæc, hoc, *gen.* hujus, &c.; *i. e.* that man, iste, *decl. like* ille. He and a conjunction (and, but, which, &c.) is often rendered by qui.—While if he had been a general of the Carthaginians no punishment would have been thought too much for him. Cui, si Carthaginensium ductor fuisset, nihil recusandum supplicii fuit. Liv.—And how I am to resist it I must, O judges, consider long before. Cui (defensionī, *sc.*) quemadmodum resistam multo mihi ante, judices, providendum. Cic.—For if he had been conscious of having done them any wrong. Qui si alicujus injuriæ sibi conscius fuisset. Cæs.

head, in every sense. Cāput -itis, *neut.*; of a man, vertex -icis, *masc.*—The head of an army or of any body of men, dux, ducis, *masc.*; of any body but an army, princeps -ipis.—The head of a river, or beginning (*q. v.*) of anything, fons -tis, *masc.*; ōrigo.—The head or prow of a vessel, prōra.—The head of a spear, cuspis -idis, *fem.*—Boys whose parents are the heads of the state there. Pueri quorum parentes capita ibi rerum sunt. Liv.—Does he not seem to be wholly made up from head to foot of fraud, deceit, and lies? Nonne ab imis unguibus usque ad verticem summum ex fraude, fallaciis, mendaciis constare totus videtur? Cic.—He was compelled to lose his head. Capite damnatus est. Liv.—He lost his head. Securi percussus est.—The idea which he had got in his head he did not retain. Id quod in animum induxerat non tenuit. Cic.—I had an idea in my head of sending my son Cicero to Cæsar. Mihi erat in animo Ciceronem ad Cæsarem mittere. Cic.—If you have no serious business (to mention), write whatever comes into your head. Si rem nullam habetis, quod in buccam venerit scribito (a colloquial expression). Cic.—It had quite gone out of my head. Fugerat me. Cic.—See to forget.

to head (a body of men, as a leader). Ducō, 3; præsum (used also of heading an attempt).—See to direct.

a head-dress. Vittā.—See fillet.

headiness, *i. e.* rashness, *q. v.* Tēmēritas; *i. e.* violence, vis, violētia.

a headland. Prōmontōrium.

headless. Truncus.

headlong, in every sense. Præceps -ipitis; *i. e.* rash, *q. v.*, tēmērarius, inconsultus, inconsideratus.

headlong, *adv.*, *i. e.* rashly, *q. v.* Tēmēre, inconsiderate.

to throw headlong. Præcipito, *l.*

to fall headlong. Præcipito, *l.*—See to fall.

headpiece, *i. e.* helmet, *q. v.* Gālea.

head quarters.—Disorderly language began to be held at head quarters.

In principiis (among the soldiers of the first line, the principes) ac prætore in unum sermones confundi (coeperunt sc.). Liv.—A lofty oak overhung the general's head quarters. Quercus ingens prætorio imminet. Liv.

headsman. Carnifex —icis, masc.

headstrong. Pertinax —acis, pervicax.

heady, i. e. rash, q. v. Tēmērarius; i. e. violent, violentus.

to heal. Sano, 1; mēdeor, 2.

healing. Sālūtaria.

health. Vālētūdo, *sālus —utis, fem. (rare in this sense).—Good health, sānitas.—Weak health, bad health, invaletudo.—But that defect is not peculiar to old age, but is common to (every case of) delicate health. At id quidem non proprium est senectutis vitium, sed commune valetudinis. Cic.

to drink to the health of. Prōpino, 1, c. dat.

in good health, healthy. Sānus.—To be in good health, vāleo, 2.—To recover one's health, convālesco, 3.

healthful, i. e. wholesome. Sālūtaria, sālūber —bris —bre, more usu. (esp. in prose) salubris —bre.

healthfulness. Sālūbritas.

in a healthful or healthy way. Sālūbriter.

a heap. Ācervus, cūmulus, strues, *congeries; and pār.

to heap up. Congēro, 3; *aggero, 1; cōācervo, 1; accūmūlo, 1; cumulo (in this sense only poet.).

in heaps. Ācervatim.

one who heaps up. Accūmūlātor. Tac.

to hear. Audio, 4; exaudio, ausculto, 1 (not so common, and rather in the sense of listening to).

a hearer. Auditor, auscultator.—A body of hearers. Auditōrium. Plin.

hearing. Audītus, 4.—The act of hearing, i. e. listening to, auditio.—The well-arranged and gentle, manly language of an eloquent old man of itself often gets him a hearing. Facit persæpe ipsa sibi audientiam discreti senis compta et mitis oratio. Cic.

hearsay. For I have no evidence but hearsay. Nihil enim præter auditum habeo. Cic.—Do not think fit to let the fortunes of innocent men depend upon hearsay, which may be false, and on random conversation. Ne fictis auditionibus, ne disseminato dispersoque sermoni fortunas innocentium subjiendas putetis. Cic.—If any one knows of anything concerning the state by report or hearsay. Si quis quid de republicâ rumore aut famâ acceperit. Cæs.

to hearken, in every sense. Audio, 4 (see to hear); i. e. to listen to, be guided by, obsequor.—See obey.

the heart. Cor —dis, neut.; *præcordia —orum, pl. neut.; pectus —oris, neut. (only poet. in this sense except in phrases).—This will always be fixed in my inmost heart. Hæc mihi semper erunt imis infixæ medullis. Or.—With all one's heart (to labour, &c.), toto animo, summo studio: both in Cic.—With all my heart, i. e. willingly, libenter.—By heart (to repeat, &c.), mēmōriter.—To learn by heart. Ad verbum dicto. Cic.—Therefore, my Plancus, set your whole heart upon praise. Quamobrem, mi Plance, incumbe toto pectore in laudem. Cic.—He set his heart upon Atherbal's kingdom. In regnum Atherbalis animum intendit. Sall.—They opened their heart to him. Quod sentirent aperuerunt. Nep.—Take heart. Animo bono sis. Cic.—If any one takes his being poor to heart. Si quis ægre ferat se pauperum esse (Cic.); so, graviter fero, moleste fero, both in Cic.

heartbreaking. Miser —era, —ërum.

to hearten. Confirmo, 1.

heartily. Strēnue.

heartiness. Stīdium.

heartlessness. Crūdēlitas.

heartless. Immītis, crūdēlia.

heartly, *i. e.* sincere. Vērus, fīdēlis; *i. e.* active, strēnuus, impīger —gra, —grum; *i. e.* in health and vigour, intēger —gra, —grum; vēgētus, vālīdus.

heat, lit. Cālor, aestus, 4; lit. and metaph. fervor; *i. e.* vehemence, ardor, vis, vehēmentia; *i. e.* anger, ira.

to heat, lit. cālēfācio, sync. poet. calfacio, 3; *cālēfacto, 1; metaph., *i. e.* to excite, esp. to make angry, incendo, accendo, inflammo. To be heated with anger, &c., aestuo, 1.

heath, the plant. Ērica (Plin.).—A heath, campus.

heathenish. Barbārus, barbāricus.

to heave, *trans.* Tollo, 3; attollo, ērigo, 3; *intrans.* (as the bosom, &c.) tūmeo, 2; tumesco, 3; intūmesco, *mīco, 1 (only poet. in this sense).

heaven. Caelum, pōlus (not used for the home of the gods).

heavenly. Cœlestis.

the inhabitants of heaven. Cœlicōe, *pl. masc.*; cœlites —um. *pl. masc.*

heavily. Grāviter.

heaviness. Grāvitas, pondus —ēris, *neut.*; mōles; *i. e.* sorrow, *q. v.*, tristitia, dōlor.

heavy. Grāvis, grāvīdus (chiefly poet. in this sense; in prose, heavy with young); very heavy, prægāvis; *i. e.* stupid, *q. v.*, stultus, hēbes —ētia.

to be heavy. Become heavy, grāvesco, 3; ingravesco.

to load heavily. Grāvo, 1.

a hecatomb. Hēcātombe. Juv.

to hector. Glōrior, 1.—See to boast.

hedge. Sēpes.

to hedge, to hedge in. Sēpio, 4; claudo, 3.

a hedgehog. Ericius.

to heed. Cūro, 1; respīcio, 3.—The Tusculans were charged to take heed that no new disturbance arose at Lārici. Tusculanis negotium datum, adverterent animos ne quid novi tumultus Lāricis oriretur. Liv.—I will take heed of the rest. Cætera cavebuntur. Cic.—So that we may take heed that these matters are properly regulated. Ut caveamus ut ea moderata sint. Cic.—That I might take heed to give no one any suspicion, &c. . . . Ut caverem ne cui suspicionem darem. Cic.—We must take heed that kindness does not injure those very people. Videntum est ne benignitas obsit in ipsis. Cic.—Wherefore we must take heed of these things. Quamobrem hæc videnda sunt. Cic.

heed. Cūra, cautio.—In doing any thing, diligētia.

heedful, in guarding against. Cautus.—In attending, attentus.—In doing, diligēns.

heedfully. Cautē, attente, diligēter.

heedless. Inconsidērātus, inconsultus.

heedlessly. Inconsidērātē.

heedlessness. Incūria, negligētia.

heel. Calx —cis, *fem.*

to heel over. Inclino, 1.

a heifer. Jūvena, vītula.

height. Altitūdo, excelsitas, procērītas, esp. of stature.—A height, *i. e.* a hill, *q. v.*, collis.—They arranged all their forces on a height. Copias omnes in loco edito instruxerunt. Cæs.—Having occupied the temples and principal heights. Templis locisque editioribus occupatis. Cæs.—There was such variety in their fortune that at one time one party was at the height of prosperity, and at another time the other party. Tanta varietas fuit fortunæ ut modo hi modo illi in summo essent fastigio. Nep.—Which from small beginnings has grown to such a height as now to be embarrassed by its own greatness. Quæ ab exiguis profecta initiis eo crevit ut magnitudine laboret suâ. Cic.—The height of prudence, glory, &c. Summa prudentia, summa gloria, etc. Cic.—The height of summer. Summa æstas. Cic.

to heighten, *i. e.* increase. Augeo, 2.

heinous. Atrox, nefarius, flagitiōsus, immānia.—See wicked.

heinously. Atrociter, nefarie, flagitiōse, immāniter.

heinousness. Atrocitas, immānitas.

heir, heiress. Hæres —ēdis, *masc., fem.*

heirship. Hæreditas.

hell. Orcus, Tartarus, *pl. —ra, neut.*—Do those things terrify you, the three-headed Cerberus in hell, the roaring of Cocytus, the passage of the Acheron, &c. Num te illa terrent, triceps apud infernos Cerberus, Cocytii fremitus, transvectio Acherontia.

of hell, hellish. Infernus, tartareus, stygius; *i. e.* wicked, *q. v.*, nefarius.

hellebore. Hellēbōrus, helleborum (Plin.), veratrum.

Hellenic.—See Greek.

Hellespont. Hellespontus.

of the Hellespont. Hellespontiacus.

helm. Gubernaculum, *sync.* —aculum, clavus, *mōdērāmen —inis, *neut.*; rēgi-men (used also metaph. for the helm of the state).

a helm or helmet. Gālea, cassis —idis, *fem.*

wearing a helmet. Gāleatus.

a helmsman. Gubernator, rector.

to help. Jūvo, 1; adjuvo, succurro, 3; subvēnio, 4; ōpītūlor, 1; auxiliō, 1.—Cæcilius has begged me to help him against Satrius. Rogavit me Cæcilius ut adessem ei (as we say stand by him) contra Satrium. Cic.—I cannot help sending to you. Facere non possum quin ad te mittam. Cic.—You cannot help having known him in your province.—Fieri non potest ut eum tu in tuā provinciā non cognōstis. Cic.

help. Auxilium, adjumentum (*esp. to do a thing*); (*gen.*) opis, opem, ope: no other cases.—A reinforcement, subsidium; *i. e.* remedy, remēdium.

a helper. Adjutor, *fem.* —trix, auxiliator. Tac.

helpful, *i. e.* useful, *q. v.* Utīlis.

helpless. Inops —opis.

a helve. Mānūbrium.

a hem. Instīta, limbus.

to hem in, *i. e.* surround, *q. v.* Cingo, 3; circumdo, 1; claudio, 3; circumclaudio, sēpio, 4.

a hemisphere. Hemisphaerium. Vitruv.

hemlock. Cicuta.

hemorrhage.—See blood.

hemp. Cannābis. Plin.

of hemp, hempen. Cannābīnus. Varr.

a hen. Gallīna.

a hencoop. Cāvea.

hence. Hinc.—Can any one be sure how he will be, I do not say a year hence, but in the evening? An id exploratum cuiquam potest esse quomodo sese habiturum sit corpus, non dico ad annum sed ad vesperam? Cic.

henceforth. Posthac.

her.—See he, his.

a herald. Præco —onis, *masc.*, fēcīalis; metaph. prænuntius.

to herald. Nuntio, 1; prænuntio.

herb. Herba.—A little herb, herbūla.

herbage. Grāmen —inis, *neut.*; cespes —itis, *masc.*—See pasture.

with abundant herbage. Herbīdus, herbōsus, *herbīfer —era —erum.

herbaceous. Herbāceus. Plin.

a herbalist. Herbārius.

a herd of cattle. Armentum, pēcus —oris, *neut.* (not *c. gen.* of the kind)—of anything, grex, grēgis, *masc.*—See crowd.

to herd together. Convēnio, 4; coeo, 4.

a herdsman. Armentārius, būbulcus.

- here. Hic; *i. e.* at hand, præsto.—Here and there, passim; (to wander) here and there, huc illuc (vapor).
- to be here. Adsum.
- hereabouts. Circum.
- hereafter. Posthac, olim.
- hereby. Ex hoc.
- hereditament. Hæreditas, hæredium.
- hereditary. Ævitus, pãtrius, hæreditãrius.
- herein. Hic.
- heresy. Hærësia.
- heretic. Hærëticus (no anth.).
- hereunto. Ad hoc, ad hæc.
- heritage. Hæreditas.
- a hermit. Ænãchôrëta. Sidon.
- a hero. Hëros -ôis, Gk. acc. -ôa, pl. -ôës, &c.
- heroic, *i. e.* of a hero. Hërôicus; *i. e.* like a hero, brave, fortis; magnãnî-mus.
- heroically. Fortîter.—See courageously.
- heroine. Hërôis -ïdos, hëroïna.
- heroism. Fortitudo.—See courage.
- a heron. Ardea.
- a herring. Ælëcûla. Col.
- himself. Ipsa, *gen.* ipsûs.—See himself.
- to hesitate, in doubt. Hæreo, 2; hæsito, 1; dũbïto, 1; *i. e.* simply to delay, cunctor, 1; *i. e.* to be unwilling, nolo, *irr.*—He hesitated and doubted. Æstusbat dubitatione. Cic.
- hesitating, *i. e.* doubting. Incertus, dũbius; *i. e.* acting hesitatingly, cunctãbundus.
- hesitation. Hæsîtãtio, dũbïtãtio, cunctatio.—Hesitation in one's speech. Hæsitantia linguæ. Cic.
- one who hesitates. Cunctator, hæsîtãtor. Plin.
- Hesperian. Hespërius.
- to hew. Cædo, 3; obrunco, 1; sæco, 1.—To hew down, or to pieces, concedo.
- a hewer of wood. Lignãtor.
- a hiatus. Hiatus, 4;
- to hibernate. Hýberno, 1; hyëmo, 1.
- a hiccough. Singultus, 4.
- to hiccough. Singultio, 4.
- a hide. Pellis, cõrium, tergum -õris; tergum, only poet. in this sense.
- to hide, *trans.* Abscondo, 3; occulto, 3; cælo, 1; abdo, 3; occulto, 1; condo, rëcondo.
- to hide, *intrans.* Lãteo, 2; dëlytesco, 3; lãtïto, 1.—See to conceal.
- a hiding-place. Lãtëbra, lãtïbûlum.
- hideous. Dëformis, horridus, turpis.
- hideously. Horridë, turpïter.
- hideousness. Dëformitas.
- to hie. Eo, 4.—See to go.
- a hierophant. Pontïfex -ficia, masc.
- a higgler. Prõpõla, masc.
- high, in every sense. Altus; *i. e.* lofty, celsus, excelsus, sũblîmis.—Of a person, ortus; *i. e.* tall, prõcërus.—Of a place, ëdïtus; *i. e.* proud, sũperbus. arrogans; *i. e.* eminent (in such phrases as high merit, &c.), ëgrëgius, exî-mius, præstans; *i. e.* favourable (as high praise, to form a high opinion of, &c.), præclãrus; *i. e.* violent (of wind, &c.), viõlentus, vehëmens, grãvis.—Of price, magna, grandis; *i. e.* courageous (as a high spirit, &c.), fortis, ãnî-mõsus.—Of food, lautus.—Of honour, rank, &c., amplus.
- very high. Præaltus, præcelsus; higher, sũpërior; highest, sũprëmus, *sync.* summus.—In which instances, traced back from the highest antiqui-tas.
- In quibus, ab ultimã antiquitate repetitis. Cic.—Lucius Philipp

- man of great abilities, and of the very highest reputation. *L. Philippus magno vir ingenio, in primisque clarus.* Cic.
- high-born.** *Nóbilis, gēnērōsus.*—Piso, a man of the highest family.
- Piso, amplissimo genere natus.* Cæs.—Men of the highest influence and rank. *Homines in quibus summa auctoritas est atque amplitudo.*
- high, adv.** *Alte, sūblīme.*—From on high, *dēsūper.*
- highflown.** *Inflātus, tūmīdus.*
- to be highflown** (of language). *Turgeo, 2; turgesco, 3; tūmeo.*
- highminded.** *Magnānīmus, gēnērōsus.*
- highspirited.** *Fortis, ānīmōsus.*
- highlands.** *Montana, pl. neut. (loca, sc.).*—A rugged and highland district, *regio aspera et montuosa.*
- a dweller in high lands.** *Montanus, *montīcōla, masc.*
- highly** (*see high*).—He estimates his exertions and influence in the senate highly. *Suam in senatu operam auctoritatemque magni aestimat.* Cic.—I do not think that virtue deserving of being highly estimated. *Istam virtutem non magno aestimandam puto.* Cic.—How highly your brother esteems me I think no one is ignorant. *Frater tuus quanti me faciat esse hominem qui ignoret arbitror neminem.* Cic.
- highness.** *Altitudo, sūblīmītas.*—*See height.*
- highway.** *Via.*—*See road.*
- a highwayman.** *Lātro, grassātor.*—*See robber.*
- hilarity.** *Hilārītas, lætītia.*—*See joy.*
- with hilarity.** *Hilārīter.*
- a hill.** *Collis, clivus.*
- a hillock.** *Tūmulus, colliculus.* Mart.
- hilly, i. e. full of hills.** *Montanus, montuōsus; i. e. steep (of a path), acclivis, clivōsus.*
- hilt.** *Cāpūlus.*
- himself.** *Ipse, gen. ip̄sus, &c.*—Of himself, &c., *sui, sibi, se; of all numbers and genders.*
- a hind, i. e. a female stag.** *Cerva.*
- a hind, i. e. a countryman.** **Agrestis, āgrīcōla, masc.; rusticus; i. e. steward, villīcus.*
- hinder.** *Postērior.*—Hindmost, *postrēmus.*
- to hinder.** *Prohībeo, 2; impēdio, 4; interpello, 1; obsum, obsto, 1; obisto, 3; officio, 3; i. e. to delay, q. v., not to prevent, mōror, 1: the two first c. acc. pers., the four last c. dat. pers., all often c. ne and subj.: prohibeo and impedio, c. quominus and subj.; more rarely c. infia.*—I omitted nothing that I could do to hinder Pompey's union with Cæsar. *Ego nihil prætermisi quantum facere potui quin Pompeium a Cæsaris conjunctione avocarem.* Cic.—What shall hinder us from mentioning the stars too? *Quid vetat et stellas dicere?* Ov.
- a hinderance.** *Impēdimentum.*—Causing delay, *mōra*; by interruption, *interpellatio.*
- a hinderer, i. e. interrupter.** *Interpellator.*
- hinder, adj.** *Postērior.*
- hindermost, hindmost.** *Postremus, ultīmus, extrēmus.*
- a hinge.** *Cardo -īnis, masc.*
- to hinge.**—Will it not all hinge upon the power and moderation of one man? *Non omnia in unius potestate et moderatione vertentur?* Cic.
- to hint.** *Signīfico, 1; i. e. to suggest, suggēro, 3.*
- a hint.** *Signīficatio, signum.*
- a hip.** *Coxa.*
- hire.** *Merces -ēdis, prētium.*
- to hire.** *Conducō, 3; i. e. to let on hire, lōco, 1.*
- one who hires.** *Conductor.*—*See contractor.*
- a hireling.** *Mercēnārius.*
- hiring, obtaining by hiring.** *Conductio.*—Letting to hire, *lōcatio.*
- hirsute.** *Hirsūtus.*

- his**, *i. e.* his own. *Suus*. When not referring to the nominative of the verb, *illius*, *ejus*. *Ov.* once uses *suus* in this sense.—Think of *Laertes*, that you may close his eyes. *Respice Laerten, ut jam sua lumina claudas.*
- to hiss**. *Sibŭlo*.—To hiss off (the stage, &c.), *exsibilo*, *explodo*, 3.
- a hiss**. *Sibŭlus*, *sibŭlum*.
- hissing**, *adj.* *Sibŭlus*.
- a historian**. *Histōricus*.
- historical**. *Histōricus*.—If there was anything in that letter of historical importance. *Si quid in eā epistolā fuerit historiā dignum.* *Cic.*
- historically**. *Histōrice*. *Plin.*
- history**. *Histōria*.—See *annals*.
- histrionic**. *Scēnicus*, *histrionālia*. *Tac.*
- a hit**. *Ictus*, 4 (see *blow*).—By a lucky hit, *felicit̃er*.—See *fortunately*.
- to hit**. *Fērio*, 4, no *perf.*; *percūtio*, 3; as an arrow does, *contingo*, 3; *attingo*.—Our arrow has hit the spot aimed at. *Figitur in jussu nostra sagitta loco.* *Ov.*—You have hit the mark. *Tetigisti acu.* *Plaut.*—I will show you that he hit upon some wonderful ways of plundering. *Exponam vobis eundem mira quādam excogitare genera furandi.*—See *to contrive*, *to strike*.
- to hitch**, *i. e.* entangle, *q. v.* *Implīco*, 1.
- hither**. *Huc*.
- hitherto**. *Hactēnus*.
- hither**, *adj.* *Cit̃erior*.—Hithermost, *proxīmus*.
- a hive**. *Alveus*, *alveare*, *præsēpe*.
- a hoard**. *Thēsaurus*, *cūmŭlus*.—See *heap*.
- to hoard**. *Accūmŭlo*, 1; *coācervo*, 1; *condo*, 3.—See *to collect*.
- one who hoards**. *Accūmŭlātor*. *Tac.*
- hoar frost**. *Pruina*.
- hoariness**, of hair. *Cānities*.
- hoarse**. *Raucus*, **raucisōnus*.—Rather hoarse, *sūbraucus*.
- hoarseness**. *Raucitas*. *Plin.*
- hoar**, **hoary**. *Cānus*, *incānus*.
- to be hoary**. *Cāneo*, *cānesco*, 3; *incaneo*.
- to hoax**. *Lūdo*, 3.—See *to deceive*.
- to hobble**. *Claudīco*, 1.
- a hobgoblin**. *Spectrum*.
- a hock**. *Suffrago*. *Plin.*
- a hoe**. *Sarcŭlum*.
- to hoe**.—See *to dig*.
- a hog**. *Porcus*, *sus*, *gen. suis*, *masc.*
- of hog**, **hoggish**. *Suillus*, *porcīnus*. *Plaut.*
- a hoghead**. *Cādus*, *dōlium*.
- a hogstye**. *Hāra*.
- to hoist**. *Extollo*, 3.—See *to raise*.
- to hold** (in every sense). *Cāpio*, 3; *tēneo*, *contīneo*; *i. e.* to have, *hābeo*, 2; *i. e.* to hold in one's grasp, *rētīneo*, *comprīmo*; *i. e.* to contain, *complector*, 3; *cohībeo*, 2.—To hold to or by a promise, an obligation, &c., *obstringo*, 3; *i. e.* to consider, *astīmo*, 1; *dūco*, 3; *hābeo*, 2.—To hold (an opinion, &c.), *concīpio*, 3.
- to hold back**. *Cohībeo*, *rēprīmo*.
- to hold down** (one's head, &c.). *Dēmitto*, 3; *dejīcio*, 3.
- to hold forth**, *i. e.* proffer, offer, *irr.*; *prōpōno*, 3; *porrīgo*, 3; *i. e.* harangue, *conciōnor*, 1.—To hold on, *i. e.* persist, *persto*, 1; *pergo*, *usu. c. infia.*; hopes, promises, &c., *ostendo*, 3.—To hold out, *i. e.* resist, *rēsisto*, 3.—To hold out against, *i. e.* support, *sustīneo*.
- to hold up**. *Attollo*, 3; as an example, &c., *prōpōno*.
- to hold** (a festival, &c.). *Āgo*, 3; *cel̃ebro*, 1.
- to hold** (a court, a meeting, &c.). *Hābeo*.
- to hold**, *i. e.* check (*a. g.* to hold one's hand). *Cohībeo*.—See *to hold back*.

to hold one's peace. Taceo, 2; conticesco, 3.—See silent.

to hold (an office). Fungor, 3.

to hold (a course, a line of conduct, &c.). Sēquor, 3; permāneo, c. in *abl.*

hold, *subst.*, i. e. grasp (in such sentences as to loosen one's hold). Mānus, 4. to have hold of. Manu teneo.—To have firm hold of. Firme comprehendo. Cic.

hold over, i. e. influence with. Auctōritas, c. apud.—And if you wish, by saving his friends, to have a hold upon him. Quem si vobis, suis conservatis obstrictum habebitis. Cic.—He had no hold upon me. Obligatus nihil ei eram. Cic.—Who have a great hold over me. Qui apud me plurimum possunt. Cic.

the hold (of a vessel). Fundus.

a hold, i. e. strong place. Castellum.

a hole, i. e. a space made by a boring instrument. Fōrāmen—īnis, *neut.*; i. e. a lurking-place of an animal, cāvum, lātībūlum.—Any cavity, cāverna.

holily. Sancte.

holiness. Sanctitas, rēligio.

holloa. Heus.

to holloa, or halloo. Clāmo, 1; vōciferor, 1; to holloa to, inclamo.

hollow. Cāvus, concāvus, cāvātus; i. e. faithless, infidus, infidelis, vānus; i. e. easy (of a victory), facilis.

a hollow. Cāvum, cāverna.

to hollow out. Cāvo, 1; excavo (Plin.), excido; i. e. want of a trustworthy character, vanitas, inānitas.

holly. Aquifolium. Plin.

holm oak. Ilex—īcis, *fem.*

a grove of holmoak. Ilīcētum. Mart.

of holmoak. Ilignus, ilīceus. Stab.

holy. Sanctus, rēligiōsus, sācer—cra —crum, castus; of persons only, pius.

holiday, holiday. Fēriæ, festum.

keeping holiday. Fēriātus.—See to celebrate.

homage, i. e. respect. Rēvērentia, vērēratio; salutation, sālūtatio.—The homage by prostration paid to eastern monarchs, ādūlatio.

to pay homage, i. e. respect. Vērēror, 1; rēvēreor, 2; i. e. salute, sālūto, 1; in Eastern fashion, ādūlor, 1.

home. Dōmus, 4; with some cases, esp. *abl. sing.*, and *gen. pl.*, as if 2.—At home, domi; but domi is never used as the *gen* of domus; after verbs of motion to or from a place, used in *acc.* or *abl.*, without a preposition, like the name of a town.—Will you then decide that the law is, that the homes, the altars and hearths, and household gods of every individual among you are to be subject to the tyranny of a tribune? Jus igitur statuetis esse uniuscujusque vestrum sedes, aras, focos, Deos penates subjectos esse libidini tribuniciae? Cic.—With what zeal did he take care that no unpopularity from these circumstances should come to me. Quo studio providit ne quæ me illius temporis invidia attingeret. Cic. (*see to affect*).—See abode.

belonging to home. Dōmesticus, fāmiliāris.

homeless.—He has rendered me, as you see, homeless, houseless, and destitute. Me sicuti videtis extorrem patriā, domo, inopem effecit. Sall.

homeliness. Simplicitas, rusticitas.

homely. Simplex —icis, rusticus.

in a homely manner. Rustice.

homicide. Cædes, hōmicidium.

a homicide. Hōmicida, percussor.—See slayer.

a homily. Cōncio.

a hone. Cos, cōtis, *fem.*

honest. Prōbus, justus, æquus.

honestly. Juste, probe; i. e. with truth (to say honestly, &c.), vērē, candide.

- honesty.** Próbŭtas, æquitas, justitia, fides.—I will labour with all honesty and zeal. Summo studio ac fide enitar.
- honey.** Mel.
- of honey, like honey.** Mellitus, melleus. Plin.
- to make honey.** Mellifico, 1.
- making honey.** Mellifer -ëra -erum, mellificus. Col.
- making honey, subst.** Mellificium. Varr.
- the time for taking honey.** Mellatio. Plin.
- honeysuckle.** përiclymënus. Plin.
- honorary.** Hönörarius; of a reward, &c., liber -ëra -ërum.
- to honour.** Vëneror, 2; rëvëreor, 2; hönöro, 1; (and esp. to show honour by outward signs, so) cölo, 3.—To show honour to, hönesto, 1; augeo, 2; esp. by praise, orno, 1.—This body has never conferred what honours and benefits it has in its power on any one. Neminem unquam est hic ordo complexus honoribus et beneficiis suis. Cic.—Deputations which had come to escort Scipio for the sake of doing him honour. Legationes quæ ad prosequendum Scipionem officii causâ convenerant. Liv. How greatly your brother honours and always has honoured me, no one, I think, is ignorant; indeed, your whole house has always treated me with the most honourable kindness. Frater tuus quanti me faciat semper fecerit esse hominem qui ignoret, arbitror neminem; domus tua denique tota me semper omnibus summis officiis semper prosecuta est.—After Lepidus had been honoured with the most conspicuous honours by the senate. Cum honoribus amplissimis a senatu esset Lepidus ornatus. Cic.
- honour (in every sense).** Hönor; also in *nom.* hönos; *i. e.* glory, *q. v.*, gloria, laus—dis, *fern. i. e.*; respect, rëvërentia, observantia (shown to people with whom one is); *i. e.* offices of state, münus -ëris, *neut.*; dignitas (*see* office).—Piety, in obedience to which duty and careful honour is paid to those related to us by blood, and to the benefactors of our country. Pietas, per quam sanguine conjunctis patriæque benevolis officium et diligens tribuitur cultus. Cic.—Sextus Aufidius equals my nearest relations in the honour which he pays me; and in his own honourable position is second to no Roman knight. Sextus Aufidius et observantiâ quâ me colit accedit ad proximos, et splendore equiti Romano nemini cedit. Cic.
- funeral honours.** Exsëquiae.—*See* funeral.
- honourable, of a person or action.** Hönöräbilis, hönestus, bönus; *i. e.* virtuous, just; pröbus, justus.—Of honours, compliments, rank, &c., amplus, splendïdus.—Of a person enjoying such, ornätus, nöbïlis, insignis.—Of praise, reward, &c.; *i. e.* doing honour to, hönörificus, *comp.* -entior.—Because I saw men loaded with honour who were not honourable. Quod non dignos homines honore honestatos videbam. Sall.—And although this seems most honourable to plead and speak in. Quanquam hic locus ad agendum amplissimus, ad dicendum ornatissimus est visus. Cic.
- honourably, i. e. like an honest man.** Höneste; *i. e.* receiving or conferring honour, hönörifice, splendïde.
- a hood.** Calantica, cücullus, Juv.
- to hoodwink.** Lúdo, 3.—*See* deceive.
- a hoof.** Ungüla.
- having hoofs.** Cornipes -ëdis.
- a hook.** Uncus, hämus.
- hooked.** Uncus, äduncus, curvus, rëcurvus; *i. e.* armed with a hook, hämat, uncinätus.
- to hook, i. e. bend (q. v.) into a hook.** Curvo, 1; *i. e.* catch, cäpio, 3.
- a hoop.** Orbis, circülus.
- to hoot.** Clämo, 1; vöcífëror, 1; strëpo, 3.—To hoot at, inclamo.—They hoot the decemvir down. Decemviro ostrepitur. Liv.
- to hop.**—*See* to leap.
- hop (the plant).** Lüpüs sälictärius. Plin.
- hope.** Spes; *i. e.* expectation, expectatio; *dimin.* spëcûla.—Who had de-

rived the least bit of hope from his language. Qui aliquid ex ejus sermone speculæ degustârat. Cic.—No hope is held out that things will be better. Nulla spes ostenditur fore melius.—I have conceived a hope of freedom. In spem libertatis ingressus sum (Cic.); so, in spem venio, Cic.—Can he place any hope in their written evidence? In eorum tabellis spem sibi aliquam ponit? (Cic.); so, spem repono, colloco: both in Cic.—I feel a very confident hope that this place will be a place of refuge to Cn. Cluentius. Magna me spes tenet hunc locum Cn. Cluentio perfugium futurum. Cic.—Do you give him aid, who have given him hope. Tu idem fer opem, qui spem dedisti (Cic.); so, spem facio, affero, ostende: all in Cic.—We have learnt to entertain most sanguine, and, as I confidently believe, most well-founded hopes. In spem maximam et quemadmodum confido verissimam adducti sumus. Cic.—Therefore you have not only lost all hope of conferring a favour. Itaque non modo beneficii collocandi spem perdidisti. Cic.—He has not even yet given up all hope of Plancus. Ne de Planco quidem spem adhuc abjecit. Cic.—I succeeded in depriving that audacious criminal of all hope of corrupting the bench. Id sum assecutus ut reo audaci spem judicii corrumpendi præciderem (Cic.); so, spem eripio, Cic.

to hope. Spĕro; *i. e.* expect, expecto, *l.*

hopeful. Spei plenus.

hopeless, of a person. Exspea, only in *nom. sing.*; despĕrana.—Of circumstances, despĕratus.

to be hopeless, of a person. Despĕro, *l.*—To be given up as hopeless, desperor.

hopelessness. Despĕratio.

a horda. Turba, grex, grĕgia, *masc.*—See crowd.

horehound. Marrŭbium. Plin.

horizon.—Those circles which divide the heavens in two, as it were, and which limit our view, which by the Greeks are called *ὀρίζοντες* may by us, with great propriety, be called finientes. Illi orbes qui cœlum quasi medium dividunt et aspectum nostrum definiunt, qui a Græcis *ὀρίζοντες* nominantur a nobis finientes rectissime nominari possunt. Cic.

a horn. Cornu, *indecl. sing.*; *pl.* cornua —uum.—A little horn, cornicŭlum (Plin.); *i. e.* trumpet, tŭba, buccīna, lituus.

a hornplayer. Cornīcen —inis, *masc.*; tŭbīcen.

of horn. Corneus.

horned, bearing horns. Cornīger —era —ĕrum, cornŭtus (Varr.)—Having two horns, bicornis, bicorniger.

a hornet. Crābro —onia, *masc.*

horrible. Horribīlis, horrendus, horrifĭcus, dīrus, terrībilis, immānis.—Of a sound, horrisōnus.

horribly. Immānīter; *i. e.* very much, valde.

horror. Horror; *i. e.* atrocity (of a crime, &c.), ātrōcītās, immānītās; *i. e.* fear, *q. v.*, tīmor.

a horse. Œquus, *mannus (a palfrey, a carriage-horse), cāballus.—A hack, *quādrupes —ēdis, *masc.*—A gelding, canterius.—The horse of an army, *i. e.* cavalry, *q. v.*, Œquītātus, 4; Œquītes —um.—A little horse, equulus.

a young horse. Equulus (used also for an instrument of torture, like the wooden-horse of the last century).

a horsebreaker. Œquiso. Varr.

a horse-chestnut. Castānea.

a horsefly. Œstrus, āsilus.

a horseleech. Hīrudo.

a horseman. Œques.

horsemanship. Œquītātus.

belonging to horsemen or horsemanship Œquester —tris —tre.

horse-radish. Rāppānus. Plin.

a horseshoe. Sōlea, *c. gen.* of the animal.

horse-trappings. Phālĕræ, ephippia —orum, *pl. neut.*

- a horsewhip. Flāgellum.—See whip.
to horsewhip. Flāgello.—See to flog.
hortatory. Hortatīvus (Quint.).—See exhortation.
horticulture. Cultura horti.—See cultivation.
hose. Tibiālia —um, *pl. neut.* Suet.
hospitable. Hospitālis.—See courteous.
hospitably. Hospitāliter.
a hospital. Vāletūdīnārium. Sen.
hospitality, *i. e.* gladness at receiving guests. Hospitālitas; *i. e.* the entertainment afforded, hospitium.
a host. Hospes —itis, *masc.*—At a banquet, convīvator; *i. e.* an innkeeper, caupo; *i. e.* an army, *q. v.*, exercitus, 4; *i. e.* multitude, multitudo.
a hostess. Hospes —itis, *fem.* hospita.
a hostage. Obes —idis, *masc., fem.*
hostile. Hostilis, īnīmicus, adversus, infensus, infestus (the four last not used of enemies in war).
in a hostile manner. Hostiliter, īnīmice.
hostility, *i. e.* dislike. īnīmicitia; *i. e.* war, *q. v.*, bellum.
hot (lit. and metaph., *i. e.* eager). Cālīdus, fervīdus, ardens, flāgrans (the two last oftener metaph. than lit.); *i. e.* passionate, Iracundus.
to be hot (lit. and metaph.). Cāleo, 2; cālesco, 3; incalresco; ferveo, 2; fervesco, 3 (lit. but esp. metaph.); *i. e.* to be eager, ardeo, 2; exardeo; flagro, 1; aestuo, 1; *i. e.* to be angry, *q. v.*, irascor, 3.
to make hot, lit. Cālēfācio, *sync. colf.*; metaph. incendio, 3; accendo; *i. e.* to provoke, irrito, 1.
a hotel. Diversōrium.
hot-headed. Præceps —ipitis, tēmērārius.—See rash.
hotly. Ardenter.—At first the battle went on so that it could not be more hotly contested on both sides. Primo ita pugnatum est ut acrius non posset ex utraque parte pugnari. Cic.
a hovel. Tūgūrium.
to hover. Vōlito, 1.—To hover over, so as to threaten, immīneo, 2.—To hover (between two opinions), *i. e.* to waver, fluctuo, 1.
to hough.—See to mutilate.—The sinew cut is called suffrago. Plin.
a hound. Cānis, *masc.*, cātūlus.
hour. Hōra.—Half an hour, sēmihōra.—An hour and a half, sesquihora. Plin.—So as to change his robe every hour. Clavum ut mutaret in horas. Hor.—These men, who only live for the present hour. Hi qui in horam vivunt. Cic.—Domitius escaped the danger with scarcely four hours to spare. Domitius vix quatuor horarum spatio antecedens periculum vitavit. Cæs.—I could write three letters an hour. Ternas epistolas in horā darem. Cic.
of an hour. Hōrārius. Suet.
an hourglass. Hōrōlōgium, clepsydra.
a house. Dōmus, 4, with *abl. sing., gen. and acc. pl.*, as if 2; dōmīcilium, *sedes*, only in *pl.* (in *sing.* it means a temple), tectum.—A senate house, curia.—A country house, villa, hortus, rus, rūris, *neut.* (though strictly these two last rather refer to the ground about the house than to the house itself, and cannot be used in speaking of *parts* of a house).
house, *i. e.* family, *q. v.* Domus.
to house, *i. e.* receive in a house. Excipio, 3; *i. e.* to store (crops, &c.), condo, 3; rēpōno, 3.
a housebreaker. Effractārius. Sen.
a household. Fāmīlia.
of a household. Fāmīliaris, dōmestīcus.—Household goods, pēnātes, *masc. pl.*, lāres, *pl. masc.*
a housemaid. Ancilla.—See handmaid.
houseroom. Spātium.—See room.
a housetop. Culmen —inis, *neut.*—See top.
a housewife. Dōmīna, hēra.

housing. Phalære, ēphippia —orum, *pl. neut.*

how, i. e. in what manner, by what means, interrog. or indef. Quōmodo (not *interrog.*), quemadmodum, *indef.*; *i. e. in what degree, quam.*—What is to be done, and how, they settle among themselves. Quid, quoque pacto agi placeat, inter se constituunt. Cæsa.—How what is to come may be brought about I will tell you. Quā ratione quod instat confieri possit docebo. Virg.—How did he despise him! how utterly did he disregard him! Ut contempsit! ut pro nihilo putavit! Cic.—How unwilling they are to be blamed, how eager to be praised! Ut se accusari nolunt quam cupiunt laudari! Cic.—With adjectives or adverbs *quam* alone is used; as, how wise, quam sapiens; how bravely, quam fortiter.

how great, how much. Quantum.

how greatly, how much, adv. Quantum, quantōpère (not prop. with *compar.* adjectives), quanto.

how little. Quantūlus.

how many. Quot.

how often. Quōties.—For how few philosophers are found disposed as reason requires. Quotus enim quisque philosophorum invenitur qui ita sit moratus ut ratio postulat. Cic.—Not knowing how old he was. Nescientes quid ei ætatis esset.

however. Tāmen, attāmen, vēruntamen (not poet); *i. e. in whatever manner, utcumque, quomodocumque, quoquomodo.*—For, however eminent you may be, you cannot advance all your friends to the highest honours. Non enim tu possis, quantumvis licet excellas, omnes tuos ad amplissimos honores producere. Cic.

however great. Quantuscumque, quantūlibet.

however many. Quotquot, quocumque.

to howl. Ūlūlo, 1; exululo, frēmo.

a howl. Ūlūlatus, 4; frēmītus, 4.

a hoy. Lembus.—See ship.

a huckster. Propōla.

to huddle together. Commisceo, 2; permisceo.

hue, i. e. colour. Cōlor.

to hug, i. e. embrace, q. v. Amplector, 3; complector.—By hugging the unfavourable shore too closely. Nymium premendo litus iniquum. Hor.

a hug, i. e. embrace. Amplexus, 4; complexus, 4.

huge. Ingens, vastus, immanis, magnus.—See great.

hugely, i. e. very much. Magnopere, valde, vehēmenter.

hugeness. Magnitudo.—See greatness.

hull, or husk. Siliqua.

a hum. Murmur —ūria, *neut.*; strēpitus, 4; sūsurus, bombus. Lucr., Varr.

to hum. Murmūro, 1; strēpo, 3; sūsurro, 1.

human. Hūmānus, mortālis.—The human race, humanum genus. Cic.—

Mortales. Cic.—The whole human race. Omnes qui ubique sunt. Cic.

humane. Hūmānus, clēmēns, mīserīcors —dis, fācīlis, mansuetus.

humanely. Hūmāne, clēmēnter, mansuete.

humanity, i. e. the nature of man. Hūmānitas; *i. e. mercifulness, hūmānitas, clēmēntia, mansuetudo, fācīlitas.*

to humanize. Mansuefācio.—See to civilize.

humanly, i. e. after the manner of men, &c. Hūmānitus.—See man.

humble, in every sense. Hūmīlis; *i. e. lowly in mind, mōdestus, vērēcundus, submissus.*—Too humble (of language, ideas, &c.), abjectus.

to humble, to humiliate. Abjicio, 3; submitto, 3.—I alone with your assistance humbled and crushed the audacity of that triumphant bandit. Ego unus contudi et fregi adjuvantibus vobis, exsultantis prædonis audaciam. Cic.—Elsewhere he joins comminuo and frango in the same sense.

humbly, in every sense. Hūmīliter.—In disposition, mōdeste, vērēcunde, submisce, demisce.—Too humbly, abjecte.

humbug. Lūdificatio.

- to humbug. *Lūdo*, 3; *lūdīfīco*, 1.
 humid. *Hūmīdus*, *ūdus*, *mādīdus*.
 humidity. *Hūmor*.
 to render humid. *Māděfācio*, 3; *hūmecto*, 1.
 humiliation. *Dejectio*, *abjectio*, *dēmīssio*, *submissio*.
 humility. *Hūmīlītas*, *mōdestia*, *vērēcundia*.
 a humorist, humorous. *Festīvus*, *fācētus*, *lēpīdus*, *jōcōsus*.
 humorously. *Festive*, *fācēte*.
 humour, *i. e.* disposition. *Ingēnium*, *indōles*; *i. e.* inclination, *ībīdo*, *ānīmus*; *i. e.* wit, *festīvitas*, *fācētiae*, *lēpor* or *lēpos*, *sal sālia*, *masc.*—A piece of humour, *jōcus*, *masc.*; *pl. joca*, *neut.*
 good humour. *Hūmānītas*, *fācīlītas*.
 ill humour. *Aspērītas*.
 to humour. *Indulgeo*, 2; *obsēquor*, 3; *mōrīgērōr*, 1.—I will humour you and explain what you wish as well as I can. *Geram tibi morem et ea quae vis ut potero explicabo*. *Cic.*—I pacified my colleague Antony by humouring him. *Ego Antonium collegam obsequio meo mītigāvī*.
 humoursome. *Pētūlans*, *mōrōsus*, *diffīcīlis*.—*See* fretful.
 a hump. *Tūber*—*eris*, *neut.*; *gibber*—*ēris*, *masc.* (*Plin.*); *gibbus* (*Juv.*), *gibba* (*Suet.*).
 humpbacked. *Gibber*—*ēra*—*ērum*.
 a hundred. *Centum*, *centeni*.—Two hundred, three hundred, &c., *dūcenti*, *dūceni*, *trēcenti*, *trēcēni*, *quādringenti*, *quādringeni*, *quingenti*, *quingeni*, *sexcenti*, &c.
 hundredth, two hundredth, &c. *Centēsīmus*, *dūcentēsīmus*, *trecentēsīmus*, *quādringentesīmus*, &c.
 a hundred times, two hundred times, &c. *Centies*, *dūcenties*, *trecenties*, *quādringenties*, &c.
 a hundredfold. *Centuplex*—*īcis*. *Plant.*
 having a hundred arms, eyes, gates, &c. **Centumgēmīnus*.
 hunger. *Fāmes*, *ēsūries*, *ēsūrītio*.
 to hunger, or be hungry. *Esūrio*, 4.
 hungry. *Jējūnus*, *fāmēlīcus* (*Plin.*), *ēsūriens*; *i. e.* voracious, *vōrax*, *ēdax*.—Dying of hunger, *fame enectus*, or *confectus*; both in *Cic.*
 to hunt. *Vēnor*, 1; *aequor*, 3; *insequor*, *persequor*, *sector* 1.—To hunt out, *i. e.* seek diligently for, *exquiro*, 3.—*See* seek.
 a hunter *Vēnātor*, from *vēnātrix*.
 hunting. *Vēnātio*.
 of hunting. *Vēnātīcus*.
 a hurdle. *Crātes*.
 to hurl. *Jācio*, 3; *prōjīcio*, *conjīcio*, *torqueo*, 3; *contorqueo*, *mitto*, 3; *ēmitto*, *jaculor*, 1; *jacto*, 1.—To hurl at, *intorqueo*, *injicio*, *immitto*.
 a hurricane. *Turbo*—*īnis*, *masc.*—*See* storm.
 to hurry. *Festino*, 1; *prōpēro*, 1.—*See* hasten.
 hurry. *Festīnātio*, *prōpērātio*.
 in a hurry. *Festīnanter*, *prōpēre*.
 hurried, of an action. *Prōpērus*.—*See* hasty.
 hurt. *Mālum*, *damnum*, *detrīmentum*, *injūria*, *pernīcies*.—A hurt, *i. e.* a wound, *vulnus*—*ēris*, *nom.*
 to hurt. *Lædo*, 3, *c. acc.*; *nōceo*, 2 (very rarely of a bodily hurt), *c. dat.*; *offendo*, 3 (esp. of hurting one's own limbs by a fall, &c.); *i. e.* to be a hindrance to, *obsum*, *obsto*, 1; *obsisto*, 3; *officio*, 3.
 hurtful. *Mālus*, *damnosus*, *pernīcīōsus*, *injuriōsus*, *noxius*, *nēcena*.
 hurtfully. *Damnose*, *pernīcīōse*.
 hurtless. *Innoxius*, *innōcena*.—*See* innocent.
 to husband. *Parco*, 3.
 husband. *Vir*, *māritus*, *conjux*—*ūgis*, *masc.*
 a husbandman. *Agricultor*, *agrīcōla*, *masc.*, *rūrīcōla*, *cōlōnus*, *agrestia*.—*See* ploughman, reaper.
 husbandry. *Agricultura*.

to hush, *i. e.* make silent. Tranquillo, *l.*—To hush up, *i. e.* conceal, &c., celo.

husk. Siliqua.

husky. Raucus.—*See* hoarse.

hustings. Pontes -ium, *pl. masc.*

to hustle. Trūdo, *3.*—*See* to push.

a hut. Cāsa, tūgūrium.—*See* cottage.

a hyacinth. Hyācinthus.

hyacinthine. Hyācinthīnus.

a hyæna. Hyæna.

a hydra. Hýdra, échidna.

Hymen. Hýmen, *indecl.*; Hýmēneus.

Hymeneal. Conjūgiālis, connūbiālis.

a hymn. Carmen -inis, *neut.*—*See* song.

to hymn. Cāno, *3.*—*See* to sing.

hyperbole. Amplificatio.

hyperbolical. Exaggerātus, nīmius.

hyperborean. Hyperbóreus.

hypercritical. Nīmius.—*See* critic.

a hypocrite. Sīmūlator (if he pretends to what he has not), dissimulator (if he conceals what he is).

hypocrisy (*see above*). Simulatio, dissimulatio.

hypocritical. Falsus, fallax.—*See* deceitful.

hypocritically. Falso.

hypothesis. Prōpōsitum.

hyssop. Hyssōpum. Plin.

hysterical. Hystēricus. Mart.

I.

I. Ego—I myself, égōmet, ipse, *gen.* -ius, &c.—I and a conjunction as and, but, while, &c., is often rendered by qui.—But if I had been there. Qui si istic affuissem. Cic.

an iambic. Iambus, iēnārius.

iambic, *adj.* Iambīcus, iambēus.

an ibex. Ibex -icis, *masc.* Plin.

an ibis. Ibis -idis and -is, *fem.* Plin.

Icarian. Icārius.

ice. Glācies.

to ice, *i. e.* freeze, turn into ice. Glācio, *1*; congēlo, *1*.

icy. Gēlīdus, glāciālis.—*See* cold.

an idea. Ōpinio, Imāginatio. Tac.—Abundance of words and ideas. Copia verborum et sententiarum. Cic.—For what nation is there which, even without education, has not some preconceived idea of the gods, which Epicurus calls πρόληψις; that is, a certain idea of a thing previously entertained in the mind. Quæ est enim gens quæ non habeat sine doctrinâ anticipationem quandam deorum? quam appellat πρόληψις Epicurus, id est anteceptam animo rei quandam informationem? Cic.—For he entertained an idea of disinheriting him. Nam istam exheredare in animo habebat. Cic.—So, I had an idea. Nobis erat in animo. Cic.—I, who should not be inclined to represent, or by speaking to give any idea of the fortunes of ancient heroes and their imaginary griefs. Qui non heroum veteres casus fictosque luctus vellem imitari atque adumbrare dicendo. Cic.—Chrysippus collects a great crowd of

unknown gods, so utterly unknown that we cannot form an idea of them even conjecturally, though our mind appears to be able to imagine anything in that manner. Chrysippus magnam turbam congregat ignotorum deorum, atque ita ignotorum ut eos ne conjecturâ quidem informare possimus cum mens nostra quidvis videatur conjecturâ posse defingere. Cic.

ideal. *Adumbratus, fictus.*

identical. *Idem.*—See the same.

identification. *Agnitio.*

to identify. *Agnosco, 3.*

idea. *Ideus, 4.*

idiom. *Lingua.*

idiomatic. *Præcipuus.*

idiot, idiotic. *Fâtus, imbecillus, delirus, demens.*—See mad, foolish.

idiotey. *Amentia, dementia, imbecillitas.*

idle. *Ignavus, segnis, iners, otiosus*—*Idia, desidiosus; i. e. useless* (as idle talk, an idle attempt, &c.), *vânus, inanis; useless* (as money lying idle), *vâcua.*

to be idle. *Cesso, 1; quiesco, 3.*—Those who out of laziness idle away their lives in inactivity. *Qui propter desidiam in otio vivunt. Cic.*—We have idled away our intellects. *Desidia animum infecimus. Cic.*

idleness. *Ignavia, inertia, segnitias and segnitia, segnitias, desidias; i. e. uselessness* (of an attempt, &c.), *inânitas, vânitâs.*—Epicurus thinks nothing more desirable than idleness. *Epicurus nihil cessatione melius existimat. Cic.*

idly. *Ignave, segnitè, otiose.*

an idler. *Cessator.*

an idol. *Simulacrum, effigies.*—See image.

to idolize. *Adâmo.*—See to love.

an idyl. *Idyllium, eclôga* (both in Plin.).

if. *Si.*—After verbs of asking, *utrum, an, anne;* when expecting a negative answer, *num.*—If is often rendered by a participle.—If they conquer they are transported with joy; if they are conquered they are dispirited and lose all courage. *Si vincunt efferunt se lætitiâ, victi debilitantur, animosque demittunt. Cic.*

if not. *Nisi, contr. nî.*

as if. *Quâsi, tanquam.*

but if. *Sin.*

just as if. *Perinde ac, perinde ac si;* each with *subj.*—Valuing them as much as if he had availed himself of them. *Perinde æstimans ac si usus esset. Cæs.*

igneous. *Igneus.*

to ignite, *trans.* *Accendo, 3; incendo, 3; inflammo, 1; intrins. accendor.*

ignoble. *Ignobilis, inglorius; i. e. base, turpis.*

ignobly, *i. e. basely.* *Turpiter.*

ignominious. *Ignominiosus, turpis, inhonestus, indecorus, infâmus.*

ignominiously. *Turpiter, indecòre, inhoneste.*

ignominy. *Ignominia, infâmia, dedecus*—*ôris, neut.; turpîtudo.*

ignorance. *Ignorantia, ignoratio, inscientia.*

ignorant, in every sense. *Ignârus, inscius, nescius* (rather of ignorance of some fact than of any science, &c.); *i. e. illiterate, indoctus, illitêratus; i. e. unskilful* (in some particular art), *impêritus, rûdis, c. gen. or sine c.*

ignorantly, *i. e. unskilfully.* *Inscienter, impêrite.*

to be ignorant. *Ignôro, 1; nescio, 4.* *Ignoro* is often followed by *quin.*—Who is ignorant that there are three classes of Greeks? *Quis ignorant quin tria Græcorum genera sunt? Cic.*—Not that I think you ignorant of these things. *Non quod ea te fugere existimem. Cic.*

ill, *i. e. bad, q. v.* *Mâlius, comp. pejor, sup. pessimûs; i. e. in bad health, æger—gra—grum.*

to be ill. *Ægroto, 1; lûbôro, 1; dôleo, 2* (these two *c. abl.* of the part

affected, or of the disease).—Although he did not appear to be very ill. *Quaquam videbatur se non graviter habere. Cic.*

ill, i. e. harm, q. v. *Mālum, damnum ; i. e. sorrow (q. v.), dōlor, ærumna.*

ill, adv., i. e. badly. *Māle, comp. pejus, pessime, perp̄eram.*—(That) it does not follow that the gods had but ill provided for us because men used their kindness ill. *Non idcirco non optime nobis a Diis esse provisum, quod multi eorum beneficio perverse uterentur. Cic.*—Men took it ill, and were indignant that they should be carried off by this pirate. *Hoc ab isto prædone ereptum esse graviter et acerbè homines ferebant. Cic.*—Because, when tried before, it had turned out ill. *Quia tentatum antea (bellum æ.), secus cesserat. Sall.*—When there was no reason why he should judge ill (*i. e. incorrectly*) of himself. *Cum causæ nihil esset quin æcus judicaret ipse de se. Cic.*

to speak ill. *Mālēdīco, 3, c. dat.*—See to abuse.

one who speaks ill. *Mālēdīcus, comp. -entior, &c.*

to treat ill. *Malefacio, 3. Ter.*

to use ill, i. e. misuse, q. v. *Abūtor, 3.*

ill-advised. *Inconsid̄rātus, inconsultus.*

ill-fated. *Infēlix -icis, infaustus.*

ill-humoured, ill-tempered. *Difficilis, mōrōsus, æcerbus, asper -ēra -erum.*

ill-disposed. *Iniq̄us, mālēvōlus.*

ill-grounded (of hopes, &c.). *Vānus, inānis, irrītus.*

illegal. *Illicītus.*

illegitimate. **Nōthus.*

illiberal. *Ilībēralis.*

illiberality. *Ilībēralitas.*

illiberally. *Ilībēralit̄r.*

illicit. *Illicītus.*

illimitable. *Immensus, infīnītus.*

illiterate. *Indoctus, illiteratus.*

ill-looking. *Informis, dēformis, turpis.*

ill-natured. *Mālnus, mālēvōlus, comp. -entior.*

illness. *Morbus, ægrōtatio.*

to illuminate. *Illustro, 1; collustro, 1.*

illumination. *Illustratio.*

illusion. *Lūdībrum, error.*

illusion. *Fallax, falsus.*

to illustrate. *Illustro, 1; pātēfacio, 3; explīco, 1; explano, 1.*—See to explain.

illustration. *Illustratio, explānatio, explānatio.*

illustrious. *Clārus, præclarus, insignis, illustris, ægr̄gius.*

illustriously. *Clare, insignit̄r, egregie.*

illustriousness. *Glōria.*

an image. *Imāgo, effīgies, sīmūlācrum.*

to image. *Repr̄sento, 1.*—To image to oneself, *i. e. conceive, concipio, 3.*

imagery. *Imāgīnes, pl. fem.*

imaginable.—It is inexpressible, O judges, it is not even imaginable.

Non potest dici, iudices, ne cogitari quidem. Cic.—See to imagine.

imaginary. *Fictus, commentitius, imāgīnārius.*

imagination. *Ingēniōsus ; sublimely imaginative, sūblimis.*

to imagine. *Concīpio, 3; cōgīto, 1; excogito, esp. so as to contrive.*—

Just imagine, therefore, my present condition. *Fingite igitur, cogitationem imaginem hujus conditionis meæ. Cic.*—Imagine two kings, and view with your mind what you cannot view with your eyes. *Propone tibi duos reges, et id animo contemplare quod oculis non potes. Cic.*—See idea.

imbecile. *Imbecillus, more rarely imbecillis.*—See weak.

in an imbecile manner. *Imbecillit̄r.*

imbecility. *Imbecillitas.*

- to imbibe, lit. and metaph. Bibo, 3; more usu., when metaph., imbibo, com-bibo, haurio, 4.
- to imbrue, i. e. stain, esp. with blood. Tingo, 3; inficio, 3; polluo, 3.—That he might not imbrue his hands in the blood of his countrymen. Ne manus suorum sanguine cruentaret. Nep.
- to imbue, i. e. moisten. Imbuo, 3; madefacio, 3.—So as to dye, inficio, 3; tingo, 3.—With learning, principles, &c., informo, 1; instituo, 3; instruo, 3. imitable. Imitabilis.
- to imitate. Imitor; i. e. equal, to rival, æmulo, 1.—The child will endeavour to imitate the words of his nurse. Nutricum verba puer effingere imitando conabitur. Quint.—When he (a painter) wished to imitate the frenzy of Athamas. Cum exprimere vellet Athamantis furorem. Plin.—See to represent.
- imitating, *adj.*, so as to equal or rival. Æmulus.
- an imitator. Imitator, *fem.* -atrix; i. e. rival or equal, æmulator.
- imitation. Imitatio.—So as to equal or rival, æmulatio.—An imitation, *imitamen -inis, *neut.*, imitamentum. Tac.
- imitative, an imitative bird. Imitatrix alias aves: Plin. [alias being governed by imitatrix.—See Eton Lat. Gr. 25. a.]
- immaculate. Purus, intemeratus; i. e. innocent, q. v., innocens.
- immaterial, i. e. having no substance. Incorporealis (Quint.); i. e. unimportant, parvus, levis.—They are very immaterial, vix minimi momenti instar habent. Cic.—So minimi momenti sunt.—See importance.
- immature. Immaturus, præmaturus.—See premature.
- immaturely. Immature.
- immeasurable. Immensus, infinitus.
- immeasurably. Infinite.
- immeasurableness. Immensitas, infinitas.
- immediate, i. e. impending immediately. Instans, imminens; i. e. nearest, as the immediate cause, &c., proximus.
- immediately. Protinus, extemplo, statim, illico, ilicet (rare in pr.), confertim.
- to do immediately, pay immediately, &c. Ræpresento, 1.
- immedicable. Insanabilia. See incurable.
- immemorial.—A sacrifice which from time immemorial no one ever violated before P. Clodius. Quod sacrificium nemo ante P. Clodium omni memoriâ violavit. Cic.—In which (stories) many and various as they are, going back to time immemorial as they do. In quibus tam multis tamque variis, ab ultimâ antiquitate repetitis. Cic.
- immense. Immensus, ingens, immānus, vastus.
- immensely, i. e. very much. Magnopere (not poet.), valde, maxime, vehementer, summo, immortāliter.
- immensity. Immensitas.
- to immerse. Mergo, 3; immergo, submergo, merso, 1.
- immethodical, of work, arrangement, &c. Confusus, inconditus, indistinctus.
- immethodically. Confuse.
- imminence, of danger = imminent danger.
- imminent. Instans, imminens, præsens, *superl.* præsentissimus [of danger]. Quint.
- immitigable. Implacabilis.
- immobility. Firmitas, stābilitas.
- immoderate. Immoderatus, immōdicus, nimius; of a person or feeling, impotens.
- a being immoderate. Immodestia, impotentia.
- immoderately. Immoderate, immōdice, nimis, nimium.
- immodest. Impudicus, immodestus.
- immodestly. Immodeste.
- immodesty. Immodestia, impudicitia. Tac.
- to immolate. Macto, 1; immolo, 1.—See to sacrifice.

immolation. Immolatio.

immoral. Indēcōrus, vitiōsus, prōbrōsus, turpis.

immorality. Vitium, turpitudō.

immortal. Immortalis; i. e. everlasting, æternus, p̄rennis.

immortality. Immortalitas.

immortally. Immortaliter, in æternam.

immoveable. Immobilis, immōtus. — Of a man, constans, firmus. — See firm.

immoveably. Stabiliter, constanter, firme, firmēter.

immunity. Immunitas (esp. from civil burdens), vācuītas (esp. from pain, sorrow, &c.).

possessed of immunity. Immunia, c. *abl.*, or c. *ad* and *abl.*, poet. c. *gen.*; vācuus, c. *abl.*

to immure. Claudio 3. — See shut up.

immutability. Immutabilitas.

immutable. Immutabilis, immōbilis, fixus, certus.

immutably. Stābilit̄er.

to impair. Lædo, 3; Nūceo, 2; corrumpo, 3; i. e. diminish, mīnuo, 3; dīminuo.

impalpable. Intactilia. Lucr.

to impart, i. e. give, q. v. Impertio, 4; præbeo, 2; i. e. to tell, narro, 1. —

You must know that there is nothing of which I am at present so much in want as a friend to whom I may impart all my views. Nihil mihi nunc scito tam deesse quam hominem eum quocum omnia una communicem. Cic.

impartial. Æquus. — An impartial judgment, liberum iudiciū. Cic.

impartially. Libère.

impartiality. Æquitas.

impassable. Insūp̄rābilis, invius, impervius.

impassioned. Ardens, fervidus.

impassive, impassible. Immōtus, immōbilis.

impatience. Impātientia, impōtentia.

impatient. Impātiena, impōtens.

impatiently. Impātienter.

to impeach. Accūso, 1; insūmilo. — They were impeached on that ground.

Ob eam rem in crimen vocabantur. Nep. — Because he knew that he should be impeached for having accepted the money. Quod sciret sibi crimen datum iri pecuniam accepisse. Cic. — See to prosecute.

impeachable. Accūsābilis.

impeachment. Accūsatio, crimen -inis, *neut.* — Without any impeachment of your goodwill towards me. Non quod tuam in me benevolentiam denegem.

impeccable. Innōcens.

to impede. Impēdio, 4; obsum; obsto, 1; obaisto, 3; officio, 3.

impediment. Impēdimentum, mōra.

to impel, i. e. propel. Impello, 3; prōpello; i. e. to instigate, instigo, 1; suadeo, 2; hortor, 1; incito, 1.

to impend. Immīneo, 2; impendeo, 2.

impending. Immīnens, instans. — See future.

impenetrable. Impēnstrābilis. — Of counsels, aēcrētus, altus.

impenitence. Pertīnācia, contūmācia. — See obstinacy.

impenitent. Pertīnax, contūmax.

impenitently. Pertīnāciter, contumaciter.

imperative. — Of a command or a necessity, nēcēssārius. — On that account it is the less imperative on me to write. Eo minus habeo necesse scribere. Cic. — See to compel.

imperative, in Grammar. Imperativus. Gramm.

imperceptible. Imperceptus, insensilis. Lucr.

imperceptibly. Sensim.

imperfect. Imperfectus, manens; i. e. faulty, prāvus, vitiōsus.

imperfectly, i. e. not completely. Vix; i. e. badly, mālē, perp̄eram, vitiōse.

imperfection, i. e. incompleteness. Defectus, 4; i. e. fault, vitium.

- imperial. *Impēratōrius, rēgius.*
 imperious. *Impērius, tyrannicus.*—See proud.
 imperishable. *Immortalis, æternus, sempiternus.*
 impertinence, insolence. *Insolentia*; i. e. of language, *prōcācitas, pētulantia*; i. e. foolishness, ineptiæ; unseasonableness, importunitas.
 impertinent. *Insolens*; in language, *prōcax, pētulans*; i. e. foolish (expressions) or foreign to the subject of observations, *inēptus, importūnus.*
 impertinently. *Insolenter, importūne, inepte, ōdiōse*; in language, *prōcāciter, pētulanter.*
 impervious. *Impēnētrābilis, impervius.*
 imperturbable. *Immōtus, imperturbatus, tranquillus.*
 to impetrate. *Impētro, 1.*—See to obtain.
 impetuosity. *Via, impetus, 4; animus.*—Of an attack, &c. *fērōcitas.*
 impetuous, of persons. *Ardens, animōsus*; of persons or actions, *fervidus, acer-cris-cre, vehemens.*
 impetuously. *Fervide, acriter, vehementer.*
 impiety. *Impiētas.*—See wickedness.
 to impinge. *Impingo, 3.*—See strike.
 impious. *Impius.*—See wicked.
 impiously. *Impie.*
 implacability. *Fērōcitas.*
 implacable. *Implacābilis, inexcōrābilis, immanus, immitis, implacatus.*
 implacably. *Implacābiliter.* Tac.
 to implant. *Insēro, 3, perf. insēvi.*
 an implement. *Instrūmentum.*—Implements (of any kind), *arma-orum, pl. neut.*
 to implicate. *Implico, 1.*—The Falisci had already implicated themselves in the war with the Fidenates. *Falisci Fidenati bello jam ante se immiscuerant.* Liv.—They thought that they were implicated in his wickedness. *Se scelere ejus astringi arbitrabantur* (Cic.); so obstringo. Cic.—If you think that only a few persons are implicated in this guilt, you are greatly mistaken. *Huic facinori si paucos putatis affines esse, vehementer erratis.* Cic.
 implication. *Implicatio.*
 implicit belief. *Omnis fides, summa fides.* Cic.
 implicitly (to believe). *Prorsus, omnino.*
 to implore. *Oro, 1; imploro, 1; obtestor, 1.*—See to entreat.
 to imply. *Indico, 1; significo.*—As one statement implies (i. e. contains) another, *contineo, 2; complexor, 3.*
 impolicy. *Imprudentia.*
 impolitic. *Imprudens.*—See unwise.
 to import, i. e. mean, *significo, 1*; i. e. to concern, *q. v., attinet, usu.* in 3rd sing., rare in *pl.*, but often with a *nom. case, c. ad* and *acc.*; *pertinet, refert, c. gen.*, but in the case of pronouns *c. abl. form of possessive*: i. e. to bring in, *importo, 1; invēho, 3.*
 import, i. e. meaning. *Significatio.*
 import, importance. *Mōmentum, pondus.*
 important. *Magnus, grāvia.*—Thinking it a matter of the very highest importance to perform the public sacrifices. *Longe antiquissimum ratus sacra publica facere.* Liv.—Thinking it very important for the credit and reputation of the state. *Magni existimans interesse ad decus et ad laudem civitatis.* Cic.—Which we do not consider less important than a triumph. *Quod non minoris æstimamus quam quemlibet triumphum.* Nep.—Which is of the greatest importance as contributing to our safety. *Quod ad incolumitatem valet plurimum.* Cic.
 importation. *Invectio.*
 importunate. *Importūnus.*—See troublesome.
 importunately. *Importūne.*
 importunity. *Importūnitas.*
 to importune. *Fātigo, 1.*—See to entreat.

to impose. Impōno, 3.—To impose (a tax), indico, 3; impĕro, 1.—To impose upon, i. e. cheat, fallo, 3; dĕcipio, 3; fraudor, 1.—If you should have heard that one who has promised you is imposing on you, as the saying is. Si eum qui tibi promiserit, fucum (ut dicitur) facere audieris. Cic.—See to deceive.

imposition, i. e. the placing on. Impositio (Plin.); i. e. deceit, q. r., frans—dia, fem., fallacia.

imposing, i. e. inclined to cheat. Fallax, fraudulentus; i. e. splendid, splendidus, magnificus.

impossible. Impossibilis (Quint.).—It was impossible any longer to entertain any hopes of him. Non licuit diutius bene de eo sperare. Cic.—So that it is impossible but that alienation and separation must be at once caused. Ut non fieri possit ut non statim alienatio disjunctioque facienda sit. Cic.—It is impossible for me to help sending to you. Facere non possum quin ad te mittam. Cic.

impossibility.—It is an absolute impossibility. Omnino fieri non potest. Cic.

an impost (see tax). Tributum.

impostor. Fraudator.

imposture. Fraus—dia, fem.

impotence. Imbecillitas, impotentia.

impotent. Imbecillus, impotens.—See weak.

impotently. Imbecilliter.

to impoverish. Paupĕro, 1; dĕpaupero (Varr.); exhaurio, 4 (not a person, but a treasury, &c.).

impoverished. Exosatus (Pera).—See poor.

impracticable (see impossible); i. e. unmanageable.—Of a man, difficilis, intractabilis.

to imprecate. Imprĕcor, 1.—See to pray.

imprecation. Exsĕcratio, imprecatio. Plin.

impregnable. Inexpugnabilis.

to impregnate. Imbuo, 3.

impress. Signum.—See impression.

to impress a mark on. Imprĭmo, 3; infigo, 3 (Quint.).—To impress with a mark, signo, 1.—A fact, or a lesson upon, inculco, 1, informo, 1 (esp. in pass., of the mind impressed with such).

impression, the act of impressing, or the effect. Impressio.—If the speech shall appear to have made an impression upon the audience. Sin oratio fidem videbitur auditoribus fecisse. Cic.—For the one which has made the greatest impression on the feelings and judgment of the judge . . . Uter enim magis ad sensum judicis opinionemque penetravit, Q . . . Cic.

impressive. Grĕvia.

to imprint. Imprĭmo, 3.—On the mind, infigo, 3.

to imprison. Claudio, 3; includo, not without mention of the place in which.—Citizens whom he had previously imprisoned. Cives quos in carcerem antes conjecerat. Cic.—They had arrested and imprisoned him. Hunc comprehenderant et in vincula conjecerant. Cæ.

imprisonment. Includio.—Let the magistrate chastise a guilty citizen by fine, imprisonment, and scourging. Magistratus noxium civem multâ vinculis verberibusque coerceto. Cic.

improbable. Impröbabilis, inauditus, növus.—See incredible.

improbability. Növitas.

improbability. Impröbitas.

impromptu. Extempore. Cic.

improper, i. e. wrong. Mälus, comp. pejor, pessĭmus, prāvus; i. e. unsuitable, perversus, impröpius (Plin.).—See suitable.

improperly. Mäle, prāve.

impropriety. Perversitas, prāvitas, vĭtium.

to impropriate. Vindico, 1; often vindico mihi.—See to appropriate.

improsperous. Infelix.—Of events, infaustus, adversus.

improsperously. Infelicitèr.

to improve, trans.—Is anything good which does not improve him who has it? *Quidquam bonum est, quod non meliorem facit eum qui possidet (Cic.)?* so, to improve a person in learning, *doctiorem facio, &c.*

to improve, intrans. *Pròficio, 3; prògrèdior, 3.*

improvement. *Progrèssus, 4; pròfectus, 4.*

improvable, i. e. capable of improvement. *Profecturus.*

improvidence. *Imprudentia.*

improvident. *Imprùdens, impròvidus.*

improvidently. *Imprùdenter, impròvidè.*

imprudence. *Imprudentia.*

imprudent. *Imprùdens, impròvidus, incautus, inconsultus, inconsideratus.—*

See rash.

imprudently. *Imprudenter, impròvidè, incaute, inconsulte, inconsiderate.*

impudence, Impudentia, pròcàcitas, pètulantia.—How great is the impudence of that advocate who ventures to undertake those causes without any knowledge of law. *Quod tandem os est illius patroni, qui ad eas causas sine ullà scientià juris audet accedere. Cic.—*I said that they appeared to me to be men of shameless impudence who attempt to use action before him (*i. e. Roscius*). *Dixi mihi videri ore durissimo esse qui præsente eo gestum agere conarentur. Cic.*

impudent. *impùdens.*—In language, *pròcax, pètulans.*

impudently. *Impùdenter.*—In language, *pròcàciter, pètulanter.*

to impugn. *Impugno, 1; incuso, 1.*—But no one attempted to impugn the truth of their statement. *At controversia non erat quin verum dicerent. Cic.*

impulse. *Pulsus, 4; impulsio, impulsus, 4; motus, 4 (esp. of the mind).*

—They compelled him to act on impulse rather than with deliberation.

Coegerunt impetu magis animi uti quam cogitatione. Cic.

impunity. *Impūnitas.*

with impunity. *Impūne.*

meeting with impunity. *Invultus, impūnitus, incastīgātus, impūnis. (Ov.*

Tac., but rare, and only in neut. sing., so that some take it for the adverb.)

impure. *Impūrus, fœdus.*

impurely. *Impure, fœde.*

impurity. *Impūritas, fœditas.*

to impurple. *Purpūro, 1, Col.*—With blood, *cruento, 1.*

imputable. *Tribuendus.*

imputation, i. e. accusation, q. v. Accusatio.—For it is not the imputation of a crime which has put Rabinus in peril of his life. *Non enim Rabinum culpa delicti in discrimen capitis vocavit. Cic.—*And he will argue that you should not permit his glory, as a general, to be obliterated by imputations of avarice. *Contendet . . . neve obteri laudem imperatoriam criminibus avaritiæ velitis. Cic.—*They read me letters full of all kinds of imputations upon me. *Epistolas mihi legerunt plenas omnium in me probrorum. Cic.*

to impute. *Trībuo, 3; imputo, 1; objicio, 3.*—Because he knew that it would be imputed to him that he had received money. *Quod sciret sibi crimini datum iri pecuniam accepisse. Cic.—*I not only think that it is not to be imputed to them as a creditable action, but that it is to be imputed as a fault. *Iis non modo non laudi, verum etiam vitio dandum puto. Cic.—*He says that he knew that it was very easy to impute crimes to the dead. *Commemorat . . . scire atque intelligere se causam peccati facillime mortuis delegari. Cæs.*

in. *In; i. e. within, intra.*—In Euripides (as a quotation), *apud Euripidem. Cic.—*In military glory no one can approach Africanus. *Ex bellicâ laude aspirare ad Africanum nemo potest. Cic.—*In all this time no letter ever came from you without some useful and agreeable news. *Nulla abs te per hos dies epistola inanis aliquâ re utili et suavi venerat. Cic.—*We expect you here in January. *Nos te hic ad mensem Janua-*

rium expectamus. Cic.—Having dared an exploit which will gain more renown than belief in the eyes of posterity. Rem ausus plus famæ habitarum ad posteros quam fidei. Liv.—But in God's name hasten. Sed, per Deos, propera. Cic.—Whom you in joke say has great store of eloquence. Quem tu per jocum divitias orationis habere dicis. Cic.—A cry arose that they would remain in arms. Clamor ortus, manuros æ sub armis. Liv.—We are reminded by the most excellent consul in the memory of man. Monemur ab optimo post hominum memoriam consule. Cic.—He says that you did what was very acceptable to him in speaking. Significat te sibi valde gratum fuisse, quod locutus essem.* Cic.—Before the names of places, *in* is usually omitted, and the noun is put in the ablative; and in other instances; as, — I think that he, though he dares not do so in words, does in fact confess his criminality. Existimo eum tametsi verbo non audeat, tamen re ipsa de suo maleficio confiteri. Cic.—Sometimes it is rendered by an adjective, as: in anger, iratus; in haste, præceps; in sorrow, tristis, &c. Sometimes by ut, as, Epicurus takes refuge in denying. Epicurus illuc confugit, ut neget . . . Cic.

inability.—Phalereus records that Demosthenes, because of his inability to pronounce rho, practised hard till he brought himself to be able to do so plainly. Demosthenem scribit Phalereus cum rho dicere nequirit exercitatione fecisse ut planissime diceret. Cic.—Perplexed by his inability to discover the truth. Inopia veri victus. Tac.—See unable.

inaccessible. Invius, inaccessus.

inaccuracy, of a person. Incûria, indiligentia; of a statement, error.

inaccurate, of a person. Incûrius; of a statement, falsus, perversus.—See false.

inaccurately. Incuriöse, indiligerter; i. e. falsely, falso.

inaction, inactivity. Otium, inertia, segnities, cessatio.—See idleness.

inactive. Ôtiösus, iners, segnis.

to be inactive. Cesso l.

inadequacy of supplies. İnöpia.—Of numbers, paucitas.—See deficiency.

inadequate. Impar.—The consul being very old, and of strength inadequate to discharge the duties of consul, dies. Consul magno natu, non sufficientibus jam viribus ad consularia munera obeunda, moritur.—If praise is inadequate to tempt you to act rightly. Si te laus allicere ad recte faciendum non potest. Cic.

inadequately. Pärum, vix satis.

to be inadequate. Dëficio, 3; non sufficio. Liv.

inadvertence. Imprudentia.

inadvertently. Imprudenter, incaute, per imprudentiam. Cic.

inalienable. Certus, stäbilia.

inalienably. Certo, in æternum.

inalienability. Stäbilitas.

inanity. İnänitas, väcuïtas.

inanition. Fämes, exinäntio, Plin.—To reduce to a state of inanition, exinänio, 4.

inapplicable. İnütïlis.

inapplicability. İnütïlitas.

inappropriate. İnepus, perversus.

inappropriateness. Perversitas, ineptiæ (esp. of conduct, as language).

inarticulate. Balbus.

inarticulately. Balbe. Lucr.

to speak inarticulately. Balbatio, 4.

inasmuch as. Quönam, quandoquidcm, quum.—Inasmuch as I see

* Of the English words compounded with *in*, many must be rendered in Latin by an adjective or gerundive, &c., and *non*, or by some phrase; as, inadmissible, non recipiendus; non dignus qui recipiatur, &c. For such words the student should refer to the simple English verb or noun *as*, for indistinguishable, to "to distinguish;" for inexact, to "exact."

that the subject is both old and hackneyed. (*Nec satis scio, nec, si sciam, dicere ansim*) Quippe qui quum veterem, tum vulgatam esse rem videam.
Liv.—Moreover it is a task of immense labour, inasmuch as it has to be traced back above 700 years. *Res est præterea immensi operis, ut quæ supra septingentesimum annum repetatur.* Liv.—See since.

inattention. *Incûria, indiligentia.*

inattentive. *Parum attentus.*

inaudible.—You utter words inaudible to our ears. *Verba refers, aures non pervenientia nostras.* Ov.

to inaugurate. *Inaugûro, 1; consêcro, 1; dēdico, 1; i. e. to begin, inchoo, 1.*

inauguration. *Consêcratio, dēdicatio.*

inauspicious. *Infêlix, infaustus.*

inauspiciously. *Infêliciter.*

inauspiciousness. *Infêlicitas.*

inborn. *Nâtivus, insîtus, innâtus.*

incantation. *Carmen -înia, neut.; cantus, 4; incantâmentum.* Plin.

incapable, in point of intellect. *Imbēcillus.*—I am incapable of omitting to write to you. *Ut nihil ad te dem literarum facere non possum.* Cic.—See unable.

to incapacitate.—He thought it sufficient at present to incapacitate the enemy from committing ravages. *Satis habebat in præsentia hostem populationibus prohibere.* Cæsar.—See to prevent.

incapacity, i. e. want of ability. *Imbēcillitas.*

to incarcerate. *Includo, 3.*—See imprison.

to incase. *Cingo, 3.*

incautious. *Incautus, imprudens.*—See imprudent.

incautiously. *Incaute, imprûdenter.*—See imprudently.

incaution, incaution. *Imprûdentia.*

an incendiary. *Incendiarius.* Quint.

incense. *Thur, thûris, neut.*

of incense. *Thûreus.*

producing incense. *Thûrifer -ëra -erum.*

burning incense. *Thûricrêmus.*

to incense. *Irrito, 1; exaspéro, 1.*—See to anger.

to be incensed. *Irascor, 3; exardesco, 3.*—Will not he be incensed against you by the miserable condition and tears of Sicily? *Is in te non squalore et lacrymis Siciliæ concitetur?* Cic.

an incentive. *Stîmulus, irritâmentum, incîtâmentum.*

incertitude. *Dûbitatio.*—See uncertainty.

incessant. *Assîdûus, perpétuus.*—See eternal.

incessantly. *Assîdue, pepetuo, semper, usque.*

incest. *Incestum, incestus, 4.*

incestuous. *Incestus.*

incestuously. *Inceste.*

an inch. *Uncia.* Plin.

of an inch. *Uncialis.* Plin.

inch by inch. *Unciâtim.* Plin.

to inchoate, i. e. begin, q. v. *Inchoo, 1; incîpio, 3.*

an incident. *Res, câsus, 4.*

incidental. *Fortuitus.*

incidentally. *Câsu, forte.*

incipient. *Surgens.*

an incision. *Incisio.* Col.

to incite. *Incito, 1; concîto, stîmûlo, 1; incendo, 3; mōveo, 2; hortor, 1.*

incitement. *Stîmulus, irritâmentum, incîtâmentum, hortâmentum.*

the act of inciting. *Incîtatio.*

incivility. *Rusticitas.*

inclemency. *Inclémentia, esp. of wealth, &c., aspêritas, âcerbitas.*

inclination, generally. *Ânimus, ingënium.*—To any particular thing, prô-

- clivitas, prōpensio.**—The same is the inclination of the municipal towns.
Eodem incumbunt municipia. Cic.
inclined (towards any particular pursuit, &c.), **prōclivis, prōpensus.**
to incline, trans. Dūco, 3; induco, flecto, 3.
to incline, intrans. Inclino, 1; prōpendeo, 2; both *c. ad* and *acc.*
inclose.—See *enclose*.
to include. Complector, 3; contineo, 2; comprehendo, 3; esp. in *pass. part.*
incognito.—He passed out in the darkness *incognito* in the dress of a slave. Servili habitu per tēdēbras ignoratus evasit. Tac.
incoherent. Inconstans. Cic.
incoherently. Inconstanter.
incoherent character. Inconstantia.
income. Reditus, 4; fructus, 4; vectīgal -alis, *neut.*—He was living within his income. In suis nummis versabatur. Cic.
to incommode. Incommōdo, 1; nōceo, 2; obscure.
incommodious. Incommōdus, mōlestus.—See *inconvenient*.
incommodionaly. Incommōde.
incomparable. Singulāria, ūnicus, incompārābilis, Plin.—See *excellent*.
incomparably. Mirum in modum. Cic.
incompatibility. Rēpugnantia, dissensio, discordia.
incompatible. Rēpugnans, discors -dis.
to be incompatible. Rēpugno, 1; disto, 1; dissensio, 4; discordo, 1.
incompetency.—See *incapacity*.
incompetent. Non sufficiens. Liv.
incomplete. Imperfectus.
incomprehensible. Obacūrus, ambīgūus.
inconclusive. Lēvis, infirmus.
inoongruity. Rēpugnantia, discordia.
incongruous. Pugnans, repugnans, discors -dis.
to be incongruous. Pugno, 1; rēpugno, dissensio, 4.
inconsiderable. Parvus, exīguus, lēvis.—See *unimportant*.
inconsiderate, of a person, inconsiderātus.—Of a person or action, incautus, inconsultus, tēmērārius.—See *rash*.
inconsiderately. Inconsiderāte, inconsulte.
inconsiderateness. Tēmēritas.
inconsistency, with oneself. Inconstantia. — With something else, repugnantia.—There is the greatest inconsistency in these assertions. Hæc dicuntur inconstantissime. Cic.
inconsistent of a person. Inconstans.—Of different statements, contrārius.
—Inconsistent with, rēpugnans, c. dat.; discors -dis, āliēnus, c. abl. or c. a and abl.
to be inconsistent. Vācillo, 1.—To be inconsistent with, rēpugno, 1, *c. dat.*; abhorreo, 2, *c. a* and *abl.*; dissensio, 4, *c. cum* and *abl.*, or *c. a* and *abl.*
 —You were so stupid as to be inconsistent with yourself throughout your whole speech. Tam eras excors ut totā oratione tuā tecum ipse pugnare. Cic.—It is believed, because it is not inconsistent with the rest of her wickedness. Creditur, quia non abhorret a cætero scelere . . . Liv.
 —But most people do not see how inconsistent these statements are. Sed hæc inter se quam repugnent plerique non vident. Cic.—Nor is there inconsistency only in the accounts of the historians, but the speeches too of P. Scipio and Ti. Gracchus, if indeed those which we have are genuine, are inconsistent with one another. Nec inter scriptores rerum discrepat solum, sed orationes quoque, si modo ipsorum sunt quæ feruntur, P. Scipionis et Ti. Gracchi abhorrent inter se. Liv.
inconstancy. Inconstantia, lēvitas.
inconstant. Inconstans, lēvis, mūtābilis.
inconsolable. Inconsolābilis.
inconsolably. Insolābiliter.
incontestable. Certus, mǎnifestus.
incontestably. Certe, esp. in *superl.*; certissime, mǎnifesto.—The farm

- which Cæsennia incontestably possessed. Fundus quem sine ullâ controversiâ possedit Cæsennia. Cic.
- incontinence.** Incontinentia, intempĕrantia, libĭdo.
- incontinent.** Incontinens, incestus, libĭdĭnŏsus.
- incontinently.** Incontinenter; i. e. immediately, q. v., prĕtĭnus.
- incontrovertible.** Certus.
- incontrollable.** Effrĕnĕtus, effrĕnus.
- inconvenience.** Incommŏdum, incommŏdĭtas, mŏlestia.—See injury.
- to inconvenience.** Incommŏdo, 1; lædo, 3; obsum, offĭcio, 3; impĕdio, 4.
- inconvenient.** Incommŏdus, importŭnus, mŏlestus, grĕvia.—Very inconvenient, pĕrincommŏdus.
- inconveniently.** Incommŏde.—Very inconveniently, pĕrincommode.
- incorporeal.** Incorpŏralis. Quint.
- to incorporate together.** Conjungo, 3.—One with another, adjĭcio, 3.—Promising to incorporate Corinth with them in the ancient council of the nation. Pollicentes Corinthum iis contributuros in antiquum gentis concilium. Liv.—I think we did well for the state when we admitted that city into our council and incorporated it with us. Arbitror . . . non male consuluisse civitati cum nostri concilii eam fecerimus, et nobis miscuerimus. Liv.
- incorrect.** Mendŏsus, vĭtĭŏsus, perversus, prĕvius.—Of a statement, falsus.
- incorrectly.** Mendŏse, prĕve, sĕcus (esp. of judging).—Of a statement, falso.
- incorrectness.** Error, vĭtium.
- incurrigible.** Insĕnĕbĭlis, pertĭnĕx.—See obstinate.
- incurrigibly.** Pertĭnĕcĭter.
- incurrigible temper or conduct.** Pertĭnĕcia.
- incorrupt, incorruptible.** Innŏcens, intĕger -gra -grum, incorruptus.
- incorruption.** Innŏcentia, intĕgrĭtas.
- incorruptly.** Innŏcenter, incorrupte.
- to increase, trans.** Augeo, 2; ŕdaugeo, amplĭfĭco, 1.
- to increase, intrans.** Crĕsco, 3; accresco, augeor; i. e. get stronger, as a storm, a report, &c., crĕbresco, 3; increbresco, percrebresco.—For when the scarcity was increasing. Nam cum annona ingravesceret. Cic.
- increase.** Incrĕmentum, auctus, 4.
- incredible.** Incrĕdĭbĭlis.—It seemed absolutely incredible that any stranger should enter the Ciminian forest. Abhorrebat a fide quemquam externum Ciminios saltus intraturum. Cic.
- in credibly.** Incrĕdĭbĭlĭter; i. e. excessively, magnŏpĕre, vehĕmenter, mirum in modum. Cic.
- incredulity.** Diffidentia.
- incredulous.** Incrĕdŭlus.—See to believe.
- to incrust.** Incrusto, 1.
- to incubate.** Incŭbo, 1; also in *pass.* of the eggs sat upon. Varr.
- incubation.** Incŭbatio (Plin); incŭbĭtus, 4. Plin.
- an incubus, i. e. burden, ŏnus.**
- to inculcate.** Inculco, 1; imprĭmo, 3.
- inculcation.**—The inculcation of all the most weighty facts on the judge's memory is necessary. Firmissima quæque memoriæ judicis inculcanda sunt. Quint.
- to inculpate.**—Let us be quiet, and not inculpate ourselves. Quiescamus, ne nostram culpam coarguamus. Cic.—I must beg you to make my excuses to Attica, so as wholly to inculpate yourself. Atticæ meæ velim me ita excusare ut omnem culpam in te transferas (Cic.); so, culpam attribuo, c. *dat. pers.* (Cic.).—See to implicate.
- incumbent.**—It was incumbent upon us not to provoke Antony. Irritari Antonium non oportuit. Cic.—It is incumbent upon him who governs to consult the advantage of those whom he governs. Est ejus qui præsedit eorum, quibus præsedit, utilitati servire. Cic.—It is incumbent upon you, Cato, to consider what is going on. Tuum est, M. Cato, videre quid

- agatur.** Cic.—It is incumbent upon us to take more care, &c. *Diligentius nobis videndum est . . .* Cic.—See to become, duty.
- incumbrance, i. e. load.** *Onus* —ēria, *onera*; i. e. hindrance, impedimentum to incumber. *Onēro*, 1; *impēdio*, 4.
- to incur, danger, ōbeo, 4.**—Danger, mischief or blame, &c., expense, *contraho*, 3; *suscipio*, 3.—A penalty, *committo*, 3 (c. acc. of the penalty).
- incurable.** *Insānābilis*, *immēdicābilis*.
- incurably.** *Lēthālīter*. Plin.
- incurious.** *Incūriōsus*, *nēglīgēns*.
- incuriously.** *Incūriōse*, *nēglīgēter*.
- incursion.** *Incurtio*, *excursio*, *dēcursio*, *incursus*, 4; *excursus*, 4.
- to make an incursion into.** *Incurro*, 3, c. acc. or c. in and acc.; *excurro*, *incurso*, 1, c. acc.
- to incurve, &c.** *Curvo*, 1; *incurvo*.—See to curve, to bend.
- indebted.** To be indebted, in money, *dēbeo*, 2, c. *dat. pers. acc. rei*.—Your kindness encourages me to venture to become indebted to you for my friends also. *Indulgentia tua hortatur me ut audeam tibi etiam pro amicis obligari.* Cic.—So that I said that I was indebted to him for everything, though it would have been fitting rather for him to be indebted to me. *Ut ei, quem mihi debere oporteret, ego me omnia debere dicerem.* Cic.—I appeared to be indebted to him for the greatest kindness. *Videbar maximi beneficii vinculis obstrictus.* Cic.
- indecenty.** *Turpītudo*, *foedītas*.
- indecent.** *Indēcōrus*, *inhōnestus*, *foedus*, *turpia*.
- indecently.** *Indēcōre*, *inhōneste*, *foede*, *turpīter*.
- indecision.** *Dūbītatio*, *hēsītatio*.
- indecisive, of a person.** *Cunctābundus*, *hēsītābundus*, Plin.; of a battle, *arceps* —*īpītia*.
- indecorous.** *Indēcōrus*, *perversus*, *indēcēns*. Quint.
- indecorously.** *Indecore*, *perversē*, *indēcēnter*. Quint.
- indecorum.** *Perversītas*.
- indeed.** *Quīdem*, *prōfecto*; neither the first word in a sentence: i. e. surely, certe.—Opposed to “in word,” *re, revera, re ipsā*: all in Cic.—Indeed, *ēquīdem*.—I wish, indeed, he could have complied with your wish. *Sane vellem potuisset obsequi voluntati tuæ.* Cic.—You will say, by chance. Indeed? *Casu, inquit.* Itane? Cic.—In this art, if indeed it be an art. *In hac arte, si modo est hæc ars.* Cic.
- indefatigable.** *Indēfessus*, *assīduus*.
- indefatigably.** *Assīdue*.—See always.
- indefensible.** *Indēfensus*.—See to defend.
- indefinite.** *Infīnītus*.
- indefinitely.** *Infīnīte*.
- indelible.** *Indelēbīlia*.
- indelibly.** *In æternum*. Cic.
- indelicacy.** *Rustīcītas*.
- indelicate.** *Rusticus*, *inurbanus*.
- indemnify.**—If he had not pronounced that the seller must indemnify the buyer. *Si non pronuntiasset emptorem indemnem damno præstare oportere.* Cic. [The reading is disputed; but the phrase occurs in the lawyers, Ulp., Non., &c.]
- indemnity.** *Indemnītas*. Ulp.
- to indent.** *Contundo*, 3.
- independence.** *Libertas*.
- independent.** *Liber* —era —erum.—No part of life can be independent of duty. *Nulla pars vitæ vacare officio potest.* Cic.—Knowledge which is independent of justice ought to be called cunning. *Scientia quæ est remota a justitiâ calliditas est appellanda.* Cic.—Men ought to be independent of all considerations of hatred, friendship, anger, or pity. *Omnes homines . . . ab odio, amicitia, irâ, atque misericordia vacuos esse debet.* Sall.

independently. *Lībere.*—Independently of, *i. e.* without (*q. v.*), *sine.*—Independently of all other considerations. *Omnibus omissis rebus. Cæs.*—The armed men all run independently to the walls. *In muros pro se quisque armati discurrunt. Liv.*

indescribable. *Indenarrabilis, infandus* (only in the sense of terrible, miserable).—It is indescribable, it is even inconceivable, O judges. *non potest dici iudices; ne cogitari quidem. Cic.*

indestructible. *Indelēbilia, æternus.*

indeterminate. *Incertus.*

India. *India.*

Indian. *Indus, Indicus, *Eōus, Gangēticus.*

to indicate. *Indīco, 1; signīfico, 1; arguo, 3.*

indication. *Argūmentum, indicium, significatio, signum.*

indicative (*see* to indicate), in grammar. *Indicativus. Gramm.*

to indict. *Accūsō, 1.*—*See* to prosecute.

indictable. *Accusābilis.*

indictment. *Accusatio.*

indifference. *Negligentia, incūria.*

indifferent, i. e. careless. *Sēctus, nēgligens; i. e.* not very good, in any way, *mēdiocris.*—Things indifferent. *Quæ nihil attinent. Hor.*—I took notice, and judged that he was joking and indifferent to what was going on. *Animadverti iudices eum joci atque alias res agere. Cic.*—He behaved so madly that you might marvel at the people's being so indifferent . . . *Ita furebat ut mirarere tam alias res agere populum ut . . . Cic.*—(One) who has withdrawn very willingly, and is indifferent about returning. *Qui summā voluntate cesserit, neque sane redire curārit. Cic.*—But he is wholly indifferent to it (pain). *At eum (dolorem sc.) nihili facit. Cic.*—Who was indifferent to the danger in which his fortunes were and his life. *Qui periculum fortunarum et capitis sui neglexit. Cic.*
indifferently, i. e. equally. *Pārīter.*—Indifferently, *i. e.* in a moderate degree (as indifferently well, indifferently learned), *sātis, i. e.* not very well, *mēdiocrīter.*

an indifferent amount (of anything, talent, skill, &c.), *mēdiocrītas.*

indigence. *Ēgestas, inōpia, indigentia.*—*See* poverty.

indigent. **Indīgus, ēgēnus, indīgēna.*—*See* poor.

to be indigent. *Indīgeo, 2.*—*See* to want.

indigenous. *Indīgēna, masc. fem.,* used by Pliny even as *nov.*; *nātīvus.*

indigestible. *Crūdus.*

indigestion. *Crūdītas.*

indignant. *Indignābundus, indignans, Irātus.*—*See* angry.

to be indignant. *Irascor, 3.* *Moleste fero, graviter fero, ægre fero, ægre patior; all in Cic.*

indignation. *Indignatio.*—*See* anger.

indignity. *Indignitas.*—On whom, in your private capacity, you heaped many insults and indignities. *Quibus tu privatim injurias plurimas contumeliasque imposuisti. Cic.*—While language of great bitterness and indignity was held about the absent with a view to disparage them. *Cum de absentibus, detrahendi causā, maledice contumelioseque dicitur. Cic.* Letters full of expressions of indignity to some one. *Epistolæ in aliquem contumeliosæ. Cic.*

indirect. *Obliquus, prāvus, perversus.*

indirectly, i. e. by an indirect path, &c., *perverse, per obliquum. Hor.*

indirectness (of means, course, &c.) *Prāvitas, perversitas.*

indiscreet. *Inconsultus, imprūdēna.*—*See* rash.

indiscreetly. *Inconsulto, imprūdenter.*

indiscretion. *Imprudentia.*

indiscriminate. *Prōmiscuus, confūsus, permixtus, indiscretus.*

indiscriminately. *Promiscue, confuse, permixte.*

indispensable. *Necessarius.*

indispensably. *Necessario, nécessaire.*—Indispensably necessary. *Omnino necessaria.*

to indispose. *Āverto, 3; āliēno, 1; ābāliēno; all c. a and ābl.; to be indisposed, i. e. unwell, aegroto, 1; lābōro, 1.*

indisposed (towards). *Āversus, āliēnus, both c. a and ābl.; i. e. ill, aegrotus.*

indisposition (towards). *Aversatio (Quint.); i. e. illness, invālētūdo, aegrōtatio.*

indisputable. *Certus.*—This is indisputable. *Hoc negari non potest.*—

It was indispensable that they were speaking the truth. *Controversia non erat quin verum dicerent.* *Cic.*—*Panætius* indisputably discussed the question of duty most accurately. *Panætius sine controversiā de officiis accuratissime disputavit.* *Cic.*

indissoluble. *Indissolūbilis; i. e. firm, firmus, stābīlis.*

indissolubly. *Firme, firmiter, stābīlīter*

indistinct. *Confusus, indistinctus, inordīnatus.*

indistinctly. *Confuse.*

indistinctness. *Confusio.*

indistinguishable.—Lest in such a promiscuous multitude their own men might be indistinguishable. *Ne tantā multitudine confusā nec discernere suos possent nec . . . Cæs.*—They were led round by a long route so as to be indistinguishable from the enemy's camp. *Longiore itinere circumducti ne ab hostium campis conspici possent.* *Cæs.*

to indite. *Scrībo, 3.*

an individual.—I wish you would consider whether any pacific individual is required. *Velim prospicias ecquæ pacifica persona desideretur.* *Cic.*—A good and wise man consults the advantage of the whole more than that of any individual, or even his own. *Vir bonus et sapiens utilitati omnium plus quam unius alicujus aut suæ consulit.* *Cic.*—Most of which (prodigies) because they were only reported by individuals, were not much believed. *Quorum pleraque (prodigia sc.), quia singuli auctores erant, parum credita.* *Liv.*

individually, i. e. separately, one by one. *Singulatim.*—I individually do not believe it. *Ipe non credo.* *Cic.*

indivisible. *Indivīdus.*

indocile. *Indōcīlis.*—See *obstinate.*

to indoctrinate, i. e. teach, q. v., doceo.

indolence. *Inertia, aegnitia, segnītia, sōcordia, dēsīdia.*

indolent. *Iners -tia, segnia, sōcors -dia, ōtiōsus, dēses -īdia, dēsīdiōsus.*

indolently. *Segnīter, sōcordīter, ōtiōse.*

to indorse. *Subscribo, 3.*

indubitable. *Certus, indubītābilis.* *Quint.*

indubitably. *Certe, certo.*

to induce. *Indūco, 3; suadeo, 2; impello, 3; hortor 1. (induco and impello usu. c. ad and acc. which is common also with the others).—If praise cannot induce (lit. allure, q. v.) you to act rightly. Si te laus allicere ad recte faciendum non potest.* *Cic.*

inducement. *Stīmulus, incītāmentum.*

induction. *Inductio.*

to indulge, i. e. gratify, humour. *Indulgeo, 2; obsequor, 3 (not applied to indulging a child).—The senate indulged your request. Concessit senatus postulationi tuæ.* *Cic.*—Unless we are very self-indulgent indeed. *Nisi nosmet ipsos valde amamus.* *Cic.*

indulgence. *Indulgentia; i. e. permission or pardon, vēnia; i. e. a favour, grātia.*

indulgent. *Blandus, bēignus.*—See *kind.*

indulgently. *Indulgender, blande, bēigne.*

to indurate, i. e. to harden, q. v. *Dūro, 1; induro.*

industrious. *Nāvus, industrius, dīlīgēns, strēnuus.*

industriously. *Industrie, dīlīgēter, strēnue.*

industry. *Industria, dīlīgētia.*

- indwelling.** *Inſitus*.—See *innate*.
to inebriate. *Inebrio*, 1. *Plin*.
inebriated. *Ebrius*.
inebriation, inebriety. *Ēbrietas*.
ineffable. *Inēnarrābilis*, *infandus* (only in a bad sense, of horrors, &c.),
ineffābilis. *Plin*.
ineffectual, inefficacious, inefficient. *Inūtilis*; of efforts, &c., *irritus*,
vānus.—See *vain*.
ineffectually. *Inūtiliter*; *i. e.* in vain, frustra, *incassum*.
inefficacy. *Inūtilitas*.
inelegance. *Dēformitas*, *inconcinnitas*. *Suet*.
inelegant. *Inēlēgans*, *inconcinnus*, *dēformis*.
inelegantly. *Inēlēganter*.
ineloquent. *Infācundus*, *indīsertus*; of a speech, *jējūnus*.
ineloquently. *Indīserte*.
inequality. *Inæqualitas*, *dissimilitudo*.—See *difference*.
inert. *Iners*.—See *indolent*.
inertness. *Inertia*.
inestimable. *Inestimābilis*.—See *excellent*.
inevitable. *Inēvitābilis*, *ineluctābilis*, *indēvitātus*.
inevitably.—So that it is not honourable, and so that a separation must
inevitably be immediately caused by it. *Ut neque honestum sit, neque
fieri possit ut non statim disjunctio facienda sit*.
inexcusable. *Inexcūsābilis*.—It would be inexcusable for any one to do . . .
veniā careret si quis . . .
inexcusably. *Pessīme*.
inexhaustible. *Inexhaustus*.
inexorable. *Inexorābilis*, *immīsēricors* -*dia*, *inclēmens*, *implācābilis*, *im-*
mitis, **illācrīmābilis*.
inexorably. *Inclēmenter*, *immīsēricordīter*. *Ter*.
inexpediency. *Inūtilitas*.
inexpedient. *Inūtilis*, *incommōdus*.
inexperience. *Impērtia*.
inexperienced. *Impēritus*, *rūdis*, *inexpertus*, *c. dat.*—See *ignorant*.
inexpert. *Imperitus*.
inexpiable. *Inexpīābilis*.
inexplicable. *Inexplicābilis*, *Inēnōdābilis*.
inexpressible. *Inēnarrābilis*.—See *ineffable*.
inexpressibly.—An inexpressibly harsh voice. *Vox extra modum ab-*
sona. *Cic*.
inexpressive. *Exsanguis*.
inexpugnable. *Inexpugnābilis*.
inextinguishable. *Indelēbilis*.—See *eternal*.
inextricable. *Inextricābilis*.
infallible.—No man is infallible. *Cujusvis hominis est errare*. *Cic*.—
See to deceive.
infallibly. *Certe, certo*.
infamous (of persons). *Infāmis*.—Of actions, *frēdus*, *ātrox*.—Of persons or
actions, *ignominiosus turpis*, *nēfārius*.—To make infamous, cause to ap-
pear infamous, *infāmo*, 1.—Then those decisions of the senators branded
not with undeserved unpopularity, but with real and eminent baseness,
and covered with every sort of disgrace and infamy. *Tum illa judicia
senatoria non falsā invidiā sed verā atque insigni turpitudine notata atque
operta dedecore et infamiā*. *Cic*.—Did you not give up to that most
infamous of men, infamous with every possible stain of wickedness and
lust? . . . *Nonne homini teterrimo omnium scelerum libidinumque maculis
notatissimo tradidisti?* . . . *Cic*.—Shall it be used in his house at such
banquets, which will be infamous with domestic debauchery and iniquity;
*Id apud istum in ejusmodi conviviis constituetur, quæ domesticis stupris
flagitiisque flagrabunt?* *Cic*.

infamously. *Fœde, turpiter, ignominiose.*

infamy. *Infamia, ignominia, dedecus -ōris, neut.; turpîtudo.*—Of an action only, *âtrôcitas.*

infancy. *Infantia.*

an infant. *Infans.*—*See* child.

infantry. *Pēdītātus*, 4; *pēdes -itis, masc., in sing. or pl.*—An infantry soldier, *pēdes.*—The infantry, *milites*, as opp. to *equites*, *Cæs.*—Sullius, who had served in the infantry. *Sullius qui pedestria stipendia fecerat. Liv.*

of infantry. *Pēdester -tris -tra, also pedestris -tra.*

to infatuate. *Infātuo*, 1.

infatuated. *Dēmens.*

infatuation. *Dēmentia.*

to infect. *Infīcio*, 3.

infection. *Contāgio, contāgium.*

infectious.—When a boundless evil was creeping infectionally through the city, and spreading more widely every day. *Cum serperet in urbe infinitum malum, manaretque indies latius. Cic.*

infecundity. *Stērilitas, infecunditas. Tac.*—*See* barrenness.

infelicity. *Infēlicitas.*

infelicitous. *Infēlix.*—*See* unfortunate.

infelicitously. *Male, infēlīciter.*—Because, when tried before, it (*i. e.* war) had turned out infelicitously. *Quia tentatum (bellum, &c.) antea, secus ceaserat. Sall.*

to infer. *Infēro, irr.; collīgo*, 3; *conclūdo*, 3.

inference. *Inductio.*

inferior. *Infērior, mīnor, inferior*, 4; *impar -āris.*—Nor were they very inferior in valour to our men. *Neque multum cedebant virtute nostra. Cæs.*

inferiority, in number. *Paucitas.*

in an inferior degree. *Mīnus.*

infernal (of the shades below). *Infernus, infērus, usu. in pl., of the infernal gods, the shades below, &c.; i. e. detestable, odiōsus, detestābilis.*

to infest. *Infesto*, 1; *vexo*, 1.

infidel. *Infīdēlis.*

infidelity. *Infīdēlitas* (not of course in our sense of not Christian).

infinite. *Infīnītus.*—*See* immense.

infinitely. *Infīnite.*

infinitude. *Infīnītus.*

infirm. *Infirmus, invālidus* (sometimes used *abs.* for infirmity of purpose), *dēbilis* (*see* weak); infirm health, *invālētūdo.*

infirmity. *Infirmitas, dēbilitas.*

to infix. *Figo*, 3; *infigo*, *dēfigo.*

to inflame, in every sense. *Incendo*, 3; *accendo, inflammo*, 1; *i. e. excite, q. v., excito*, 1; *stīmulō*, 1.

to be inflamed (with any passion), *Inflammar, ardeo*, 2; *exardesco*, 3;

inflammable.—No material is inflammable till you apply fire to it. *Nulla materies, nisi admoto igni, ignem concipere potest* (lit., can catch fire). *Cic.*

inflammation. *Inflammatiō. Plin.*

inflammatory, *i. e. seditious. Sēdītiosus.*

to inflate. *Inflo*, 1; *i. e. with pride, joy, &c., effero, irr.*

inflation. *Inflatio*; with pride, joy, &c., *elatio.*

to inflect. *Inflecto*, 3.—*See* to bend.

inflexible. *Immōtus, firmus.*—*See* inexorable.

inflexibly. *Firme, firmiter.*

to inflict, a blow, &c. *Infīgo*, 3; punishment, *irrōgo*, 1.—Punishment was inflicted on Cethegus in the same manner. *De Cethego eodem modo supplicium sumptum est. Sall.*—*See* to punish.

infliction; of punishment. *Irrogātiō.*—An infliction, *i. e. a calamity (q. v.), dōlor, damnum.*

influence. *Auctōritas, pōtestas.*—Fortune has great influence in both directions. *Magna vis est in fortunā in utramque partem.* Cic.—As I had now great influence with him. *Quum mihi cum illo magna jam gratia esset.* Cic.—Men who have great influence with me, both on account of their services to me and their own dignity. *Qui apud me et beneficiis et dignitate plurimum possunt.* Cic.

to influence. *Mōveo, 2*; to any particular line of conduct, *suadeo, 2*; hor-
tor, 1; impello, 3.

influential. *Pōtens, grātiosus*, sometimes *c. dat.* of those with whom.—
Very influential, *præpotens*.

an influx. *Affluentia*; of people, *concursum, 4*.—Then there was an influx
of troops, as each could arrive. *Deinde ut quæque potuerant copię afflu-*
ebant. Liv.

to inform, i. e. tell (q. v.), announce to. *Dico, 3*; *nuntio, 1*, both *c. dat.*;
dōceo, 2, *c. acc.*; *i. e. educate (q. v.), informo, 1*.—They inform him of
what has been done. *Eum de rebus gestis certiores faciunt.* Cæs.—
He informed me of his intention. *Certiores me sui consilii fecit.* Cic.
(Virg. has, *Anchisen facio certum*; but it does not occur in the positive in
this sense in prose.)—When Cæsar was informed by his spies . . . *Ubi*
per exploratores Cæsar certior factus est . . . Cæs.

to inform against.—If he had not informed against him to any one. *Si*
hic nemini nomen detulisset. Cic.—All these things the informers
gave information of, and the prisoners confessed them. *Hæc omnia indices*
detulerunt, rei confessi sunt. Cic.

informal. *Abnormis.*—See irregular.

an informant. *Auctor.*

information, i. e. news. *Nuntius*; *i. e. learning, q. v., erūditiō.*—An in-
formation of a crime, or against any one, *dēlatiō, indicium.*

an informer. *Index -icis, masc.*; *dēlātor.* Tac.

infraction. *Viōlatiō.*

infrequency. *Raritas.* Plin.

infrequent. *Rārus.*

to infringe. *Viōlo, 1*; *rumpo, 3*; *perrumpo, perfringo, 3.*

an infringer. *Viōlātor, ruptor.*

to infuse. *Infundo, 3*; *immisceo, 2.*

infusion. *Infusio.* Plin.

ingenious. *Ingēniosus, sōlers, callidus, acutus.*—In argument, *argutus.*

ingeniously. *Ingēniōse, callide, acute.*—Of arguing, *argute.*

ingenuity. *Sōlertia, calliditas, acumen -inis, neut.*—In argument, *argutia,*
pl. fem.

ingenuous. *Ingēnuus, candidus, sincerus, simplex -icis.*

ingenuously. *Ingenue, candide, sincere, simpliciter.*

ingenuousness. *Ingēnuitas, *candor, simplicitas.*

inglorious, i. e. without glory. *Inglōrius, ignōtus*; *i. e. discreditable, indē-*
cōrus, inhōnestus, turpis.

ingloriously. *Inhōneste.*

ingloriousness. *Ignōmīnia.*

an ingot. *Massa.*

to ingraft. *Insēro, 3.*—See to graft.

to ingratiate oneself with men, and to win them over to be willing to serve
them. *Conciliare animos hominum et ad suos usus adungere.* Cic.—
I see that you will be of great use to me in my object of ingratiating my-
self with them. *Ad eorum voluntatem mihi conciliandam maximo te mihi*
usui fore video. Cic.

ingratitude.—I shudder at the charge of ingratitude. *Ingrati animi cri-*
men horreo. Cic.—With great ingratitude they abuse our kindness.

Ingrati nostrā facilitate abutuntur. Cic.

ingredient. To be an ingredient in, *insum.*

ingress. *Ingressus, 4*; *introitus, 4*; *aditus, 4.*

to ingulf. *Sorbeo, 2.*

to inhabit. *Hābīto*, 1; *cōlo*, 3; *incolo*.

inhabitant of any place. *Hābītator*, *incolā*, *masc.*—Of a country, *cōlōnus*, *cultor*.

to inhale. *Spīro*, 1; *respīro*, *inhālo*.

inhaling, *subst.* *Aspirātio*.

to inhere. *Inhæreo*, 2; *inhæresco*, 2; *insum*.

inherent. *Insitua*, *præsens*.

to inherit.—The *Barcine* faction exerting themselves that he might inherit his father's influence. *Barcinis nitentibus ut in paternas succederet opes*. *Liv.*—*See inheritance*.

inheritance. *Hæreditas*.—When you yourself had not succeeded to the inheritance of your father. *Cum ipse hæreditatem patris non adissea*. *Cic.*—And that very day I succeeded to an inheritance by will. *Eoque ipso die ex testamento crevi (from cerno) hæreditatem*. *Cic.*

inheritor. *Hæres*—*edia*, *masc.*, *fem.*

inharmonious. *Absōnus*, *dissonus*, *raucus*, *discors*—*dis*.

inhospitable. *Inhospitālia*, **inhospītus*.

inhospitality. *Inhospitālitas*.

inhospitably. *Inhūmāne*.

inhuman. *Inhūmānus*, *immitis*, *immānis*, *immansuetus*, *crūdēlia*, *sævus*, *ātrox*, *fērus*, *effērus*.

inhumanity. *Inhūmānitas*, *crūdēlitas*, *sævitia*.

inhumanly. *Inhūmāne*, *sæve*, *crūdēlīter*, *ātrōcīter*.

to inhumate. *Sépēlio*, 4.—*See to bury*.

to inject. *Injicio*, 3; *infundo*, 3.

inimical. *Inimicus*, *adversus*.—*See adverse*.

inimitable. *Unīcus*, *inīmitābilis* (*Quint.*); *i. e.* excellent, *q. v.*, *ēgrēgius*, *exīmius*.—Truth is always inimitable. *In omni re imitationem vincit veritas*. *Cic.*

inimitably. *Unīce*, *ēgrēgie*

iniquitous. *Inīquus*, *injustus*, *nēfārius*.—*See wicked*.

iniquitously. *Inīque*, *nēfārie*.

iniquity. *Inīquitas*, *scēlus*.—*See wickedness*.

to initiate. *Initio*, 1; *i. e.* instruct, *erudio*.

initiation. *Initiatio*. *Suet.*

injudicious. *Imprūdēns*.

injudiciously. *Imprūdēter*.

injudiciousness. *Imprūdēntia*.

injunction, *i. e.* command, *q. v.* *Præceptum*, *mandatum*; *i. e.* legal edict, *edictum*.

to injure. *Lædo*, 3 (the only word for inflicting personal injury); *nōceo*, 2; *obsum* (esp. so as to stand in the way of one's success, &c.); so *obsum*, *officio*, 3; *obsto*, 1; *obisto*, 3.

injurious. *Pernīciōsus*, *damnōsus*, *noxius*, *injuriōsus* (esp. so as to be insulting); *i. e.* insulting, *contumēliōsus*; *i. e.* unjust, *injustus*, *injūrius* (of an action only).

injuriously. *Pernīciōse*, *damnōse*, *injūriōse*; *i. e.* unjustly, *injuste*; *i. e.* insultingly, *contumēliose*.

injury. *Injūria*, *dētrīmentum*, *damnum*, *noxa*.—Destructive injury, *pernīcies*.—On which account bad princes do the more injury to the republic, because they not only cherish vice themselves, but infuse it into the state; nor do they injure it only inasmuch as they are corrupted themselves, but also as they corrupt others; and they do more injury by their example than by their own misconduct. *Quo perniciosius de republicā merentur vitiosi principes quod non solum vitia concipiunt ipsi, sed ea infundunt in civitatem; neque solum obsumt quod ipsi corrumpantur sed etiam quod corrumpunt, plusque exemplo quam peccato nocent*. *Cic.*

injustice. *Injūria*, *injustitia*, *fraus* (esp. of a judge).

ink. *Ātrāmentum*.

inky. *Āter*—*tra*, *-trum*.

- an inkling. Suspicio.
 inland. Intērior.
 to inlay. Distinguo, 3; vario.
 inlaid. Varius.
 an inlet. Aditus, 4; introitus, 4.
 inly. Intus.
 inmate. Incōla, hābitator, inquillina.
 inmost. Intimus—Imus.
 an inn. Diversorium, caupōna (more an eating-house than one to sleep in).
 innate. Innātus, nātivus, insitus.
 inner. Intērior.
 an inkeeper. Caupo—ōnis, *maso*.
 innocence. Innōcentia, 3.—General, without reference to any particular fault, intēgritas, castitas.
 innocent. Innōcens, insons, innoxius, innōcuus.—Without reference to any particular charge, intēger—gra—grum, castus.
 innocently. Innōcenter (Tac.), caste.
 innocuous. Innoxius, innōcuus.
 innocuously. Innoxie. Plin.
 to innovate. Nōvo, 1.
 innovation.—Q. Servilius Ahala with his own hand slew Sp. Mælius, who was aiming at innovation. Q. Servilius Ahala Sp. Mælium novis rebus studentem suā manu occidit. Cic.—See change.
 innoxious. Innoxius, innōcuus.—See innocent.
 innumerable. Innūmērābilis, innūmērus.
 innumerably. Innūmērābiliter. Lucr.
 inobservant. Incūriōsus, Tac.; but *adv.* in Liv.
 inobservantly. Incūriōse.
 to inoculate, i. e. infect with a disease or feeling. Inficio, 3; imbuo, 3; i. e. to graft, insēro, 3.
 inoculation. Insitio.
 inoffensive. Innōcens.—See innocent.
 inoffensively. Innōcenter, innoxie. Plin.
 inopportune. Inopportūnus, importūnus.—See unreasonable.
 inopportunately. Importūne.
 inordinate. Immōdērātus.—See immoderate.
 inordinately. Immōdērāte.
 inordinateness. Immōdērātio.
 inquest. Investigatio.
 inquietude. Sollicitudo.—See anxiety.
 to inquire, i. e. ask. Rōgo, 1; quæro, 3, percontor, 1.—To inquire into, inquirō, investigo, 1.—He inquires the passes and roads into the territory of the Suevi. Aditus viasque in Suevos perquirat. Cæsar.
 an inquirer, i. e. asker of a question. Rōgator, percontator.—An inquirer into, investigator.—Into offences, quæsitōr.
 inquiry, i. e. asking a question. Quæstio, rōgatio, percontatio.—Inquiry into, inquisitio, investigatio.—They determined that a dictator should be appointed to prosecute the inquiry. Dictatorem quæstionibus exercendis dici placuit. Liv.—See question.
 inquisition. Inquisitio.—See above.
 inquisitor. Quæsitōr.
 inquisition. Cūriōsus.
 inquisitively. Cūriōse.
 inquisitiveness. Cūriōsitas.
 inroad. Incursio, excursio.—See Incursion.
 to make an inroad into. Incurro, 3; c *acc.* or c. in and *acc.*
 insalubrious. Insālūbris. Plin.
 insane. Insānus, vēsānus (less common), āmens, dēmens.—Shall I not think you crazy, frantic, out of your wits, more insane than Orestes in the

- play? Ego te non vecordem, non furiosum, non mente captum, non tragico illo Oreste dementiorem putem? Cic.
- to be insane. Insānio, 4; violently mad, fūro, 3.
- insanely. Insāne.
- insanity. Insānia, vēsānia (less common), āmentia, dēmentia.
- insatiable. Insātiābilis, inexplēbilis, *inexplētus, *inexsātūrābilis.
- insatiably. Insātiābiliter (Tac.), inexplētum.
- to inscribe. Inscrībo, 3.
- inscription. Inscriptio.
- inscrutable. Impēnētrābilis.
- an insect. Insectum. Plin.
- insection. Incisio (Col.), incīsūra. Plin.
- insecure. Intūtus.—What is more foolish than to prefer the slippery and insecure passion for power to real dignified, solid glory? Quid est stultius quam cupiditatem dominandi præcipitem et lubricam anteferre veræ gravi solidæ gloriæ? Cic.—See dangerous.
- insecurity. Pēricūlum, *sync.* pēriclūm.—See danger.
- insensate. Stultus.—See foolish.
- insensibility, i. e. stupefaction. Stūpor; i. e. hardness of nature, dūritia.
- insensible, i. e. stupefied. Exānīmis, more rarely —us; i. e. of a hard nature, dūrus, ferreus.—Insensible to, i. e. uninfluenced by (as insensible to fear, &c.), immōtus. c. *abl.*; nescius, c. *gen.*
- insensibly, i. e. imperceptibly. Sensusim.
- inseparable. Insēpārābilis. Sen.
- to insert. Insero, 3; *perf.* sēruī, intersero, interpono, 3; infēro, *irr.*
- insertion. Interpositio.
- inside, *adj.* Internus (Plin.), intērior.
- inside, *adv.* Intus; after a verb of motion towards, intro.
- inside, *prep.* Intra, in.
- insidious. Insīdiōsus, dōlōsus, subdōlus.
- insidiously. Insīdiōse, dōlōse, subdōle.
- insidiousness. Dōlus.—See treachery.
- insight.—All those who have had any insight into law. Omnes qui intelligentiam juris habuerunt. Cic.—Because they thought that they had a better insight into the result than the general. Quod plus se quam imperatorem de exitu rerum sentire existimarent. Cass.
- insignificance. Vilitas.
- insignificant. Lēvis, vllis.—He is quite insignificant. Parvi pretii est. Cic.—Men whom he has always despised and looked upon as utterly insignificant. Quos contempsit semper ac pro nihilo putavit. Cic.—So nihili aestimo, parvi duco, &c. Cic.—I do not doubt that you will see that all those grand things will become insignificant. Non dubito quin perspicias omnia illa præclara ad nihilum esse ventura. Cic.—Or how can a mind which is practised in such things avoid being callous, and thinking everything else more insignificant? Aut quā non in illis rebus exercitatus animus callere debet et omnia minoris aestimare? Cic.
- insincere. Infīdus, perfīdus.
- insincerely. Perfīde.
- insincerity. Perfīdia.
- to insinuate. Suggēro, 3; inatillo, 1.—To insinuate oneself into, insīnuo (1) me in, c. *acc.*—He bids him insinuate himself by every kind of complaisance into the greatest possible intimacy with him. Dat ei mandata ut per omne obsequium insinuaret se in quam maxime familiarem usum. Liv.
- insinuation. Insīnuatio.
- insinuating. Blandus.—Insinuating manners, blanditiæ.
- insipid. Insulsus.
- insipidity. Insulitas.
- insipidly. Insulse.
- to insist. Insto, 1; sine c.; insisto, c. *infin.*—You persevere and insist upon your former opinion. Perseveras tu quidem, et in veteri sententiā

- permanes. Cic.—Again and again I press and urge you, I pursue you, I demand, I insist upon hearing the charge. Etiam atque etiam inсто atque urgeo, insector, posco atque adeo flagito crimen. Cic.—I insist upon this to you. Ego hoc tibi confirmo. Cic.—See to demand, to assert.
- insoberity. Ebrietas.
- insolence. Insolentia.
- insolent. Insolens.—See proud.
- insolently. Insolenter.
- insoluble. Indissolubilis.
- insolvent.—When the republic was insolvent. Cum solvendo sere alieno respublica non esset. Liv.—You were completely insolvent, and thought you could not be saved but by the ruin of the state. Tu nec solvendo eras, nec te ullo modo nisi everſâ republicâ incolumem fore putabas. Cic.
- inso much that. Ita ut; also ut.
- to inspect. Specto, 1; inspecto, inspicio, as an overseer, cûro, 1.
- inspection. Inspectio (Quint.); i. e. of an overseer, cûrâtio, cûra.
- inspector. Inspector (Plin.); i. e. overseer, cûrâtor.
- inspiration. Instinctus, 4.
- to inspire. Inspiro, 1; i. e. to excite, q. v., stîmulô, 1; excito, 1.—We have learnt to believe that a poet is as it were inspired by a certain divine inspiration. Accepimus poetam quasi divino quodam spiritu inflari. Cic.
- to inspirit. Stîmulô, 1; confirmo, 1.—Our men were inspirited. Nostris animis augetur. Cœs.—See to encourage.
- instability. Instabilitas (Plin.), See change.
- an instalment. Pensio.
- to install. Inaugûro, 1.
- an instance. Exemplum; for instance, verbi causâ, verbi gratia: both in Cic. at his instance. Eo auctore. Cic.
- to instance. Affero, irr., laudo, 1.
- instant. Instans, præsens.
- an instant. Mōmentum.
- instantly. Prōtinus, extemplo, stâtîm, illîco, confestim.
- instead of. Pro.—So that, as to his age, he may be to you even instead of a son. Ut vel filii tibi loco per ætatem esse potueret. Cic.
- to instigate. Impello, 3; instigo, 1; hortor, 1; incito, 1; stîmulô, 1.
- instigation. Impulsio, instigatio, portatio, portatus, 4.
- instigator. Impulsor, hortator, auctor, c. gen. of the course proposed.
- to instil. Instillo, 1.
- instinct. Instinctus, 4.
- to institute. Stâtuo, 3; instituo, constituo.—See to establish.
- an institution. Institutum, institutio.
- to instruct. Dōceo, 2; erûdio, 4; instituo, 3.—See to teach.
- instruction. Disciplina, eruditio.
- an instructor. Doctor, mægister—tri.
- instructive. Utîlis; of a speech, &c., cōpiōsus.
- instructively. Utîlîter; of a speech, &c., cōpiōse.
- an instrument. Instrumentum; in pl. arma—orum, pl. neut.
- instrumental.—Fear is very instrumental in making men keep watch diligently. Metas plurimum confert ad diligentiam custodiendi. Cic.—So affero is used.
- insufferable, insupportable. Intolêrabilis, intolêrandus.
- insufferably. Intolêrabilîter. Col.
- insufficient (for a purpose). Impar—âris, dispar.—See sufficient.
- insufficiently. Pârum, non sâtis.
- insular. Insulânus.
- insult. Injûria. Contûmélia.—By way of insult, per ludibrium. Cic.
- to insult. Dêrideo, 2; irrideo, illûdo, 3.
- insulting. Injûriōsus, contûmeliōsus.
- insultingly. Injûriose, contûmeliōse.
- insuperable, insurmountable. Inexsûpêrabilis.

- to insure. Confirmo, 1.
 an insurgent. Seditiosus.
 an insurrection. Seditio.—See rebellion.
 integrity, in every sense. Intēgritas, i. e. honesty, prōbitas, justitia.
 of integrity, man, &c. Prōbus, intēger —gra —grum, justus.
 integument. Invōlūcrum.—See covering.
 intellect. Mens, ingēnium, intelligentia, intellectus, 4. Tac.
 intellectual, i. e. clever. Acūtus, ingēniosus.—What we shall say in the case of less important studies, which, however, are still intellectual. Qui in levioribus studiis, sed tamen acutis? Cic.
 intelligence (see intellect), i. e. acuteness. Sāgacitas, acūmen —inis, *neut.*; calliditas; i. e. news, nuntius.
 intelligent. Acūtus, sāgax, callidus, perspicax.
 intelligently. Sāgaciter, callide.
 intelligible. Perspicuus, āpertus, plānus, ēvidens, fācilis, explicātus.
 intelligibly. Plane, āperte, explicāte, explanāte.
 intemperance, in every sense. Intempērantia; esp. of conduct, immōdē-ratio, licentia, intemperies.
 intemperate. Intempērans, dissōlūtus; esp. in conduct, immōdēratu, effrē-nātus.
 intemperately. Intempēranter, intempērate, immodērate, effrēnate, dis-sōlūte.
 to intend. Vōlo, *irr.*; cōgito, 1; stātuo, 3; constituo, instituo.—See in-tention.
 intended, intentional. Prōpōsitus.
 intendant. Præfectus.
 intense. Magnus, ingens, immōdēratu.—Of labour, &c., strēnuus, vehē-mens.—Of anxiety, eagerness, &c., ardens, fervidus.
 intensely. Magnōpēre, vehēmenter, admōdum.
 intensity. Vehēmentia, ardor.
 intent, intention. Consilium, prōpōsitum, institūtum.—Under the guid-ance of the immortal gods, fellow citizens, I have adopted this intention and resolution. Diis immortalibus ducibus hanc mentem, Quirites, volun-tatemque suscepi. Cic.—For he had an intention of disinheriting him. Nam istum exheredare in animo habuit. Cic.—He formed the inten-tion of removing the kings of the Lacedæmonians. Consilia iniiit reges Lacedæmoniorum tollere. Nep.—Having arranged everything according to his intention, he set out for Numidia. Omnibus ex sententiā compositis in Numidiam proficiscitur. Sall.
 intentional. Vōluntarius.
 intentionally. Ex industriā (Liv.); de industriā. Cic.
 intent, *adj.* Attentus, intentus, c. ad and *acc.* of that in which.
 intently. Attente, intente.
 intentness. Intentio, attentio animi. Cic.
 to inter. Hūmo, 1; sēpēlio, 4.—See to bury.
 intercalary. Intercālarius.—An intercalary space, intercālarium.
 to intercalate. Intercālo, 1 (Plin); interpōno, 3.
 intercalation. Intercālatio. Plin.
 to intercede.—I have always been interceding to avert the dangers of my friends. Semper pro amicorum periculis deprecatus sum. Cic.—He could not even obtain the privilege of interceding for the life of most honourable and innocent citizens. Ne hoc quidem juris obtinuit ut unius honestissimi atque innocentissimi civis mortem et sanguinem deprecaretur. Cic.
 to intercept. Intercipio, 3; intercludo, 3.—Because he had intercepted the supplies of the enemy. Quod re frumentariā adversarios interclusisset. Cæsar.
 an intercepting. Interceptio.
 intercession. Dēprēcatio.
 intercessor. Dēprēcator, c. *gen.* of the evils threatened, or of the person for whom one intercedes.

to interchange. Muto, 1.—See to exchange.—Know that there is nothing that I now want so much as a man with whom I may interchange all my ideas. Nihil mihi nunc scito tam deesse quam hominem quocum omnia una communissem (Cic.); so, consilia communico. Cæs.

interchange. Mutatio.—An interchange of conversation, sermonis communicatio. Cic.—See exchange.

intercourse of any kind. commercium; of friendship, consuetudo, familiaritas.—He was connected with the Metelli, not merely by formal ties of hospitality, but by intimate intercourse and friendship. Cum Metellis erat ei non modo hospitium verum etiam domesticus usus et consuetudo. Cic.—There is an intercourse of long standing between us. Inter nosmet ipsos vetus usus intercedit. Cic.

interdict. Interdictum.

to interdict. Interdico, 3; prohibeo, 2; vëto, 1.—See to forbid.

to interest. Mōveo, 2; teneo, 2; as a tale interests, &c., capto, 1; irrëtio, 4.

interest, advantage. Commōdum.—I unite myself to his interests. Me ad ejus rationes adjungo. Cic.—They gave him leave to say and do whatever he thought for the interest of the Latin republic. Permiserunt ut ageret diceretque quæ e republicâ Latini nominis viderentur (Liv.); so, for the interests of my dignity. Ex meâ dignitate. Cic.—The chief interests of the republic are attacked in the danger into which this man is brought. Summa reipublicæ in hujus periculo tentatur. Cic.—Nor yet are our own interests to be overlooked by us. Nec tamen nostræ nobis utilitates omittendæ sunt.—He did not neglect the interests of the state. Non male consuluit civitati. Liv.—And I feel an interest in him not unnaturally; for I am interested by the recollection of his grandfather. Laboro autem non sine causâ; nam et avi ejus memoriâ moveor. Cic.—Interest for borrowed money, sœnus —ëris, *neut.*; usûra.—A life-interest usufructus, 4, *acc.* usumfructum, &c.

interested witnesses. Testes cupidi. Cic.

interesting. The interesting nature (of a story, &c.), illectatio (Gell); illēcëbra. Gell.

to interfere. Intercëdo, 3; intersum, intervënio.—The Falisci had already interfered in the war with Fidenæ. Falisci Fidenati bello se jam ante immiscuerant. Liv.

interference. Intercessio (*esp.* so as to prevent).

in the interim. Interea. Dum ea geruntur. Liv.

interior. Intërior.

to interlard. Misceo, 2.—See mingle.

to interline. Interscribo, 3. Plin.

an interlocutor, i. e. party to a discussion. Disputator.—See speaker.

interloper. Intercessor.

intermarriage. Connubium.

to intermarry.—They gradually intermarried with the Gætulians. Hi paullatim per connubia Gætulos secum miscuere. Sall.

to intermeddle. Intercëdo, 3; immisceo me, *c. dat.*, or *c. in* and *abl.*—See meddle.

intermediate. Mëdiana.

interment. Hūmatio, sēpultūra.—See funeral.

interminable. Infinitus, perpëtuum.—See everlasting.

interminably. Perpëtuo, sine fine, nullo fine.

to intermingle. Misceo, 2; intermisceo.—See mingle.

intermission. Intermissio, rëmissio.

to intermit. Intermitto, rëmitto, 3.

intermixture. Mistura. Lucr., Plin.

internal. Intestinus, internus (Tac.).—Of a country or family (*i. e.* the affairs), dōmesticus.—Of a country, civilis.

internally. Intus.

to interpolate. Interpolo, 1; interpono, 3; *c. acc.* of that which is introduced.

interpolation. Interpōsitiō, interpolatio. Plin.

to interpose, *trans.* Interpono, 3; inféro, *irr.*—You will act more wisely if you do not interpose in that pacification. Sapientius facies si tu in istam pacificationem non interpones. Cic.

interposition. Interpositio; spontaneous interp., interventus, 4.—For the purpose of preventing, intercessio.

to interpret. Interpretor, 1.—See to explain.

interpretation. Interpretatio.—The wiser part of the senate began to put a more favourable interpretation on the answer. Pars melior senatus ad meliora responsum trahere. Liv.

interpreter. Interpres —ētis, *mas., fem.*

interregnum. Interregnum.

interrex Interrex —rēgia.

to interrogate. Rōgo, 1; interrogo.—See to ask.

interrogation, interrogatory. Rōgatio, interrōgatio (*esp. judicial*); so, quæstio.

to interrupt. Intervēnio, 4; rumpo, 3; interrumpo, 3; interpello, 1.—In speaking, oblōquor, 3, *c. dat.*; dīrimo, 3 (*not of interrupting a person, but an action*).

interruption, *i. e.* intermission. Intermissio, interventus, 4; interpellatio.

an interrupter. Interpellator.

without interruption. Non interrupte. Cic.

to intersect. Divīdo, 3; intersēco, 1.

to intersperse. Spargo, 3; misceo, 2; immisceo.

interval. Intervallum, spātium, interstitium. Tac.

to intertwine. Implīco, 1; necto, 3; innecto.

interval. Intervallum, spātium.

to intervene. Intervēnio, 4; intercēdo, intersum.

intervention. Interventus, 4; interpositio, 3; interpositus, 4.—For the purpose of preventing, intercessio.

interview Congressus, 4; colloquium.

to have an interview. Congrēdiōr, 3; collōquor, 3.—The consuls had an interview, as if they wished to deliberate. Consules, velut deliberandi, capita conferunt. Liv.

to interweave. Intexo, 3; innecto, 3.

intestate. Intestātus.

intestine. Intestīnus.—See internal.

intestines. Viscēra —um, *pl. neut.*; intestīna —orum, *pl. neut.*—Of sacrificed animals, exta —orum, *pl. neut.*

intimacy. Fāmiliārītas, conjunctio, nēcessitudo, consuetudo, usus, 4.

intimate. Fāmiliāris, nēcessārius (these two often used substantively), conjunctus.—When he had attained to the most intimate friendship with the king. Cum ad intimam regis amicitiam pervenisset. Nep.—To break off an old intimacy, or to form a new one. Veterem conjunctionem dirimere, aut novam conciliare. Cic.—We were united by the greatest intimacy. Multā consuetudine conjuncti inter nos sumus. Cic.—So as to admit good men to your intimacy. Ut bonos viros ad tuam necessitudinem adjunxeris (Cic.); so, recipio in necessitudinem. Cic.—I have an intimacy of long standing with the family of Titurnius. Cum familiā Titurniā necessitudo mihi intercedit vetus. Cic.—Cicero also uses habeo necessitudinem cum.—He was very intimate with Q. Hortensius. Ut batur intime C. Hortensio. Nep.—I have been for many years very intimate with Trebonius. Trebonio multos annos utor valde familiariter. Cic.

intimately. Conjuncte, intime.

to intimate. Significo, 1.—See to tell.

intimation. Significatio.

to intimidate. Terreo, 2; conterreo.—See to frighten.

intimidation. Terror, timor.

into. In, *c. acc.*

intolerable. Intōlērābilis, intolerandus.

intolerably. Intoleranter.

- intolerance.** Intolĕrantia, impătientia.
intolerant. Impătiena.
intolerantly. Impătienter.
to intoxicate. Inĕbrio, 1. Plin.
intoxicated. Ebrius, temĭlentus.
intoxication. Ebrietas.
intractable. Indolĕilis, intractabilis.—See obstinate.
to intrench. Munio, 4; vallo, 1; circumvallo.
intrenchment. Vallum, munitio, munimentum.
intrepid. Intrĕpidus, impăvidus, interrĭtus, imperterritus.—See bold.
intrepidity. Audăcia.—See boldness.
intrepidly. Intrĕpide, impăvide.
intricacy. Implicatio, confusio.
intricate. Implicatus, confusus, perplexus.
intricately. Confuse, perplexe.
intrigue. Artificium, ars -tis, *fem.*; *frus* -dis, *fem.*
to intrigue. Măchĭnor.—New men strive to attain commands and honours by trick and intrigue rather than by honourable means. Novi homines furtim et per latrocinia potius quam bonis artibus ad imperia et honores nituntur. Sall.
an intriguer. Vĕtĕrator.
intriguing. Vĕtĕratorius; of a design, tectus.
intrinsic. Nătĭvus.
intrinsically. Rĕ vĕra.
to introduce. Intrōduco, 3; induco; *i. e.* to admit, admitto, 3.—To introduce a friend to another, commendo, 1.
introduction. Introductio; of one friend to another, commendatio.—I had determined to send you no letters except those of introduction. Statueram nullas ad te litteras mittere nisi commendatias. Cic.
to intrude. Intervĕnio, 4.—He even intruded and thrust himself into the business. Atque etiam se ipse inferebat et intrudebat. Cic.
intrusion, of oneself. Interventus, 4.
intrusive. Molestus.
to invade. Invado, 3; *c. acc. or c. in and acc.*; irrumpo, 3; *c. in and acc.*; incurro, 3; *c. acc. or c. in and acc.*
an invader.—See enemy.
invalid, i. e. not well. Ager -gra -grum, invălidus, infirmus; *i. e.* not valid; of a decree, &c., irritus.—Do you then think the Titian laws absolutely invalid? Igitur tu Titias leges nullas putas?
the state of an invalid. Invălĕtudo.
to invalidate. Infirmo, 1; lăbĕfacto, 1.—An accusation, dĭluo, 3.
invalidity. Vĭtium.
invaluable. Inestĭmăbilis.
invariable. Immutăbilis, constans, stăbilis.
invariableness. Immutăbilĭtas, constantia.
invariably. Semper, constanter.
invasion. Irruptio, incursio.
invective. Invectio, convĭcium.
to inveigh against. Invehor, 3; *as dep. with part.*, invehens, *c. in and acc.*; insector, 1.—See to attack.
an inveigher against. Insectator.
to inveigle. Illicio, 3; pellicio, irretio, 4; capio, 3; dălĕnio, 4.
inveiglement, i. e. means of inveigling. Illĕcĕbra, *usu. in pl.* dălĕnĭmentum.
to invent. Invĕnio, 4; rĕpĕrio, 4; excogĭto, 1.—Things or systems with no real existence, commĭniscor, fingo, 3.
invention, i. e. the power of inventing. Inventio, excogĭtatio; *i. e.* the thing invented, inventum; *i. e.* a groundless story, commentum.
invention. Ingĕniosus.
an inventor. Inventor, *fem.* -trix; rĕpĕrtor, auctor.
an inventory. Index -ĭcia, *mas.*

inverse. *Perversus, inversus.*

inversely. *Perverse.*

inversion. *Perversio, inversio.*

to invert. *Perverto, 3; inverto.*

inverted, in an inverted order, *præpostërus.*

in inverted order, *adv. Præpostere.*

to invest, i. e. besiege, q. v. *Obseideo, 2; i. e. inaugurate, inauguro, 1.—To invest (a person) with authority, potestatem do, &c.—To invest (money), collôco, 1.*

to investigate. *Investigo, 1; scrûtor, 1; perquiro, 3; explôro, 1; indägo, 1.*

investigation. *Investigatio, indägatio, inquisitio.*

investigator. *Investigatôr, indägatôr, fem. —trix, inquisitor.—Of a criminal charge, quæstor.*

inveteracy. *Invetëratio; i. e. hatred, ôdium, inimicitia.*

inveterate. *Vëtus —ëris, invetërätus. Against; i. e. hostile, q. v. inimicus.*

to become inveterate. *Invetërasco, 3.—To be inveterate against, ôdi, def.; dêtestor, 1.—See to hate.*

invidious. *Invidiôsus, ôdiôsus.*

invidiously. *Invidiôse, ôdiôse.*

invidiousness. *Invidia.*

to invigorate. *Confirmo, 1; rôbôro, 1; corrobôro.*

invincible. *Invictus, insupërâbilis, indomitus.—The Cantabrian hitherto invincible. Cantaber non ante domabilia. Hor.*

invincibility. *Invictus animus. Liv.*

inviolability. *Intëgritas, incôlûmitas.*

inviolable. *Inviôlatus, incôlûmis, inviolâbilis. Lucr.*

inviolably. *Inviôlate, incorrupte.*

inviolate. *Intëger —gra —grum, illæsus, incorruptus, incôlûmis.*

invisible.—Or whether it is so unsubstantial as to be invisible. *An tanta sit ejus tenuitas ut fugiat aciem. Cic.*

invitation. *Invitatio.*

to invite. *Invito, 1; vöco, 1.—To do anything, læcesso, 3; provoço, 1.*

inviter. *Invitator (Mart.), vöcâtôr. Plin.—See host.*

inviting. *Illëcëbrôsus. Plaut.*

to inundate. *Inundo, 1.*

inundation. *Dilûvies, dilûvium, inundatio. Col.*

to invoke. *Vöco, 1; invoco.*

invocation. *Invöcätio. Quint.*

to involve. *Implîco, 1; involvo, 3; oneself in guilt, obstringo, 3.—You even wished, by the same information and accusation, to involve the son in his father's destruction. Hujus etiam filium eodem indicio et crimine ad patris interitum aggregare voluisti. Cic.*

involuntarily. *Invite.*

involuntary, of the agent. *Invitus (and poet. of the action).*

to inure. *Exerceo, 2.*

inured to. *Exercitus, exercitatus.*

inutility. *Inutilitas.*

invulnerable. *Illæsus, invulnëratus, inviolatus.*

inward, i. e. internal, q. v. *Intestinus.*

inwardly, inwards. *Intus.—After a verb of motion to, intro.*

to inweave. *Innecto, 3; intexo, 3.*

to inwrap. *Involvo, 3.*

Ionic. *Iônîcus, Iônîus.*

irascibility. *Irascundia.*

irascible. *Irascundus.—See angry.*

ire. *Ira.—See anger.*

ireful. *Iratus.*

Ireland. *Jûberna (Juv.), Hÿbernia.*

Iris. *Iris —idia, fem.*

Irish. *Hÿbernîcus, Hÿbernus (only late authority).*

it irketh. *Piget.*—*See* to vex.

irksome. *Molestus, grāvis, incommōdus*; very irksome, *pērincommodus*.

irkomeness. *Molestia*.

iron. *Ferrum*.

iron, *adj.* *Ferrens, ferrātus, *chālīybēius*.

an iron mine. *Ferrāria*.

any iron weapon (from a sword to a curling-iron). *Ferrāmentum*.—Irons,
i. e. chains, *q. v.* *vincula*—*orum, pl. neut. sync. vincula*.

ironical (of a speech). *Dissimulātus*.

ironically. *Dissimulanter*.

irony. *Irōnia, dissimulantiā, dissimulatio, inversio*.

to use irony, to speak ironically. *Dissimūlo, l.*

to irradiate. *Illustro, l*; *collustro*.

irradiation. *Rādīus*.—*See* brightness.

irrational, i. e. destitute of reason, as beasts. *Brūtus*; i. e. foolish, *stultus, dēmens*.—All wickedness is irrational. *Nullum scelus rationem habet*.

Liv.

irreclaimable. *Inasānābīlis, pertinax*.—*See* obstinate.

irreconcilable (of enemies). *Implacābīlis, inēxōrābīlis*.—Of assertions, doctrines, &c. *Contrārius, repugnans*.—But how irreconcilable these statements are most people do not see. *Sed hæc inter se quam repugnant plerique non vident. Cic.*—*See* inconsistent.

irreconcilably (of enmity). *Implacābīliter*.—Of statements irreconcilably different, &c., *prorsus*.—*See* utterly.

irrecoverable. *Irrēpārābīlis*.

irrecoverably. *In æternum*.

irrefragable. *Certus*.—An irrefragable and convincing argument. *Oratio quæ neque redargui neque convinci potest. Cic.*

irregular. *Enormis (Plin.)*; i. e. without any arrangement, *Inordīnātus, promiscuus*.

irregularly, i. e. without any regard to strict law. *Sine ullā lege. Liv.*

—The city began to be built irregularly (after the retreat of the Greeks).

Promiscue urbs ædificari cepta. Liv.

irregularity (of conduct). *Licentia, intempēries*.—*See* regularity.

irrelevant. *Aliēnus, c. a and abl.*; more rarely *c. abl., sine prep.*

irreligion. *Impiētas*.

irreligious. *Impius*.

irreligiously. *Impie*.

irremediable. *Irrēpārābīlis, immēdicābīlis*.

irreparably. *Irrēpārābīlis*.

irrepressible. *Effrēnātus, effrēnus*.

irrepressibly. *Effrenate*.

irreproachable. *Inculpatus, irrēprehensus, innocens*.—*See* innocent.

irreproachably. *Innocenter*.

irresistible, by force. *Invictus*; by escape, *inēvītābīlis*; either way, *omnipōtens*.—As it was known that the Romans were irresistible by any number that could be collected in one place, and . . . *Quod cognitum esset neque ullā multitudine in unum locum coactā resisti posse Romanis.*

Cæs.

irresolute. *Incertus, dubius*.

to be irresolute. *Dūbīto, l*; *vācillo, l.*—*See* to waver.

irresolution. *Dūbītatio*.

irretrievable. *Irrēpārābīlis*.

irrespective of. *Rēmōtus, c. a and abl.*

irreverence. *Irrēvērentia. Tac.*

irreverent. *Irrēvērens. Plin.*

irreverently. *Irrēvērenter. Plin.*

irreversible. *Immūtābīlis, stābīlis, firmus*.

irreversibly. *Firme, firmiter*.

irrevocable. *Irrēvōcābīlis*.

- to irrigate. Rīgo, 1; irrīgo, hūmecto, 1.
 irrigation. Irrigatio.
 irrigated. Irrīgua.
 irritable. Irritābilis; *i. e.* prone to anger, *q. v.*, Irācundus, stōmāchoem (*a* conversational word).
 to irritate. Irrito, 1; lacezzo, 3; incendo, 3. *See* to excite.—To be irritated, exardesco, 3. *See* to be angry.
 irritation. Irritatio; *i. e.* anger, Ira.
 irruption. Irruptio, incuria, excursio, decursio.
 an island. Insula.
 of or belonging to an island, esp. of people, islanders. Insulānus.
 issue, *i. e.* result. Exitus, 4; eventus, 4; finis, summa; *i. e.* offspring, proles, prōgēnia, sōbbles.—And I wish that the gods may bring that honour to a fortunate issue for you. Eumque honorem deos tibi fortunare volo. Cic.
 to issue, *i. e.* send forth. Edo, 3; prōfēro, *irr.* To issue a command, edīco, 3; prēcīpio, 3. *See* to order.—To issue; *i. e.* to result, exitum habeo; *i. e.* to go forth, exeo, 4; excēdo, 3; ēgrēdior, 3.
 isthmus. Isthmus.
 it.—*See* he.
 Italian. Itālicus, Itālus, *fem.* Italis—Idia, Lātīnus, Ausōnius.
 Italy. Itālia, Ausōnia.
 itch. Scābiea, prūrītus, 4 (Plin.); prūrigo. Mart.
 to itch. Prurio, 4.
 to iterate. Itero, 1.—*See* to repeat.
 iteration. Itēratio.
 itinerant. Vāgus, errābundus.
 itself.—*See* himself.
 ivory. Ēbur—ōris, *neut.*; *ēlēphantus.
 ivory, *adj.* Ēburneus, ēburnus.
 ivy. Hēdēra.
 of ivy. Hēdērāceus.
 producing ivy, covered with ivy (of a cave). Hēdērōsus.—Wearing crowns of ivy. Hēdērīger—ēra—ērum.

J.

- to jabber. Garrio, 4.
 a jack. Lūpus.
 a jackass. Āsīnus, āsellus.
 a jackdaw. Grācūlus, mōnedūla.
 a jacket. Tūnica.
 jaded, *i. e.* fatigued, *q. v.* Lassus, fātīgātus.
 to jar. Crēpo, 1; strēpo, 3.—To jar upon, *i. e.* annoy, vexo, 1; angō, 3.
 jar, *i. e.* a vessel. Urna, amphōra, urceus.
 a jar, *i. e.* a quarrel. Jurgium, rixa, discordia.
 jarring, *i. e.* conflicting. Adversus, contrārius.
 jasper. Iaspis, Idia, *fem.*
 a javelin. Tēlum, spicūlum, hasta.
 jaundice. Arquatus. Plin.
 ill of jaundice. Arquatus (Plin.), ictērīcus. Juv.
 a jaunty. Iter, —Inēris, *neut.*; pērēgrinatio.
 jauntness. Splendor.
 a jaw. Māla (in *pl.*), fauces (—ium *pl. fem.*).
 a jay. Parra.

- jealous.** Suspiciōsus.—As a competitor, &c., *emūlus*; *i. e.* envious, *q. v.*, *invidus*.
- jealously.** Suspiciōse.
- jealousy.** Suspiciō.—Of a competitor, *emulatio*; *i. e.* envy, *q. v.*, *invidia*.
- to jeer.** Irrideo, 2; dērideo.—*See* to jest.
- jeer.** Irrisio, derisio.
- jeeringly,** in a jeering manner. Per ludibrium.
- a jeerer.** Irrisor, derisor.
- jeune.** jējunus.
- jeuneness.** jejunitas.
- to jeopardise.** Pēriclitor, 1, *c. abl.*
- jeopardy.** Pēriculum, *sync.* —clum.—*See* danger.
- to jerk.** Quatio, 3.—To jerk out (something out of another's hand, &c.), *excutio*.
- a jerk.** Impetus, 4.
- a jerkin.** tūnica.
- to jest.** Jōcor, 1; rideo, 2; ludo, 3.
- a jest.** Jōcus, in *pl.* jōci and jōca, jōcatio.—When you say that you are resolved not to permit the empire of the Roman people to be a jest to a worthless enemy. Quod scribis statuisse . . . nec pati sceleratissimo hosti ludibrio esse imperium populi Romani . . . Cic.
- a jester.** Jōculator, irrisor; *i. e.* a buffoon, *scurra*, *masc.*
- jesting.** Jōcōsus, jōcūlaris, jōculatōrius, fācētus.
- jestingly.** Jōcōse, fācēte, jōculārīter. Plin.
- a jet of water.** Scātēbra, usu. in *pl.*
- a jetty.** Mōles.
- a Jew, Jewish.** Judæus.
- jewel.** Gemma.
- jewelled, ornamented with jewels.** Gemmeus, gemmatus.
- to jingle.** Tinnio, 4.
- a jingling noise.** Tinnitus, 4.
- a job, i. e. task, q. v.** Opus —eria, *neut.*; pensum.
- a jockey.** Agāso —ōnis, *masc.*; vector.
- to jockey, i. e. ride, guide.** Rēgo, 3; *i. e.* deceive (*q. v.*), fallo, 3; dēcīpio, 3.
- jocose, jocular.** Jōcōsus, jōcūlaris, jōculatōrius, festīvus, fācētus, lepidus.
- jocosely, jocularly.** Jōcōse, festīve, fācēte, lepīde.
- jocularity.** Festivitas, fācētiae, lēpor.—*See* jest.
- jocund.** Lætus, hīlāris.
- to jog.** Mōveo, 2; *i. e.* to go (*q. v.*), eo, 4.
- to join, trans.** Jungo, 3; conjungo, necto, 3; connecto, conōcio (the simple verbs usu. *c. dat.*; the compounds *c. dat.*, or *c. cum* and *abl.*).—To join to, adjungo, adnecto.—*See* to add.
- to join, intrans.**—I join his party. Me ad ejus rationes adjungo. Cic.—For he did nothing to deserve that I should join his flight. Nihil enim dignum faciebat quare ejus fugæ comitem me adjungerem. Cic.—Nor is it right to join our friends in doing wrong. Nec vero rectum est cum amicis consociare aut conjungere injuriam. Cic.—The result was, that nearly all the Grecian states joined the Athenian alliance. Factum est ut omnes fere civitates Græciæ ad Atheniensium societatem se applicarent. Nep. [Cic. also has, consocio consilia.]—Did you dare to join him (in a plan, &c.)? Cum hoc coire ausus es ut . . . Cic.—I wish, O Pompey, you had never joined C. Cæsar. Utinam Cn. Pompei cum C. Cæsare societatem nunquam coiasses. Cic.—*See* to conspire.—He arranges the soldiers in a chain of posts so that they join. Milites disponit perpetuis stationibus ut contingant inter se. Cæs.
- to join, i. e. border upon.** Tango, 3; contingo, adjāceo.—*See* to border.
- joining, i. e. bordering on.** Confinis, contermīnus, fluitīmus, contiguus.
- joint, junction, &c.** Junctūra.—A joint, *i. e.* a limb, *artus*, 4; membrum.
- joint, adj. i. e. possessed in common.** Commūnia.
- jointly.** Una, sīmul, conjuncte, communiter.

a joist. Tignum.

a joke. Jocus, *pl.* joci and joca.—*See* jest.

to joke. Jöcor, 1; ludo, 3 (*see* to jest).—If we threaten children in joke.

Si pueris ludenter minamur. Cic.

jollity. Hilaritas.

jolly. Hilaris.

to jolt. Quätio, 3; concutio, succutio.

jolting. Succussus, 4.

to jostle. Trüdo, 3.—To jostle away or out of, extrudo.

a jot. Punctum.

joyial. Hilaris, lætus, festus (of a festivity or scene of festivity, but not of persons); so almus.

joyiality. Hilaritas, lætitia.—*See* joy.

joyially. Hilariter.

a journey. Iter -ineris, *neut.*; præfectio.—By sea, navigätio.

to journey. eo, 4; præficiöcor, 3.—By sea, navigo, 1.

a journeyman. Artífex -icis, *masc.*; öpífex, öpërärius.

joy. Lætítia, gaudium, delectatio, oblectatio.

to joy, *i. e.* be glad, *q. v.* Gaudeo, 2; lætor, 1.

joyful, joyous. Lætus, hilaris, felix -icis, elätus (only of persons).—Of times, &c., festus.

joyfully. Læte.

joyless. Illætabilis.—*See* sad.

a judge. Jüdex -icis, *masc.*; quæstör; not so technically, arbïter -tri.

to judge (as a judge). Jüdico, 1; dijudico (*see* to decide); *i. e.* to think, *q. v.*, considëro, 1; existïmo, 1; öpïnor, 1; *i. e.* to estimate, sestïmo, 1; duco, 3; hæbeo, 2.

judgment, in every sense. Jüdïcium; less technically, arbïtrïum; *i. e.* opinion, sententia, öplnio; *i. e.* a decision, dëcrëtum; *i. e.* wisdom, consilium, prudentia.

a judgment-seat. Tribünal.

judicature. Jüdïcium.

judicial. Jüdïcialia, jüdïciärius.

judicious. Prüdens, sägax, sölers, callïdus, säpiens.

judiciously. Prüdenter, sägäcïter, säpïenter, callïde.

judiciousness. Prüdentia, sägäcïtas, sölertia, calliditas, säpientia.

a jug. Urna, amphöra.

to juggle. Lúdo, 3; dëcïpio, 3.

juggler. Præstigiator. Varr.

juggling tricks. Præstigiæ.

juice. Succus.

juicy. Succïdus. Plin.

July. Quintilis, Jülius.

to jumble. Misceo, 2.

a jump. Saltus, 4.

to jump. Sälïo, 4.—*See* to leap.

juncous. Juncösus.

junction. Conjunctio, junctura.

a juncture, *i. e.* opportunity, *q. v.* Tempus -öria, *neut.*; occäsio.—*See* crisis.

June. Jünius.

junior. Jünior, mïnor.—*See* young.

juniper. Jünïper -ëri.

a junk. Rätis.—*See* ship

junketing. Convïvium.—*See* feast.

a junta. Concïlium, conventus, 4.

juridical. Jürïdïcialia.

a jurisconsult, a jurist. Juriöconsultus, consultus, causïdïcus.

jurisdiction. Juriödictio, jus, jura, *neut.*

just, *adj.* Justus, pröbus, sequus.

- just, adu. (with numerals).** Omnino.—There were just five. *Quinque omnino fuerunt (Cic.).—Just so, sane, ita sane.—Just, i. e. lately, just now, nuper, mōdō.*
- justice.** *Iustitia, æquitas.*—The course of justice, of law, *jus -ris, æquē.*—I fear that we shall not be able to do justice to his exploits in words. *Vereor ut illius facta verbis consequi possimus (Cic.); so facta verbis æquare (Liv.).*—The senate would with the greatest justice have laid violent hands upon me. *Mihi jure optimo senatus vim et manus intulisset.*—Volcatus is administering justice (as a magistrate) at Rome. *Volcatus Romæ jus dicit (Cic.); so judicium exercet. Cic.*—They acquitted him rather from their admiration of his valour than because of the justice of his cause. *Absolverunt admiratione magis virtutis quam jure causæ. Liv.*
- justifiable.** *Iustus.*
- justification.** *Dēfensio, dēpulsio* (opp. to accusation, intentio). *Cic.*—But what, I ask, what will you allege in your justification. *Sed quid, ego ex te quero, quid defensurus sis? Cic.—See excuse.*
- to justify.** *Dēfendo, 3; excuso, 1.*—A party, an accusation, &c, *sustineo.*—Not being more solicitous to justify himself. *Non ab se magis enixe amovens culpam. Liv.*—If I did not choose to justify him from the charge as I have done. *Si nollem ita diluere crimen ut dilui. Cic.*
- justly.** *Iusto; i. e. deservedly, jūrē, mērito.*
- to jut out.** *Exsto, 1; ēmīneo, 2; prōmīneo.*
- juvenile.** *Jūvēnilis, jūvēnis.*
- in a juvenile manner.** *Jūvēniliter.*
- juvenility.** *Jūventa, jūventus -utis, fēm.*
- to act in a juvenile manner.** *Jūvēnor, 1.*
- juxtaposition.** *Proximitas.*

K.

- keel.** *Cārīna.*
- keen, i. e. sharp.** *Acūtus; i. e. eager, acer -cris- cre, ardens, fervīdus.*
- keenly.** *Acūte; i. e. eagerly, acriter, ardentē.*
- keenness, i. e. eagerness.** *Ardor, fervor.*
- to keep, in every sense.** *Servo, 1; asservo, conservo; i. e. have, detain, &c., tēneo, 2; dētīneo, rētīneo, contīneo.*—As a guardian, or as a gaoler, *custōdio, 4* (even of keeping in one's memory). *Cic.*—To keep (a festival, holiday, &c.), *ago, 3; cēlēbro, 1.*—To keep, *i. e. maintain, ſlo, 3; pascō, 3.*—To keep (a promise), *præsto, 1; solvo, 3; exsolvo; fācio 3.*—And he it is who has broken his word if he has not kept his promise. *Idemque violavit si in fide non stetit. Cic.*—Piso, however, kept his promise. *Piso tamen in fide mansit. Cic.*—To keep, *i. e. observe (the laws, &c.), pāreo, 2; observo 1.* *See to obey.*—To keep asunder, *sejuncto, 3; distīneo.* *See separate.*—To keep back, keep in, *i. e. restrain, q. v., cohībeo, 2; coerceo, 2; contīneo, 2.*—To keep back (in order to get a better price) *comprīmo, 3.*—They keep their troops in the camp, *copias in castris continent. Cic.*—To keep off, *arceo, 2; dēfendo, 3; rēpello, 3; dēpello.*—To keep under or down (enemies) *sūbigo, 3; as calamity keeps a man down, prēmo, 3; opprīmo.*—To keep up with, *consēquor, 3; æquo 1.*—For some time they (*i. e. the youth*) kept silence. *Aliquamdiu (pubes) silentium obtinuit. Liv.*—I should prefer keeping secret what they attempted. *Equidem malueram quod erat susceptum ab illis silentio transire. Cic.*—To keep, *intrare, i. e. remain, māneo, 2; permaneo.*—He who keeps (or keeps back) assenting to anything. *Is qui de omnibus rebus continet se ab assensu.*

- endo. Cic.—I can scarcely keep from accusing him. Ego teneo ab accusando vix me hercule, sed tamen teneo. Cic.—And he could not keep from publishing a book against his teacher.—Nec se tennit quin contra suum doctorem librum ederet. Cic.—So, He kept at home, tennit se domi. Cic.
- a keep, *i. e.* prison. Carcer, *ŕia*, *maac.*
- a keeper. Custos —*ŕis*, *maac.*
- keeping. Custodia.
- kag. Cădua.—See cask.
- ken. Vîsus, 4.—See sight.
- a kennel. Stăbŭlum.
- kernel. Nŭcleus. Plin.
- a kettle. Lăbes —*ŕis*, *pl.* —*ŕis*, *maac.*
- a key. Clavis, dens —*tia*, *maac.*
- a keystone. Fîbŭla. Vitr.
- to kick. Calcŭtro, 1.—To kick out behind, *răcalcitro*.—He compelled him by blows to kick out. Verberibus cogebat calces remittere. Nep.
- a kick, kicking. Calcitratus, 4. Plin.—He is hit by a kick from his donkey. Calce feritur aselli. Ov.
- a kicker. Calcŭtro —*ŕis*, *maac.* Varr.
- apt to kick. Calcitrŕsus. Col.
- a kid. Hădus, hădŭlus, hădulus.
- of kid. Hădinus.
- to kidnap. Fŭror, 1.—See to steal.
- a kidnapper (esp. of children). Plăgiarius.—See thief.
- kidney. Ren, rēnia, *maac.*
- to kill. Cădo, 3, (not so common except in *pass. part.* as the compound) occido, 3; interficio, 3; pŕimo, 3; intŕimo, nŕco, 1; eneco (these two properly without a weapon), trŭcido 1 (with a weapon).—And so a most illustrious man was killed in a most cruel manner by the worst of men. Ita vir clarissimus ab homine deterrimo acerbissimă morte est affectus. Cic.—Lapsee of time kills old men. Vitam senibus maturitas aufert. Cic. (Elsewhere Cicero says, vită expello, *c. acc. pers.*)—For we recollect that Q. Catulus was compelled to kill himself. Tenemus enim memoriă Q. Catulum coactum esse ut vită se ipse privaret. Cic.—He would have killed himself. Mortem sibi ipse conaciasset. Cic.
- a killer. Occisor, Plaut.; interfecto, *fem.* —trix.
- killing, *subst.* Cădes, occisio, interfectio.
- a kiln. Fornax —*ŕis*, *maac.*; căminus.—A brick-kiln, lătŕaria.
- kin, kindred, *subst.* Cognătio, agnătio (only by the father's side); pŕopinquitas, consanguinitas.
- kin, kindred, *adj.* Cognatus, pŕopinquus, consanguineus.—Next of kin, agnatus.
- kind. Bŕignus, bŕŕvŕlus, bŕŕficius (*comp.* of these two —entior); *i. e.* courteous, obliging, cŕmis, officiosus.
- a kind, *i. e.* sort. Gŕnus —*ŕis*, *neut.*; *i. e.* system (in such a phrase as "adopting a new kind of life," &c.), rătio, forma.
- to kindle, *trans.* lit. and metaph. Accendo, 1; succendo, inflammo, 1: metaph. stŕmŭlo, 1; conflo, 1; cieo, 2.
- to kindle, *intrans.* Ardeo, 2; exardesco, 3 (esp. with anger; inflammor, 1.
- kindly. Bŕigne, bŕŕvŕle; *i. e.* obligingly, cŕmŕter, officiŕse.
- kindness. Bŕignitas, bŕŕvolentia, bŕŕficientia.—A kindness, *i. e.* an act of kindness, bŕŕficium, grătia.—A gratuitous act of kindness, mŕritum.—A kindness which, for some reason or other, one is bound to show, officium.—Kindness, *i. e.* indulgence, indulgentia; *i. e.* mercy, clementia.—We must take care, in the first place, that our kindness is not injurious to those very persons to whom the kindness appears to be done. Viderum est primum ne obsit benignitas iis ipsis quibus benigne videbitur fieri. Cic.—We do not hesitate to do them kindnesses. Non dubitamus in eos beneficia conferre. Cic.—This body has never conferred its

- honours and kindnesses on any one. *Neminem unquam est hic ordo complexus honoribus et beneficiis suis.* Cic.
- kine.**—See cattle.
- a king.** *Rex, régis, masc.*
- a kingdom.** *Regnum.*
- a kingfisher.** *Alcyōne, alcēdo.* Plin.
- kingly.** *Régina, régālis, regificus.*
- kingly, adv.** *Régie, régāliter, régífica-*
- kinsfolk.** *Cognati.*—See kin.
- a kiss.** *Oscŭlum, suavium, bāsum.*
- to kiss.** *Oscŭlor, 1; bāsis, 1.*
- a kitchen.** *Cŭlīna.*
- a kite.** *Milvius, milvus.*
- of a kite.** *Milvīnus.*
- kitten.**—See cat.
- knack.** *Are -tis, fem.*—A knack of getting money. *Intelligentia pecuniæ querendæ.* Cic.—See skill.
- a knapsack.** *Zona, saccus.*
- a knave.** *Nēquam, indecl; nēbŭlo.*—A cunning knave, *vētĕrātor.*
- knavish.** *Imprōbus.*
- knavery, knavishness.** *Imprōbitas, nēquītia.*
- to knead.** *Pīno, 3.*
- knee.** *Gēnu, indecl. sing., pl. gēna -uum.*—The back of the knee, *pōples -itis, m.*—The kneecap, *genuum orbia.* Ov.
- to kneel.** *Genu flecto, 3; genu submitto, 3.*
- a knife.** *Culter -tri, cultellus.*—A pruning-knife, *falx -cis, fem.*
- a knight.** *Eques -itis, masc.*
- of a knight.** *Equester -tris -tre.*
- to knit.** *Necto, 3.*—He knits his brows, *contrahit frontem.* Cic.
- a knob.** *Nōdus.*
- to knock.** *Pulso, 1; verbĕro, 1; sĕrio, 4 (no perf.); percŭtĭo, 3.*—See to strike.—To knock down at an auction, *addico, 3.*
- a knock.** *Ictus, 4.*—See blow.
- a knoll.** *Collis, clivus.*—See hill.
- a knot, lit. and metaph.** *Nōdus.*—A knot of people, *circŭlus.*
- knotty, lit. and metaph.** *Nōdōsus.*—Knotty points of law. *Laquei legum.* Cic.—Let us return to the knotty discussions of Chrysippus. *Ad Chrysippi laqueos revertamur.* Cic.
- to know.** *Scio, 4, no pass.* (not used of knowing persons); *nosco, 3* (with *perf.* more often used in *pres. sense*); *cognosco, calleo, 2, no pass.* (only of arts or sciences).—To know by feeling, to know, to be aware, *sentio, 4.*—To know by understanding, to understand, *q. v.*, to be aware, *intelligo.*—You, with your sagacity, will know well what Cæsar delights in. *Tu pro tuâ prudentiâ quibus rebus gaudeat Cæsar tenes.* Cic.—Not to know, *nescio, 4; ignōro, 1.*—See ignorant.
- knowing, aware or skilful.** *Sciens.*—Skilful, *pĕritus.*—Skilful or clever, *callidus.*—Clever, shrewd, *perspicax, acŭtus, sāgax.*—Not knowing (in every sense except of knowing persons), *insciens, nescius, incius, ignārus* (all *usu. c. gen.*).—I know for a certainty that all this was done without Scylla knowing it. *Hæc omnia imprudente L. Syllā facta esse certe scio.* Cic.
- knowingly, scienter; i. e. skilfully, pĕrite; i. e. shrewdly, callide, sāgaciter.**—Not knowingly, *inscienter, imprudenter.*
- knowledge.** *Scientia* (not of persons), *cognitio, nōtītia.*—See learning.
- known.** *Nōtus, cognitus.*—The things which belong to the body are more easily known. *Quæ corporis sunt cognitionem habent faciliorem.* Cic.—Things which are very easily known. *Res quæ in perfacili cognitione versantur.* Cic.
- a knuckle.** *Commissura digitorum.* Cic.
- to knuckle to, i. e. yield, q. v.** *Cĕdo.*

L.

A label. Títulus.

laboratory. Officína.

laborious, of a task or a workman. Lābōriōsus, ōpēroōsus.—Of a task. difficilis, magna, arduus, dūrus.—Of a workman, diligēns, industrius, sēdūlus, strēnuus, impīger —gra, grum.

laboriously. Lābōriōse, ōpērose, diligēter, strēnue, impīgre, enixe.

labour (exertion expended, or the work done). Lābor, ōpus —ēris, *neut.*; i. e. exertion, ōpēra.—A grievous labour, ærumna.

labour, i. e. an effort. Cōnātus, 4; *cōnāmen —īnis, *neut.*; mōlimentum, *mōlīmen —īnis, *neut.*—I will transport the ships across on waggons with no great labour. Plaustris transeham naves haud magnā mole. Liv.

to labour. Lābōro, 1; elaboro, allaboro (rare).—See to strive.—I do not deny that we have laboured with all our might. Non inficior eo nos enixe operam dedisse ut . . . Liv.—I will labour with all my might. Omni operā atque ope enitar. Cic.

a labourer. Ōpērārius.

laburnum. Laburnum. Plin.

a labyrinth. Lābýrinthus.

Lacedæmon. Lācēdæmon —ōnis, *acc.* —ona, *fem.*

Lacedæmonian. Lācēdæmoniūs, Lācōnīcus, Lācon —ōnis, *usu.* of persons.

to lacerate. Lācēro, 1; dilācēro, lānio, 1; dilānio.

lacerated. Lācer —ēra —erum.

laceration. Lācēratiō.

lack. Inōpia, defectus, 4.—See want.

to lack. Egeo, 2; indigeo; i. e. to be lacking, dēsum, dēficiō, 3.—See to want.

laconic. Brēvis.—See short.

laconically. Brēviter.

a lad. Puer —ēri.—See boy.

a ladder. Scāla, *usu.* in *pl.*

lading.—See load.

a ladle. Trulla.

a lady. Dōmīna, hēra.

to lag. Cunctor, 1.—See delay.

lair. Cūbīle, lātībūlum, lātēbra.

a lake. Lācus, 4.

a lamb. Agnus, *fem.* agna.

lambent.—A lambent flame was seen to play around his hair. Visa est lambere flamma comas. Virg.

lame. Claudus.

to be lame (lit. and metaph.). Claudīco, 1. Claudio, 3.

lameness. Claudicātiō, claudītas. Plin.

to lame.—See to cripple.

to lament. Lāmentor, 1; dōleo, 2; lūgeo, 2; fleo, 2; defleo, lācrýmo, 1; ploro, 1; deploro, queror, 3.

lamentable. Lāmentābīlis, flēbīlis, lacrymābīlis, tristis, lūgūbris, mīserābīlis.

lamentation. Lāmentatiō, lamentum, *usu.* in *pl.*; dōlor, mæror, plōrātus, 4; questus, 4; quērela, quērimōnia.

lamentably. Mīserē, mīserābīlīter, flēbīlīter, triste.

lamenting. Quēribundus, mæstus.

a lamp. Lampās —ādis, *acc. Gr.* —ada, &c.; lychnus, lūcerna.

lampoon. Conviciūm, famosum carmen. Hor.

to lampoon.—I have lampooned no one in satirical verse. Non ego mordaci destrinxi carmine quenquam. Ov.

a lamprey. Muraena.

a lance. Hasta, lancea.—See spear.

armed with a lance. Hastatus.

a lancet. Scalpulum.

land, in every sense. Terra;—not sea, tellus—Ōris, solum.—A country, regio, ōra.—Land; i. e. an estate, prædium, fundus, āger—gri, masc.; rus, rŭris, neut.—Native land, pātria.—Arable land, arvum, sēges—ētia, fem.—Meadow land, pascuum, usu. in pl., prātum.

of land. Terrēnus, terrester—tris—tre, and terrestris—tre.

of land, by land, of a journey, a battle, an army, &c. Pēdeste—tris—tre, and pēdēstis—tre, terrester, or terrestis.

to land, *intrans.* Exscendo, 3; c. acc. of the place where.—They prevented our men from landing. Nostros navibus egredi prohibebant. Cæs.—Cleomenes, who said that he had landed. Cleomenes, qui dixit se exisse in terram. Cic. (See to reach.)—To land, *trans.*—When Scipio had reached Emporiæ with his fleet, having landed his army there . . . Scipio quum Emporiis appulisset classem exposito ibi exercitu . . . Liv.

a landing, the act. Exscensio.—The act, or a landing-place, ēgressus, 4.

a landlord, of a house. Dōmīnus, fem. domina; of an inn, caupo—ōnis, masc.

a landlord of land, a landowner. Prædiator.

a landmark. Terminus, finis, limes—itis, masc.

a lane. Angiportus, 4.

language, the lan. of a nation. Lingua; i. e. ordinary conversation, sermo, ōratiō.—To use the most gentle and affectionate language. Lenissimis et amantissimis verbis uti. Cic.—So that your language is not very different from the moderate language of the philosophers. Ut jam oratio tua non multum a philosophorum lenitate abeat. Cic.

languid. Languidus.

to be, or become languid, to languish. Langueo, 2; languesco, 3; elanguesco.

languidly. Languide.

languor. Languor.

lank. Gracilis, mācer—era—crum.

lankness. Gracilitas, mācies.

a lantern. Lātēna.

lap. Grēmium.

to lap. Lambo, 3.

lapse. Lapsus, 4; cursus, 4.—The lapse of time, fuga temporum. Hor.

to lapse, or elapse, in every sense. Labor, 3; delābor; i. e. to be past, as an opportunity, &c., dlābor, prætēreo, 4; transeo.

larceny. Furtum.—See theft.

larch. Lārix—icia, fem. Plin.

lard. Lāridum; more usu. *sync.* lardum.

a larder. Pēnāria cella (Cic.); penarius. Varr.

large. Grandis, amplius, magnus; i. e. roomy, spātiōsus; i. e. abundant, largus.

at large, i. e. free. Liber—era—erum.

largely. Ample, largiter; i. e. abundantly large.

largeness. Magnitudo, amplitudo.

largess. Largitio.

to bestow largess. Largior, 4.—See to give.

a lark. Alauda.

a larum. Clāmor.

lascivious. Lascivus, prōtervus, libidīnōsus.

lasciviously. Lascive, prōterve, libidīnōse.

lasciviousness. Lascivia, prōtervitas, libido.

a lash. *Scūtīca, lōrum, hābēna.*

to lash. *Verbēro, 1; cædo, 3 (see to flog); i. e. to attack with satire; sctā, 1 (Juv.).—To lash together, i. e. to bind, ligo, 1; alligo, annecto, 3.*

a lass. *Puella.*—See girl.

lassitude. *Lassitudo.*

last. *Ultīmus, extrēmus.*—As coming after everything; hindmost, *postrēmus.*—As never to be repeated, *sūpremus; nōvissīmus* (of dying words, or of the rear of an army).—Whom I have mentioned last. *Quem proxime nominavi. Cic.*

at last. *Tandē, dēmum.*—He was compelled at last to sum up. *Conatus est aliquando perorare. Cic.*—At last, O Romans, we have driven out L. Catiline. *Tandem aliquando Quirites Lucium Catilinam . . . eiecimus. Cic.*

lastly. *Dēnīque, postrēmo.*

a last, a shoemaker's last. *Forma.*

to last. *Dūro, 1; perduro, māneo, 2; sto, 1; persto, 1.*—To last for ever, *pērenno.*—The rain continued all night, and lasted till three o'clock the next day. *Imber continens per noctem totam usque ad horam tertiam diei insequentis tenuit. Liv.*

lasting. *Dūrābīlis.*

a latch (of a door). *Sēra.*—See bolt.

to latch. *Claudo, 3.*—See bolt.

a latchet or shoestring. *Corrigia.*

late. *Sērus* (often too late); *i. e. recent, rēcens, nōvus; i. e. backward, of fruits, or of places where fruits ripen late, sērōtīnus (Plin.).*—The battle continued till late at night. *Ad multam noctem pugnatum est. Cæ.*

late, *adō.* *Sēro* (often too late).

lately. *Nūper, rēcenter (Plin.); rēcens (Tac.).*—Themistocles flourished when Greece was supreme, but when our state had only lately been delivered from kingly power. *Themistocles fuit regnante jam Græciā, nostrā autem civitate non ita pridem dominatu regio liberatā. Cic.*

latent. *Lāteus, intīmus.*

lateral. *Lātēralis. Plin.*

a lath. *Assūla. Plin.*

a lathe. *Tornus.*

lather. *Spūma.*

Latin. *Lātinus, Lātīalis, Itālicus, Itālus.*

in Latin. *Lātīne.*—To speak Latin, *Latine loquor. Cic.*

Latinity. *Lātīnitas.*

latitude. *Lātītudo; i. e. liberty, libertas, licentia.*

latter. *Postērior.*

latterly. *Postērius.*—See lately.

lattice. *Transenna, cancelli.*

to laud. *Laudo, 4.*—See to praise.

laudable. *Laudābīlis commendābīlis, laudandus.*

laudably. *Laudābīlīter.*

laudation. *Laus —dis, fem.; laudatio, commendatio.*

laudatory. *Laudatīvus (Quint.).*—They sent them with a most weighty and laudatory encomium. *Cum gravissimā atque ornatissimā laudatione miserunt (legatos sc.). Cic.*

to lave. *Lāvo, 1.*—See to wash, to bathe.

lavender. *Sāliunca.*

to laugh, or laugh at. *Rīdeo, 2.*—To laugh loudly, *cāchinno, 1.*—To laugh, in a pleased or approving manner, *arrideo.*—In a deriding or insulting manner, *dērideo, irrideo.*

a laugh, laughter. *Rīsus, 4.*—A loud laugh, *cāchinnus, cachinnatio.*—An approving laugh, *arriusio.*—A derisive laugh, *irriusio, irrisio, dēriusio.*

laughable. *Ridīcūlus.*

laughably. *Ridīcūle.*

a laughier, usu. derisively, *rīsor, dērisor, irrisor, cāchinno —onia, mæc. Per-*

a laughingstock. Lūdibrium.

lavish, of persons. Prōdīgus, no compar.—Of persons or action, prōfusus, effusus, nīmius.

to lavish. Effundo, 3; prōfundo.

lavishly. Prōdīge, prōfūse, effuse.

lavishness. Effusio, prōfusio (Plin.), prōdīgētia. Tac.

a launch, i. e. a boat, *q. v.* Linter—tris, cymba.—The launching of a ship, deductio (not, however, actually used in this sense).

to launch, i. e. shoot forth. Prōjicio, 3; mitto, 3; ēmitto, torqueo, 2.—A ship, deduco.—To launch out (into such and such a line of conduct), effundo me, proripio me. Erumpo.—He openly launched out against him with vehemence. In eum palam vehementer est ingressus. Cic.—Annoyed by the daily and incessant praises of me, into which many persons have told me that my friend Brutus launches out. Bruti nostri quotidianis assidueque laudibus quas ab eo de nobis haberi permulti mihi renuntiaverunt commotus. Cic.

laurel. Laurus, *fem.* (perhaps, however, more properly the bay tree).

of laurel. Laureus, laurinus. Plin.

a laurel grove. Lauretum. Plin.

a laurel crown. Laureā, *dim.* laureōla.

wearing a laurel crown. Laureātus, *lauriger —ēra —erum.

producing laurels. Lauricōmus (Lucr.), laurifer —era —erum. Plin.

law, written law. Lex, lēgia, *fem.*; unwritten law, the principle of law, jus, jūris, *neut.*—A law resting on established custom only, institutum.—A law made by a single magistrate, ēdictum. Divine law, fas, *indecl.*—But that causes which are such that there can be no doubt about the law of them are not usually brought into a court of law. Attamen quæ causæ sunt ejusmodi ut de earum jure dubium esse non possit omnino in judicium vocari non solent. Cic.—When they were going to law with you. Cum litem tibi intenderent. Cic.—If any one has gone to law with him. Si qua in eum lis illata est. Cic.

lawful. Justus, lēgītīmus.

it is lawful. Licet, *impers.*; dātur fas est, poet., often fas.

lawfully. Juste, lēgītīme.

lawfulness. Justitia.

a lawgiver. Lēgislator, also lēgumlātor.

knowledge of law. Jnstitia.

lawless. Effrēnātus, *effrēnus, indōmītus, līcens, esp. in compar.

lawlessly. Effrēnāte, līcēter.

lawlessness. Effrēnatio, līcētia.

a lawn. Saltus, 4.

a lawsuit. Lis, litis, *fem.*; actio, causa.

a lawyer. Jurisconsultus, consultus, causidicus; i. e. an advocate (with ref. to his client), patrōnus.

lax. Sōlūtus, dissōlūtus, laxus.

laxity. Dissōlūtio, līcētia.

to lay, i. e. place, *q. v.* Pōno, 3; lōco, 1.—To lay (a foundation), jāceo, 3; i. e. to calm, pāco, 1; i. e. to contrive (as to lay a plot, &c), struo, 3; mōlior, 4.—To lay waste, vasto, 1; dēvastō, pōpūlor, 1; depopulor.—To lay a wager, spondeo, sponsionem facio.—I do not dare to lay anything from the flock with you. De grege non ausim quicquam deponere tecum. Virg.—To lay (as a hen lays eggs), pārio, 3.—To lay aside, pono, depono, exuo, 3; abjicio, 3.—To lay down, pono, depono.—To lay hold of, rāpio, 3; arripio, capto, 1.—To lay open, pātēfācio, 3; āpērio, 4; dētēgo, 3; rētēgo. To lay siege to, obsīdeo, 2 (*see* to besiege).—To lay snares for, insīdior, 1.—To lay together.—Good men might lay their heads together (to consult). Conferrent boni viri capita. Cic.—To lay up, i. e. store, *q. v.* sēpono, condo, 3; congēro, 3.—To lay upon, i. e. impose, impono, taxes, impēro, 1.

a layer. Sēries (*see* row); i. e. a shoot of a tree laid for propagating.

laxly. Segnīter, sōcordīter, ōtiōse.

laxiness. Segnīties, sōcordia, īnertia, dēsīdia.

lasy. Segnis, īners -tia, sōcors -dia, ōtiōsus, dēses -īdīa, dēsīdiōsus.

lea, i. e. meadow. Prātum.

lead. Plumbum.

of lead, leaden. Plumbeus.

to lead. Dūco, 3; āgo, 3 (as a driver, &c., not as a leader or chief).—To lead down or from, dēduco.—To lead from, abduco.—To lead out, ēduco.—To lead over or across, trāduco.—To lead to, adduco, perduco; i. e. to pass, ago (vitam); i. e. to command, q. v., præsūm.—He appointed M. Crassus and C. Trebonius to lead them. His M. Crassum et C. Trebonium præfecit. Cæs.

a leader. Dux, dūcia, masc.; ductor.—He did not refuse to be the leader in every danger. Ad omnia pericula princeps esse non recusabat. Cic.

leading, *subst.*; i. e. command. Impērium.—A leading position, principāta, 4.—*See* authority.

leading, i. e. chief. Prīmus, primārius (esp. of rank), principālia.—The leading men, primōres, *pl.*—Such as the leading men in a state are, the rest of the citizens usually are too. Quales in republicā principes sunt, tales reliqui solent esse cives. Cic.—*See* nobles.

a leaf. Fōlium, frons -dia, *fem.* cōma.

leafy. Frondeus, frondosus.

to have leaves, burst into leaf, &c. Frondeo, 2; frondesco, 3.

a league, i. e. confederacy. Fœdus -ēris, *neut.*; sōciētās.

to league together. Consōcio, 1, c. acc. of the objects for which.—If the Roman people were leagued with the king. Si populus Romanus fœdere jungeretur regi. Liv.

a leak. Rīma.

to leak. Fātisco, 3, no perf.

leaky. Rīmōsus.

lean. Mācer -cra -crum, exīlis, grācilis.

to lean upon, *intrans.* Nītor, 3; innitor; both c. *abl.* or c. in and *abl.*; incumbo, 3.—To lean towards, i. e. be inclined towards, inclīno, 1; prōpendeo, 2.—They lean against them. Ad eas se applicant. Cæs.—When, as usual, they lean against them. Huc cum se ex consuetudine reclinaverint. Cæs.—To lean, *trans.*; or make to lean, inclīno, 1.

leanness. Mācies, exīlitas, grācilitas.

to leap. Sālio, 4.—As the heart leaps, mīco, 1.—To leap about, frisk about, q. v., exsulto, 1.

a leap. Saltus, 4.

to learn. Disco, 3; addisco; thoroughly, ēdisco.—Our men, having learnt by experience, discovered this remedy. Nostri usu docti, hæc reperiabant remedia. Cæs.—I learnt from your letter that you had heard, &c. . . Intellexi ex tuis literis te audisse . . . Cic.—But the enemy before they learnt their departure from their sentinels. At hostes prius quam ex vigiliis de protectione eorum senserunt. Cæs.

learned. Doctus, ērūdītus, lītērātus.—Having learned any particular fact or art, ēdoctus; i. e. skilful, q. v., pērtus, sciens, c. gen. of the art.

learnedly. Docte, ērūdīte.

learning. Doctrīna, ērūdītio, lītērātūra.—A man not devoid of ordinary learning and of the more polite accomplishments. Homo communium litterarum et politioris humanitatis non expers. Cic.

a lease, covenant, q. v. Pactum.—A letting on lease, lōcātio.—A taking on lease, conductio.

to lease, i. e. to let on lease. Lōco, 1; ēloco; i. e. to rent, condūco, 3.

a leash, i. e. a thong. Lōrum; i. e. three, q. v., tres, terni.

least. Mīnīmus.

in the least. Mīnīme.—They are not in the least to be compared with the laws of Lycurgus. Ne minimā quidem ex parte Lycurgi legibus conferendi sunt. Cic.

- at least. Saltem, certe.
- leather. Cōrium, ālūta.
- a leather dresser. Cōriarius. Plin.
- leave, *i. e.* permission. Vēnia, licentia, permissio ; *i. e.* furlough, commeatus, 4.—Whose judgment, if you will give me leave to say so, I far prefer to yours. Cujus judicium, pace tuā dixerim, longe antepono tuo. Cic.—With Cato's leave. Pace Catonis. Cic.—Leave was given to the owners to carry with them what property of their own they could. Rerum suarum quas possent, ferendarum secum dominis jus fiebat. Liv.
- to have leave. Mihi licet, *impers.*—See lawful.
- to leave. Linquo, 3; rēlinquo, dērelinquo, dēsēro, destituo ; *i. e.* to bequeath, lēgo, 1.—To leave off (a habit, &c.), pono, 3; ōmitto, 3; abjicio, 3; exuo, 3.—To leave out, prætēreo, 4; omitto, 3.—The recollection of that excellent man never leaves my mind. Nunquam ex animo meo discedit illius optimi viri memoria. Cic.—The question of peace or war was left wholly to Quintus. Liberum arbitrium pacis ac belli Quintio permissum.—See to depart.
- to be left, *i. e.* remain over and above. Supersum.
- leaven. Fermentum. Plin.
- leavened. Fermentatus. Plin.
- leavings. Rēliquiæ.
- lecherous. Libidinōsus.
- lechery. Libido.
- a lecture, *i. e.* warning, *q. v.* Monitum, monitus, 4; admonitus.
- to lecture. Mōneo, 2; admoneo.—See warn, teach.
- a ledge. Margo —inis, *masc.*, more rarely *fem.*
- lees. Fax —cis, *fem.*
- a leech. Hīrudo.
- a leak. Porrum.
- left, *adj.* Rēliq̄us.—Left remaining, surviving, &c., sūperstes —itis.—Left (of the hands), lævus, sinister —tra —trum ; but *compar.* sīnistērior (both used for "on the left hand").
- to the left, on the left. Sinistrorsum.
- a leg. Crus, crūris, *neut.*
- a legacy. Lēgātum.
- legal, according to law. Lēgītīmus, justus, *i. e.* of the law, legalis. Quint.
- legally. Lēgītīme, juste.
- a legate. Lēgātus.
- a legatee. Hæres —ēdis, *masc.*, *fem.*
- a legation. Lēgatio.
- a legend. Fabūla.
- legendary. Fabūlōsus.
- a legion. Lēgio.
- of a legion. Lēgiōnārius.
- a legislator. Lēgislātor, also lēgumlātor.
- legislation. Legum latio. Cic.
- legislature. Sēnātus, 4.
- legitimate. Lēgītīmus.
- legitimately. Lēgītīme.
- leisure. Otium.—When we rejoice in leisure from all kinds of trouble. Cum vacuitate omnis molestiæ gaudemus. Cic.
- at leisure, *adj.* Ōtiōsus, vācūus, *c. abl.* of that from which.—Although you are busy, still you have more leisure than I ; or if even you are not at leisure, be not destitute of shame. Quamvis enim occupatus sis, otii tamen plus habes ; aut si ne tu quidem vacas, noli impudens esse.—Things which I have taken up of late, in a cursory manner ; in my leisure hours, as they say. Quæ ego sero, quæ cursim arripui, quæ subsecivis operis, ut aiunt. Cic. [Elsewhere he says, subseciva tempora.]
- in a leisurely manner. Ōtiōse, segniter.
- a lemon. Malum Mēdicum.—The tree, malus Mēdica : both in Plin.

to lend. *Commōdo*, 1.—I got *Avianius's* letter, in which he most liberally says that he will lend me the money at as long a date as I please. *Accipi Avianii litteras in quibus erat hoc liberalistimum nomina se facturum quo ego vellem die.* *Cic.*

a lender. *Crēditor*.

length. *Longitudo*; of time, *diuturnitas*, *longinquitas*.—At full length (of a word, opp. to contracted), *plēna*.—The length (of a long syllable), *prōductio*.

at length. *Tandem*, *dēnum*.

to lengthen. *Prōdūco*, 3; *extendo*, 3.—See to protract.

leniency, lenity. *Clēmētia*, *lēnitas*, *indulgentia*.

lenient. *Clēmēns*, *lēnis*, *mīlis*, *mīserīcoris*—*dis*.

leniently. *Clēmēnter*, *lēniter*.

to be lenient. *Parco*, 3.

lentil. *Lens*—*tia*, *fem.*

a leopard. *Pardus*. *Plin.*

leprosy. *Lēpra*, *pl. fem.* *Plin.*

less. *Mīnor*.

less, *adv.* *Mīnus*.—The cold is scarcely escaped even in the houses, much less on the sea. *Vix in ipsis tectis frigus vitatur, nedum in mari.* *Cic.*

a lessee. *Conductor*.

to lessen. *Mīnuo*, 3; *imminuo*, *dīminuo*, *attēnuo*, 1; *extenuo* (*esp. another's reputation*), *ēlēvo*, 1; *affigo*.

to be lessened. *Dēcreasco*, 3.

one who lessens. *Afflictor*.

a lessening. *Imminutio*, *dīminutio*.

a lesson, to be learnt. *Pensum*; *i. e.* a warning, *exemplum*, *dōcētum*.

—Their fate was a lesson to the rest. *Documento ceteris fuere.* *Liv.*

—Let them learn as a lesson. *Discunt tanquam dictata.* *Cic.*

a lessor. *Lōcātor*.

lest. *Ne*.

to let, *i. e.* permit. *Permitto*, 3; *sīno*, 3; *concedo*, 3.—To let alone, *ōmitto*, 3.—To let in, *admitto*, 3.—To let out, *ēmitto*, 1; *i. e.* utter, *ēdo*, 3; *prōfēro*; *i. e.* release, *libēro*, 1; *solvo*, 3; *exsolvo*, *dīmitto*.—To let down, let fall (*one's eyes, &c.*), *dējicio*, 3; *dēmitto*.—Do not let it appear that you have been wanting to yourself. *Neve committas ut tute tibi defuisse videare.* *Cic.*—To let out to hire, *lōco*, 1; *ēloco*.—To let, *i. e.* to hinder, *q. v.*, *impēdio*, 4; *officio*, 3.

lethargic. *Vēternosus* (*Plin.*); *lēthargicus*. *Plin.*

lethargy. *Vēternus*, *lēthargus*.—See indolence.

Lethe. *Lēthē*.

Lethæan. *Lēthæus*.

a letter, *i. e.* part of the alphabet. *Littēra*; *i. e.* an epistle, *littēra*, *pl. fem.*, *ēpistolā*.—The letter of the law. *Scriptum legis.* *Cic.*—What you had mentioned in your letter. *Quod tu scripseras.* *Cic.*

letters, *i. e.* learning, *q. v.* *Littēra*.

lettered, *i. e.* learned, *q. v.* *Littērātus*.

lettuce. *Lactūca*.

a levee.—I have scribbled you these lines in the midst of my levee. *Hæc paullulum exaravi ipse in turbæ matutinae salutationis.* *Cic.*

level. *Plānus*, *æquus*.

to level. *Æquo*, 1; *complano*, 1; *i. e.* to aim, *dirīgo*; *i. e.* to pull down, *q. v.*, *dīruo*, 3.

a level (mechanical instrument). *Libramentum*; *i. e.* a level space, *planities*.

a lever. *Vectis*.

a leveret. *Lēpusculus*.

levity. *Lēvitas*; *i. e.* fickleness, *mōbilitas*, *mutabilitas*.

with levity. *Lēviter*.

levy (troops). *Conscribo*, 3 (money); *impēro*, 1; *exīgo*, 3.

- a levy, or levying. Of money, *exactio*; of soldiers, *dēlectus*, 4.
 lewd. *Lībidīnosus*, lascīvus.
 lewdly. *Lībidīnose*, lascīve.
 lewdness. *Lībido*, lascīvia.
 to practise lewdness. *Lībīdīnor*, 1. Suet.
 liable. *Obnoxius*, c. *dat.*; *objectus*, c. *dat.* or c. *ad* and *acc.*; *subjectus*, c. *dat.* or c. *sub* and *acc.*—The punishment to which Q. Ligarius is still liable. *Pœna in quā adhuc Q. Ligarius sit.* Cic.
 a liar. *Mendax*, *adj.*
 a libation. *Lībatio*, libāmentum, *libāmen—inia, *neut.*
 to make a libation. *Libo*, 1.
 a libel. *Cālumniā*.
 to libel. *Cālumnior*, 1.
 libeller. *Cālumniator*.
 libellous. *Fāmōsus*.
 liberal, in every sense. *Lībēralis*; i. e. generous, mūnīficus (only of the person or action), largus (of the giver or the gift); i. e. gentlemanlike (as the liberal arts, &c.), ingēnuus.—Too liberal in voting honours, in honoribus decernendis nimius. Cic.
 liberality. *Lībēralitas*, mūnīfcentia.
 liberally. *Lībēraliter*, mūnīfice, large.
 to liberate. *Lībēro*, 1; *exsolvo*, 3; one's own slaves, &c., *manumitto*, 3; prisoners, &c., *dēmitto*, 3.
 liberation. *Lībēratio*, dīmīssio.
 a liberator. *Lībērator*.
 libertine. *Dissōlūtus*.
 libertinism. *Līcentia*.
 liberty. *Lībertas*; i. e. power to do anything, *potestas*.—Liberty to speak, *potestas dicendi.* Cic.—Liberty was given them to cut down timber wherever any one pleased. *Materiæ cœdendæ, unde quisque vellet, jus factum.* Liv.—(He said that) much more they ought to have liberty themselves to decide on their liberality to himself and his brothers. *Multo magis munificentiam in se fratresque suos ipsorum arbitrii debere esse.* Liv.—Milo had not liberty to remain. *Miloni manendi nulla facultas fuit.* Cic.
 libidinous.—See lewd.
 a librarian. *Lībrārius*. Juv.
 a library. *Bibliothēca*.
 license (in every sense). *Līcentia*; i. e. leave, vēnia.—See liberty.
 to license. *Permitto*, 3.—See permit.
 licentious. *Dissōlūtus*, lascīvus.
 licentiously. *Dissōlūte*, lascīve.
 licentiousness. *Lascīvia*, lībīdo.
 to lick. *Lambo*, 3; i. e. to beat, *tundo*, 3; *contundo*.—To conquer, *q. v.*, *vinco*, 3.
 a lick, i. e., a blow. *Ictus*, 4; *plāga*.
 licorice. *Glycyrrhiza*, or *-zon.* Plin.
 a lid. *Ōperculum*.—An eyelid, *palpēbra*.
 a lie. *Mendācium*.
 to lie, i. e. tell lies. *Mentior*, 4; *ēmentior*.
 to lie, i. e. lie down. *Jāceo*, 2; *rēcumbo*, 3; *dēcumbo*, *cūbo*, 1 (esp. in bed), *rēcubo*.—To lie under an obligation, *q. v.*, *obstringor*, 3.—To lie under a mistake, fallor, 3.—To lie with, *concupio*, 3.—As far as lies in me, *quod potero.* Cic.—Quantum in me est. Cic.
 liege lord. *Dominus*.
 a lieutenant. *Lēgātus*; i. e. officer under a captain, *subcenturio*. Liv.
 a lieutenantcy. *Lēgatio*.
 life. *Vita*; i. e. the time that a person lives, *ætās*—*ātis*, *fem.*—That there is a certain place appointed in heaven where the blessed shall enjoy eternal life.—*Certum esse in cœlo definitum locum ubi beati ævo sempiterno fruuntur.* Cic.—The bodies of those deprived of life. *Corpora*

- luce carentum. Virg.—He who disregarded danger to his own fortune and his life for my safety. Qui periculum fortunarum et capitis sui pro mea salute neglexit. Cic.—See to live.
- a manner of life. Victua, 4.—See habit.
- a life-interest. Usufructus, 4.
- necessary to life. Vitalis (of food).
- lifeless. Mortuus, exānīmia, exanimus, exanguis (see dead); of a person dying in a fit, intermortuus.—A dry and lifeless kind of oratory. Aridum et exangue orationis genus. Cic.—Those lifeless harangues of this tribune of the people declare it. Declarant hujus tribuni plebis illa intermortuæ conciones. Cic.
- lifetime. *Ætas*—*Ætis*, *fem.*
- a ligament, ligature. Ligamentum, *ligūmen—*īnia*, *neut.*
- light, *adj.*, i. e. not heavy. Lēvis; i. e. insignificant, parvus.
- light, i. e. bright, *q. v.* Lūcidus.
- light, *subst.* Lux, lūcia, *fem.*; lūmen—*īnia*, *neut.*; i. e. brilliancy, splendor, fulgor.—He looked upon them in the light of enemies. In hostium numero habuit. Cæsar.—If you look upon all the Greeks in one light. Si omnes uno ordine habetis Achivos. Virg.—You would see it in a more favourable light. Mitiolem in partem interpretarere. Cic.—When arms were being brought into the temple in the daylight, openly. Cum arma in templum luce et palam comportarentur. Cic.
- to be light, i. e. to shine, *q. v.* Lūceo.—It is light, i. e. daylight, lucet. Hor.—As soon as it was light Cæsar ordered all the senators to be brought before him. Cæsar ubi illuxit omnes senatores ad se produci jubet. Cæs.
- to light, i. e. set fire to. Accendo, 3; incendo, inflammo; i. e. to alight, *q. v.*, descendo, 3.—As an arrow, &c., cado, 3.—To light upon, i. e. meet with, occurro, 3.
- to lighten, as lightning, or as the god who sends it. Fulguro, 1.
- to lighten, i. e. enlighten, *q. v.* Illustro, 1; illūmino.
- to lighten, i. e. to make light, diminish, *q. v.* Mīnuo, 3; immīnuo.—Which being mixed with milk greatly lightened their distress. Quod admistum lacte multum inopiam levabat. Cæs.—For I seek for objects not to strain my mind, but to lighten and relieve it. Quæro enim non quibus intendam animum rebus, sed quibus relaxem et remittam. Cic.
- light-footed. Lēvipes—*ēdia*, *cēlēripes*.
- light-hearted, lightsome. Hilaris.
- lightly. Lēviter; i. e. easily, sēcilliter.—See rashly.
- light-minded. Lēvis, inconstans, mutabilis.
- lightness. Lēvitas.
- lightning. Fulgur—*ūris*, *neut.*
- ligneous. Ligneus, lignosus. Plin.
- like. Sīmilis, consimilis; i. e. equal, par, pāris, compar.—See *as*.
- like, *adv.*; i. e. resembling. Instar, ritu, mōre, mōdō in mōrem, in mōdum: all c. *gen.*; i. e. in like manner, sīmilliter, pāriter.—Like *as*, ut, ūti, sicut, vēlut.—See *as*.
- to like. Prōbo, 1.—To do so and so, vōlo, *irr.*; i. e. to be accustomed to do, sōleo.—Many like camps. Multos castra juvant. Hor.—See to love, to please.
- likelihood. Prōbabīlitas, vērisīmlitudo.
- likely, *adj.* Prōbabīlis, vērisīmlis, crēdībilis.—Likely is often rendered by the future in *rus*.—So that they seemed likely to convulse the republic. Ut statum reipublicæ convulsuri viderentur. Cic.
- likely, *adv.* Prōbabīlīter.
- like-minded. Consentiens, unānīmus.—See to agree.
- to like, i. e. compare, *q. v.* Comparo, 1.
- likeness. Sīmlitudo, proxīmitas.—A likeness, sīmlilacrum.
- likewise. Etiam, et.—See also.
- liking.—Having settled everything according to his liking. Omnibus ex sententiā compositis. Sall.—He says that you did what was very much

- to his liking, in speaking kindly and earnestly of his liking for Cæsar. Significat valde te sibi gratum fecisse quod de suâ voluntate erga Cæsarem humanissime diligentissimeque locutus es. Cic.
- mutual liking. Mutua voluntas. Cic.
- lilac. (Perhaps) Iligustrum.
- a lily. Lilium.
- a limb. Membrum, artus, 4.
- to limp, i. e. tear. Dilacerô, 1; dilanio, 1; discerpo, 3.
- limb by limb. Membratim.
- limber. Lentus, flexilis.
- lime. Calx -cis, fem.—Birdlime, viscum.
- a lime, the tree. Tilia.
- limes, i. e. smeared with birdlime. Viscatus.
- a limekiln. Calcaria. Plin.
- a limit. Finis, limes -itis, masc.—See boundary.
- to limit. Finio, 4; præfinio, circumscribo, 3; termino, 1; i. e. close, claudo, 3; i. e. restrain, q. v. cohibeo, 2; mōdēror, 1.—That which you have assigned me as the limit. Id quod tu mihi finisti. Cic.
- limitation. Circumscriptio.—See limit.
- to limp. Claudico, 1.—See lame.
- limp. Mollis, lentus.
- limpid. Purus, lucidus, perlucidus, limpidus.
- linden. Tilia.
- a line, i. e. a straight line, or a string. Linea.—A string, q. v. linum; i. e. row, series, ordo -inis, masc.—A line of a poem, or a letter, versus, 4; versiculus; i. e. a boundary, q. v., limes -itis, masc.—Line or family, q. v., stirps.—Male line, stirps virilis (Liv.).—They fought with the men rather in line of march than line of battle. Agminibus magis quam acie pugnatum est. Liv.
- to line.—He lines the walls with warlike engines. Tormenta in muris disponit. Cæs.—He lined them outside with wicker fences and camp-sheds. Has cratibus et pluteis protegebat. Cæs.
- lineage. Stirps -pis, fem.; gēnus -ēris, neut.—See family.
- connected by lineal relationship. Sanguine conjunctus. Cic.
- lineament. Lineamentum.
- linear. Linearia. Plin.
- linen. Linteum, linum.
- linen, adj. Lintea.
- clothed in linen. Linteatus.
- a linenweaver, linendraper. Lintro -ōnis, masc. Plaut.
- to linger, i. e. delay. Mōror, 1; cuncto, 1; cesso, 1.
- lingerer, Cunctator.
- lingering. Lentus.
- lingeringly. Lente.
- a link. Nodus.—See chain.
- to link. Necto, 3; connecto, jungo, 3; conjungo.—See to join.
- linseed. Linum.
- lint. Linamentum. Plin.
- a lion. Leo.—A lioness, leona, lea.
- of a lion. Leoninus. Plin.
- a lip. Labrum, labellum, labium. Plin.
- with thick lips. Labiosus. Lucr.
- liquefaction. Liqueor.
- to liquefy, trans. Liquefacio, 3, in pass. liquēfio; solvo, 3; dissolvo, rō solvo, liquo.
- to liquefy, intrans., or become liquified. Liquesco, 3; *liquor, 3.
- liquid. Liquidus.
- liquor. Liquor, *hūmor.
- to lisp. Balbutio, 4.
- lispings. Balbus, blæsus (of the voice or sound).

a list. *Codex -Ycis, masec. ; tñbñla.*—The lists for games, &c., *campu, ãrena. Juv.*

to list, *i. e.* to be willing, *q. v.* *Vñlo, ãrr.*

to listen, in every sense. *Ausculto, 1* (when of hearing, *c. acc.*; of listening to, being guided by, *c. dat.*); *audio, 4*, always *c. acc.*; *i. e.* to be guided by, *pãreo, 2*; *obãquor, 3.*—See to obey.

a listener. *Auscultãtor, audĩtor.*

listless. *Negligens.*

listlessly. *Negligenter.*

listlessness. *Negligentia.*

literal, literally.—Latin plays translated literally from the Greek. *Fabellã Latinã ad verbum de Grãcis expressã. Cic.*—Nor will you be anxious to translate literally. *Nec verbum verbo curabis reddere. Hor.* (*Cic. says, verbum pro verbo reddere.*)—I translated that passage literally from *Dicãarchus. Istum ego locum totidem verbis a Dicãarcho transtuli. Cic.*

literature. *Littẽrã, pl. fem.*—See learning.

lithe. *Agĩlis.*—See active.

a litigant. *Litĩgãtor.*—The two litigant parties in a suit, *partes, pl. fem.*

to litigate. *Litĩgo, 1.*—To litigate a question, in *litem voco.*—See law, action.

litigation. *Lis, litis, fem.*

litigious. *Litĩgiõsus.*

a litter. *Lectica.*—Litter for animals (*i. e.* straw, &c.), *stramen -Ynis, neut. ; atramentum.*—A litter (of pigs), *prõles.*—At one litter, *uno fetu* (*Plin.*); *i. e.* disorder, *perturbãtio.*

to litter, *i. e.* bring forth. *Pãrio, 3*; *ẽdo, 3*; *i. e.* throw into confusion, *misceo, 2*; *permisceo, perturbo.*

little. *Parvus, comp. mĩnor, superl. minimus, dim. parvũlus, exĩguus.*—Little and insignificant, *mĩnũtus, pũsillus*; *i. e.* mean, *abjectus.*—How little. *Quantũlus.*—For how small a number are eloquent. *Quotus enim quisque disertus est! Cic.*—These things, and how little a part they are of the whole, moved the mind of the simple maid. *Hęc animum et quota pars hęc sunt, movere puellã simplicis. Ov.*—However little, *quantulacunque, quantulacunque, &c.*

little, *adv.* *Pãrum, exigue.*

a little, *adv.* *Paulum, paulũlum, paulo, usu. c. compar. adj., aliquantum, aliquantulum.* [*Paulum and aliquantum are often followed by a gen., as*] he beat down a little of the wall, *aliquantulum muri discussit. Liv.*—So as to be able to do those things, if not decorously, yet as little indecorously as possible. *Ut ea si non decore, quam minime indecore facere possimur. Cic.*—A little while, *pãrumper, pauliaper, paulum.*—By little and little, *paulatim, sensim.*

littleness. *Exĩguũtas, (of mind) abjectio.*

live, *i. e.* alive. *Vĩvus, vĩvens.*

to live. *Vĩvo, 3.*—It would be better to live among wild beasts. *Inter feras satius est setatem degere. Cic.*—He determined to live in the country. *Rure agere vitam constituit. Liv.*—For he lived nearly a hundred years. *Prope enim centum confecit annos. Cic.*—To live upon, *i. e.* feed upon, *vescor, 3*; *pascor, 3*; both *c. abl.*

likely to live. *Vĩvax, vĩtalis.*

worth living. *Vĩtalis (of life itself).*

causing life (as air, &c.). *Vĩtalis.*

livelihood. *Victus, 4.*

liveliness. *Ãlãcritas*; *i. e.* cheerfulness, *hĩlãritas.*

lively. *Ãlãcer -cris -cre, vẽgẽtus*; *i. e.* cheerful, *hĩlãris.*

in a lively manner. *Hĩlãriter.*

the liver. *Jẽcur, jẽcõria, or jẽcĩnõria, neut.*

livid. *Lĩvidus.*

to be livid. *Lĩveo.*

- lividness, a livid colour. *Livor.*
 a lizard. *Lacertus, lacerta.*
 lo. En, ecce, aspice.—Lo! two crests are on his head. *Viden' ut geminae stant vertice cristæ. Virg.*
 a load. *Ōnus—ēria, neut.*
 to load. *Ōnēro, 1; grāvo, 1.*—To load heavily, *prægravo, dēgravo.*
 a loadstone. *Magnes (ētis), lapis. Cic.*
 a loaf. *Pānis.*
 loam. *Marga. Plin.*
 a loan.—Let him take the money as a loan. *Pecunias mutuasumat. Cic.*—M. Aquilius even supplied corn to the cities of Sicily as a loan. *Siciliæ civitatibus M. Aquilius etiam frumentum mutuum dedit. Cic.*
 loath. *Invitus.*—To be loath (to do a thing), *nōlo, irr.*—Still I am loath to record what is not certain. *Piget tamen incertum ponere. Liv.*
 to loathe. *Fastidio, 4.*
 loathing. *Fastidium.*—See satiety.
 leathsome. *Ōdiōsus, fœdus.*
 a lobby. *Vestibulum.*
 a lobster. *Astacus. Plin.*
 local.—We are influenced by local recollections. *Movemur admonita locorum. Cic.*
 locality. *Locus, pl. loci and loca.*
 a lock. *Sēra.*
 a lock of hair. *Crīnis, cirrus.*
 a lock, for a river. *Cātāracta.*
 to lock. *Claudo, 3; obsēro, 1.*
 a locker. *Arca.*
 locomotion. *Mōtio, mōtus, 4.*—See to move.
 a locust. *Lōcusta. Plin.*
 to lodge. *Hābito, 1; dēversor.*
 a lodger. *Inquilinus, incōla.*—In an inn, &c., *dēversor.*
 a lodging, or lodging-house. *Dēversorium, hābitatio.*
 a loft, or barn. *Horreum, grānārium.*
 lofty. *Alte; i. e. in lofty style (of writing, &c.), sūblīmīter; i. e. arrogantly, insōlenter, arrōganter, superbe (see proudly).—Of genius, of style, &c., sūblīmiter.*
 loftiness. *Altitudo; i. e. arrogance, insōlentia, arrōgantia.*—See paid.
 lofty. *Altus, celsus, excelsus; i. e. elevated (of style, &c.), sūblīmis; i. e. arrogant, insōlens, arrōgans, sūperbus.*—See proud.
 a log. *Truncus, lignum, stipes—ŷtis, masc.*
 logic. *Lōgice, diālectica.*
 logical. *Lōgicus, diālecticus.*
 logically. *Diālectice.*
 a logician. *Diālecticus.*
 a loin. *Lumbus.*
 to loiter. *Mōror, 1; cunctor, 1.*—See to delay.
 a loiterer. *Cunctator.*
 inclined to loiter. *Segnis, dēsīdiōsus, ŷners, pīger—gra, grum.*—See lazy.
 to loll. *Rēcūbo, 1; rēcumbo, 3; dēcumbo.*
 lone, lonly. *Sōlītarius, sōlus, gen. solūs.*—Of a place, *dēsertus, rēmotus.*
 loneliness. *Sōlītudo.*
 long, adv. *Diu.*—Long before, *multum ante.*—Long ago, *jamprīdem.*—I have long been and still am listening. *Jamdudum ausculto. Hor.*—Nor was the Latin war protracted longer. *Nec ultra bellum Latinum dilatatum est. Liv.*—How long, *quamdīu.*—So long, *tamdīu.*—As long as, *quamdīu.*—For Tiberius Gracchus will be praised as long as the memory of Roman history lasts. *Ti. enim Gracchus tamdiu laudabitur, dum memoria rerum Romanorum manebit. Cic.*
 long, adj., in every sense. *Longus.*—Of time, of long duration, *longinquus, diūtarnus, diūtīnus.*—Very long, *perlongus, praelongus.*

to long for, *i. e.* wish, *q. v.* Opto, 1; cūpio, 3; dēsidēro, 1.

a longing for. Dēsidērium.—See wish.

longevity. Longa ætas, sēnectus —tis.—See old age.

longitude. Longitūdo.

longing for. Appētens, sometimes *c. gen.*, cūpīdus.

longingly. Appētenter, cūpīde.

long-suffering. Pātīens.

long-suffering, *subst.* Pātīentia.

to look, or look at. Videō, aspīcio, 3; prospīcio, intueor, 2; specto, 1.—

To look after; *i. e.* manage, cūro, 1; dirīgo, 3.—To look down, or down upon, lit. Dēspēcto, lit. and metaph. dēspīcio. See to despise.—To look for; *i. e.* seek, *q. v.*; quæro, 3; exquiro.—To look forward, prospīcio, prospecto.—To look into; *i. e.* examine, investigo, 1.—To look out, *i. e.* take care, caveo, 2.—To look over, as an overseer, præsum; *i. e.* to pardon, ignosco, 3.—To look round, round upon, &c., circumspīcio, collustro, 1.—To look to; *i. e.* regard, *q. v.*, respīcio.—To look up, up to, lit. and metaph., inspīcio. See to respect.—It is easy to look around you. Facilis est circumspēctus.

a look. Aspectus, 4; obtūtus, 4; intūtus, 4. Quint.

a looker on. Spectator.

a looking-glass. Spēcūlum.

a loom. Textrium.

a loop. Amentum.

to loose or loosen. Solvo, 3; exsolvo, rēsolvo; (bars, &c., which confine, not those who are confined) laxo, 1; rēlaxo.—I never have loosed my hold on liberty, and I never will. Libertatem neque dimisi unquam neque dimittam. Cic.

loose. Laxus, lit. or metaph.; of loose manner, sōlutus, dissolutus.

loosely. Laxe, solute.

looseness. Dissolutio.—The act of loosing, dīmissio.

to lop. Præcido, 3; amputo, 1.

loquacious. Lōquax, garrūlus.

loquacionally. Lōquāciter.

loquacity. Lōquācitas, garrūlitas.

a lord. Dōmīnus; lords, prōcēres, optīmātes.

to be lord over. Dōmīnor, 1.—See to rule.

lordly, *i. e.* noble, *q. v.* Nōbīlis, gēnērosus; *i. e.* imperious, proud, impērius, superbus, arrōgans.

in a lordly manner, *i. e.* proudly, *q. v.* Superbe, arroganter.

lordship. Dōmīnātus, 4; dōmīnatio.—See power.

lore. Erūditio.—See learning.

lorn. Sōlus, *gen.* sōlūus. See desolate.

to lose. Perdo, 3; amitto, 3. [Amitto is used of what we lose by the fault of others, and of what is recoverable; perdo, of what we lose by our own folly, and what is irrecoverable. In one place, Cic. says, Decius lost his life, but did not throw it away. Decius amisit vitam at non perdidit.] —I am losing my time. Frustra tempus contero. Cic.—Volumnius said, that he had rather that his labour should have been lost. Volumnius dixit se malle frustra operam insumtam. Liv.—The bill which he willingly allowed to be lost. Lex quam antiquari facile passus est. Cic.—What more could you ask if you had lost your own camp? Quid aliud si spoliatus, si exutus castris esses, peteres? Liv.—The enemy for the same reason lost all hope of taking the town. Hostibus eādem de causā spes potiendi oppidi discessit. Cic.—We have lost a great battle. Pugnā magnā victi sumus. Cic.

loss, of what one has. Amissio, jactūra.—Generally (damages, injury), damnum, dētrimentum.—A loss of men in war, clādes.—Losses of property will have to be submitted to. Jacturæ rei familiaris erunt faciendæ. Cic.—To gain the victory without running the risk of any loss. Sine ullo vulnere victoriā potiri. Cæsar.—The wise man will not be at a loss

either what to do or what reply to make. Non deerit sapienti nec quid faciat nec quid respondeat. Cic.—When I was at a loss to know where you were. Cum incertus essem ubi esees. Cic.—The rascal was at a loss and did not know which way to turn. Hærebat nebulo, quo se verteret non habebat. Cic.

lot. Sors -tis, *fem.*; i. e. fate, fâtum.

to cast lots, to determine by lots. Sortior, 4; with *perf. part.* both in *act.* and *pass.* sense.

a casting of lots. Sortitio, sortitus.

by drawing lots. Sortito.

lotion. Lôtio (Cels.); lotus, 4 (Cels).

lotus. Lôtos -i, *fem.*

lottery. Sors, -tis, *fem.*

loud. Clarus, +clarissimus.

loudly.—I say with as loud a voice as I can. Quam multâ possum voce dico. Cic.

to be, or become loud. Claresco, 3.

loudness. A loud noise. clamor.

to love. Amo, 1; diligo, 3. In poet. most of the words which mean to burn, as ardeo, 2; c. *acc.* or c. *abl.* (Cic. has arsit amore hospitii); flagro, 1; tēpeo, 2; cāleo, 2; incaleo, prætepeo: all c. *abl.*—You know how I love my Tullia. Scis quanti Tulliam meam faciam. Cic.—To love (as friends love), compector, 3.—To love greatly, âdamo.—Corvus, who loved all the citizens, and especially the soldiers. Corvus, omnes caritate cives, præcipue milites complexus. Liv. So Cic. has "benevolentia compector."—He confesses that he has always loved a dry and uncomfortable sort of life. Fatetur sibi vitam omnino semper horridam et aridam cordi fuisse. Cic.

love. Amor; i. e. great goodwill, affection, caritas, bēnēvōlentia, stūdiūm. —My love! Meum corculum! Plaut.

loveable. Amabilis.

loved. Amatus, dilectus, cārus; of those more distant than relations, acceptus.

loveliness. Pulchrîtudo.—See beauty.

lovely, *adj.* Amabilis; i. e. beautiful (*q. v.*), pulcher -chra -crum; formosus.

lovely, *adv.* Pulchre, formose.

a lover. Amator; i. e. suitor, prœcus.

loving. Amans, c. *gen.*

lovingly. Amanter, amabiliter.

a lough. Lâcus, 4.

to lounge. Rêcumbo, 3.

lounging. Segnia.—See lazy.

to lour. Nûbilo. Varr.—See to frown.

louring. Nûbilus.

a louse. Pêdicûlus. Plin.

of lice, lousy, &c. Pêdicûlaris, pedicularius (both Plin.); pêdicûlôsus, Mart.

loutish. Bardus.—See stupid.

low (in every sense), lowly. Hûmilis; of situation, depressus; of spirits, abjectus, demissus; of situation or spirits, jâcens; of rank, obscurus, ignobilis; of voice, submissus, parvus.—With the return of peace the price of corn became lower again in the city. Urbi cum pace laxior etiam annona rediit. Liv.

low, *adv.* Hûmiliter, demisse.—With low voice, submisce.—Of low birth, obscure.

to be low, lie low. Jâceo.—When prices were low. Cum pretia jacerent. Cic.

to low. Mûgio.

low-born. Iguobilis.

to lower (others). *Præmo*, 3; *dēprimo*.—Of lowering oneself, one's eyes, voice, &c., *submitto*, 1; *demitto*.—Oneself or others, *dējicio*, 3.—To lower the price of corn. *Laxare annonam* (Liv.); *Levare annonam*, Cic.—The price of corn had not got much lower. *Annona haud multum laxaverat*. Liv.

lower. *Infērior*.

lowest. *Infimus*, *imus*.

lowing. *Mūgītus*, 4.

lowlands. *Planities*.

lowness, lowliness. *Humilitas*; of spirits, &c., *abjectio*, *demissio*, *missio*; of birth, *ignobilitas*, *obscūritas*.

loyal. *Fidelis*, *fidus*.

loyally. *Fideliter*.

loyalty. *Fides*.

to lubricate. *Lubrico*, 1.

lucid, i. e. intelligible. *Lucidus*, *dilucidus*, *apertus*, *simplex* —*icis*, *planus*.

lucidly. *Lūcide*, *dilucide*.

lucidity. *Simplīcitās*.

Lucifer. *Lūcifer* —*eri*.

luck. *Fortuna*, *sors* —*tia*, *fem.*—Set it down to good luck. *Appone lucro*.

Hor.—i. e. good luck, *felicitas*.—See prosperity, adversity.

by luck, i. e. by chance. *Forte*, *cāsu*.

luckily. *Felicitē*, *fauste*.

luckless. *Infelix*, *infaustus* (not of persons).

lucky. *Felix*, *fortūnātus*, *faustus* (not of persons).—See fortunate.

lucrative. *Quæstuosus*, *lucrosus*, *lucrificus*. Plaut.

lucro. *Lūcrum*, *quæstus*, 4.

to lucubrate. *Lūcūbro*.

lucubration. *Lūcubrātio*.

ludicrous. *Ridicūlus*, *lūdicrus*.

ludicrously. *Ridicūle*.

to lug. *Traho*, 3.—See to drag.

luggage. *Impēdimentum*, *usu*. in *pl.*—See baggage.

encumbered with luggage. *Impēditus*.

lugubrious. *Lugūbris*, *tristis*.—See sad.

lukewarm. *Tēpidus*; i. e. indifferent, *nēgligens*, *sōcors* —*dis*, *segnis*.

lukewarmness. *Tēpor*; i. e. indifference, *nēgligentia*, *sōcordia*.

to lull. *Sōpio*, 4; *consopio*; i. e. soothe, *mulceo*, 2; *lēnio*, 4; *dēlenio*.

a lull. *Quies* —*etia*, *fem.*, *tranquillitas*.

lumber. *Scrūta* —*orum*, *pl. neut.*

a luminary, lit. and metaph. *Lux*, *lūcis*, *fem.*, *lumen* —*inis*, *neut.*

luminous, i. e. shining, *q. v.* *Fulgūsus*, *clarus*.—Shining, or (metaph.) clear (of a statement, &c.), *lūcidus*, *dilucidus*.

luminously. *Clare*, *lūcide*, *dilucide*.

a lump. *Massa*, *æcervus*.

in a lump, *æcervatim*.

lumpy. *Grāvis*.

lunacy. *Insānia*. See madness.

lunatic. *Insānus*.—See mad.

to lunch. *Prandeo*.

luncheon. *Prandium*.

lungs. *Pulmo* —*onis*, *masc.*—My voice and lungs would fail me. *Me vox, latera deficient*. Cic.

lupin. *Lūpīnum*. Plin.

to lurch. *Inclīno*, 1.

a lure. *Illēcēbra*, *usu*. in *pl.*

to lure. *Dūco*, 3; *allīcio*, 3; *pellīcio*.

lurid. *Lūridus*.

a lurid appearance. *Lūror*. *Lucr.*

to lurk. *Lāteo*, 2; *dēlīteco*, 3; *lātīto*, 1.—See to hide.

- a lurking-place. *Lătēbra*, oftenest in *pl.*; *lătībūlum*.—In the most secret lurking-places. In *latibulis occultorum locorum*. *Cic.*
 full of lurking-places. *Lătēbrōsus*.
 luscious. *Dulcis*, *suaavis*.—See sweet.
 lusciousness. *Suavitas*.
 lust. *Libido*.
 lustful. *Libidinosus*.—See wanton.
 lustfully. *Libidīnōse*.
 lustily. *Strēnue*, *fortiter*.
 lustiness. *Vis*, *rōbur*—*ōris*, *seut.*; *vīgor*.
 lustration. *Lustratio*, *purgatio*.
 lustre. *Splendor*, *fulgor*, *nitor*.—See bright.
 a lustre, i. e. lamp. *Lampas*—*ādis*, *Gr. acc. ada*, &c.
 a lustre, i. e. five years. *Lustrum*.
 lustrous. *Splendīdus*, *fulgīdus*, *coruscus*.
 lusty. *Rōbustus*, *strēnuus*, *fortis*.
 a lute. *Cithāra*. See harp.
 luxuriance. *Fertilitas*, *abundantia*, *cōpia*.—See fertility.
 luxuriant, i. e. fertile, *q. v.* *Fertilis*; of style or of a speaker, *cōpiōsus*.—
 A luxuriant, and varied, and copious style of oratory. *Multa et varia et copiosa oratio*. *Cic.*
 to luxuriate. *Luxūria*; i. e. rejoice, *q. v.*, *exulto*, *l.*
 luxurious. *Luxuriōsus*; of feasts, &c., *lantus*.
 luxuriously. *Luxuriōse*, *lante*, *molliter*.
 luxury. *Luxūria*, *luxūriae*, *luxus*, *l.*
 lymph. *Lympha*.
 a lynx. *Lynx*—*cia*, *masc.* and *fem.*
 a lyre. *Lūra*, *cithāra*, *fides*, *pl.*; *testūdo*, *fem.*; *barbītos*, *chēlys*—*yoa*.
 one who plays on the lyre. *Fidicen*—*inia*, *masc.*; *cithāroedus*.
 lyric. *Lūricus*; when applied to poetry, *Æoliū*.

M.

- a mace. *Sceptrum*, *Ituns* (*esp. an sugur's staff*).
 mace. *Macia*. *Plin.*
 to macerate. *Mācēro*.
 maceration. *Mācērātio*. *Vitr.*
 machination, i. e. artful contrivance. *Arz. artificium*, *dōlus*.
 a machine. *Māchīna*, *māchīnātio*.—As he rented large farms and conducted them at a great expense, and with a large stock of machines. *Cum arationes magnas conductas haberet, easque magnā impensā magno instrumento tueretur*. *Cic.*
 a mackerel. *Scomber*—*bri*. *Plin.*
 mad. *Insānus*, *āmens*, *dēmens*.—Furiously mad, *vēsānus*, *furiosus*.
 to be mad. *Insanio*, *l.*; furiously mad, *fūro*, *3.*
 to madden. *Fūrio*, *l.*—You madden me. *Tu homo adigis me ad insaniam*.
Ter.
 madder. *Rūbia*. *Plin.*
 madly. *Insāne*, *dēmenter*.—With furious madness, *fūriose*.
 madness. *Insānia*, *dēmentia*, *āmentia*; i. e. furious folly, *fūror*.
 a magazine. *Gāza*, *thēsaurus*.—Magazines (of corn), *horrea*.
 a maggot. *Vermicūlus*.
 magic. *Māgice*. *Plin.*—*Magicæ artes*. *Virg.*

- a magician.** *Māga, fem. māga, sāga.*
magistracy. *Māgistrātus, 4; māgisterium.*
magistrate. *Māgistrātus, 4.*
magnanimity. *Magnānīmītas, magnus animus. Cic.*
magnanimous. *Magnānīmus.*
magnet. *Magnes (ētia) lapis. Cic.*
magnificent. *Magnīficus, splendīdus.*
to magnify. *Amplīfīco, 1; augeo, 2.—See to praise.*
magnitude. *Magnītudo, amplitudo, (when large) mōles.*
a magpie. *Picus, pica.*
a maid. *Virgo; i. e. a girl, puella.—A handmaid, ancilla, fāmūla.*
of a maid, maidenly, etc., virgīneus.—Of a girl, puellaria.
majestic. *Augustus, vērērābīlis, grandis.*
majestically. *Auguste.*
majesty. *Majestas.—See dignity.*
mail; a coat of mail. *Lōrica.—See armour.*
mailed. *Armātus.*
to maim. *Mūtīlo, 1; dētrunco, 1.*
maimed. *Mūtīlus, mancus.*
a being maimed. *Mūtīlātio. Cels.*
main. *Præcīpuus, princīpalis, prīmus, summus, maxīmus.—The main-land, continens.—The main point, summum.—The main body (of an army), summa.*
the main, i. e. the sea, q. v. *Māre; pontus.*
mainly. *Præcīpue, in prīmis, maxime.*
to maintain, i. e. uphold. *Sustīneo, 2; tueor, 2; dēfendo (esp. in argument), tēneo, 2; contendo, 3; i. e. to nourish, ūlo, 3; i. e. to abide by, sto, 1; māneo, 2; c. dat.—He ordered the cavalry to maintain their position.*
Equitibus præcepit ut locum obtinerent. Cæs.
maintainable (of an argument). *Prōbus.*
a maintainer (of an argument). *Pātrōnus.*
maintenance, i. e. preservation. *Conservātio; i. e. means to support lit, victus, 4.*
major. *Major.*
majority, i. e. the greater number. *Plūres -ium, plur. masc.—Which ever side has the majority, their opinion shall be abided by. Quæ pars major erit eo stabitur consilio. Liv.—Many people think that philosophy does no good; the majority even think it does harm. Multi nihil prodesse philosophiam, plerique etiam obesse arbitrantur. Cic.—His sons were now near attaining their majority. Jam filii prope puberem ætatem erant. Liv.*
maize. *Sēakum.*
to make (in every sense). *Fācio, 3, in pass. fio; effīcio, in pass. efficior; i. e. create (anything formed, the world, &c.) creo, 1; condo, 3; fābrīco, 1; (magistrates) creo, 1; elīgo, 3; delīgo, 3; (versee, any composition) condo, 3; compono, 3; pango, 3; i. e. to render (of such and such a character), reddo, 3; præsto, 1; i. e. to compel, cōgo, 3.—To make away with, i. e. kill, q. v., interfīcio, 3; tollo, 3.—After Thraso had been made away with. Thrasone sublato e medio. Liv.—To make over to (yield to, another), cēdo, 3; transfēro, irr.—To make up (a quarrel, &c.), compōno, 3; pāco, 1.—There was a hope that this affair might be made up. Spes erat fore ut res conveniret. Cic.—To make up to, i. e. approach, accēdo, 3; adeo, 4; i. e. court, assentor, 1.—To make haste, prōpēro, 1; festino, 1. (See hasten).—To make hot, make gentle, &c., cālēfācio, 3; mansuefacio. (See hot, gentle, &c.)—To make use of, ūtor. (See to use).—There is really nothing wanting to make me thoroughly miserable. Prorsus nihil abest quin sim miserrimus. Cic.—I shall never be made to believe ... Numquam adducor ut credam. Cic.—Man is made up of mind and body. Homo constat ex animo et corpore. Cic.*
make, i. e. shape. *Forma.*

a maker, of anything. Crētor, condītor, auctor, artifex -icia, fābricātor, effector, mōltor.—Of a law, lātor.

the right or power of making. Factio.

maladministration.—Men guilty of maladministration. Male rem gēntea. Cic. (This refers to their private affairs; of affairs of state he would have said, rempublicam.)—There was as much maladministration of the affairs of war as in those of peace. Nihilo militiæ quam domi melius respublica administrata est. Liv.

malady. Morbus.—See sickness.

malapert. Pētūlana.

malapertly. Pētūlanter.

malapertness. Pētūlantia.

malecontent.—See discontented.

male. Mascūlus, mas, gen. māsia.

malediction. Exsēcratio.

malefaction. Crīmen -inis, neut.; mālēficiūm.—See crime.

a malefactor. Mālēficus, adj.; comp. -centior, &c.

malevolence, malice, malignity. Mālēvolentia, mālignitas.

malevolent, malicious, malignant. Mālēvōlus, comp. -entior, mālignus.

malevolently, maliciously, malignantly. Māligne.

malformation. Dēformitas.

malleable. Ductīlis. Plin.

a mallet. Malleus.

a mallow. Malva.

malpractice, malversation.—See maladministration, peculation.

a man, a human being, not a beast. Hōmo -inis;—not a woman, vir, vīri.

(Sometimes the two are used together: vir, as one worthy to be called a man, being opposed to homo, as a contemptible fellow.)—A young man, jūvénis, ādōlescēns.—An old man, sēnex.—Man, as applied to ship, in such expressions as man-of-war (see ship).—You are not a man to boast. Non is es qui gloriēre. Cic.

mankind.—Fellowship with mankind. Societas generis humani. Cic.

—All mankind. Omnes mortales omnium generum (Cic.); omnes qui ubique sunt. Cic.

to man (as the crew mans a ship). Conscendo, 3 (see to embark); as a captain mans it.—Domitius requires certain ships, and mans them with husbandmen and shepherds. Certas sibi deposcit naves, Domitius, atque has colonis pastoribusque complet. Cæs.

to manacle. Vincio, 4.—In vincula conjicio. Liv.—In catenas conjicio. Cæs.

manacled. Vinculus, *cātēnātus.

manacles, in pl. Vincūla, sync. vīncla, cātēnæ, *mānīcæ.—See chain, prison. to manage affairs. Gēro, 3; administro, 1; cūro, 1.—Affairs, or living beings, tracto, 1; i. e. to govern, q. v., rēgo, 3.—Animals, dōmo, 1.

management of affairs. Administratio, cūratio, dispensatio.—Of living beings, tractatio.—Good management, prūdētia, dextērītas.

manageable. Tractābilis, fācīlis.—Of animals, &c., dōmābilis.

a manager. Administrator, cūrator, dispensator, mōdērator, fem. modēratrīx.—Of animals, dōmītor, fem. dōmītrīx.

a mandate. Mandātum, jussum, ēdictum.—See command.

mandible. Maxilla.

mandrake. Mandrāgōras -æ, masc. Plin.

mane. Jūba.

with a mane. Jūbātus.

man eater. Anthrōpophāgus.

manes. Mānes -ium, pl. masc.

manful, manly. Vīrlīs; i. e. vigorous, bold, q. v., fortis, strēnūus.

manfully. Vīrlīter, fortīter, strēnue.

mange. Scābia.

a manger. Præsēpe.

- to mangle. *Lăcero*, 1; *dălăcero*, *lănio*, 1; *dılanio*.
 mangled. *Lăcer* — *ēra* — *erum*, *laceratus*, &c.
 mangy. *Scăbiōsna*. *Plin.*
 manhood. *Virilitas*; i. e. courage, q. v., *fortitudo*.—The age of manhood, *virilis aetas*.
 mania. *Fūror*.—See madness.
 a maniac. *Furiōsus*.—See mad.
 manifest. *Mānifestus*, *ēvidens*, *āpertus*, *perspicuus*; i. e. notorious, *notus*.
 to be manifest. *Pāteo*.
 to manifest. *Ostendo*, 3; *mānifesto*, 1; *dēmonstro*.—See to show.
 manifestation. *Dēmonstratio*.
 manifestly. *Mānifesto*, *ēvidenter*, *perspicue*, *āperta*.
 manifold. *Multus*, *multīplex* — *īcis*.
 manliness. *Virilitas*; i. e. courage, q. v., *fortitudo*.—See manful.
 manner, in any sense. *Mos*, *mōria*, *masc.*—Of doing anything, *mōdus*; i. e. *habita*, *consuetudo*, *usus*, 4; i. e. kind, description, *gēnus* — *ēris*, *neut.*—
 After the manner of, more, in morem, *mōdo*, in modum, *rita* (see like).
 —That in all cases I may avail myself of your advice, as my manner is.
Ut tuis consiliis, ut consuevi, in omnibus rebus utar. *Cic.*—See accor-
 tomed.
 bad manners. *Īnhūmānitas*, *rusticitas*.
 good manners. *Urbānitas*, *hūmānitas*, *cōmītas*.
 mannerly, well mannered. *Urbānus*, *hūmānus*, *cōmis*.
 mannerly, *adv.* *Urbane*, *hūmāne*, *cōmīter*.
 ill-mannered. *Īnhūmānus*, *īnurbānus*, *rusticus*.
 ill-mannerdly. *Īnurbāne*, *īnhūmāne*, *inhumaniter*, *rustice*.
 manœuvre. *Ars* — *tis*, *fem.*; *artificium*, *māchīna*.
 to manœuvre. *Māchīnor*, 1.
 a manor. *Fundus*, *prædium*.
 mansion. *Domus*, 4 (some cases, esp. *gen.* and *acc. pl.*, as if 2).—See house.
 manslaughter. *Cædes*, *hōmicidium*.
 a manslayer. *Hōmicida*.—See alayer.
 mansuetude. *Mansuetudo*.
 a mantelet, in fortification. *Lōrica*.
 a mantle. *Pallium*, *lăcerna*.—See cloak.
 to mantle over, i. e. rise above. *Sūpĕro*, 1; i. e. to cover, *tĕgo*.
 manual labour.—A city strongly fortified by manual labour. *Urbs*
manu munitissima. *Liv.*—A sign manual, *chirōgraphum*.
 to manufacture. *Fācio*, *perficio*, *conficio*, *compōno*.
 a manufacture. *Ōpus* — *ēris*, *neut.*
 a manufactory. *Officina*.
 a manufacturer. *Artifex* — *īcis*, *fābricātor*.—See artisan.
 manumission. *Mānumissio*.
 to manumit. *Mānumitto*, 3.—See to release.
 manure. *Stercus* — *ōris*, *neut.*; *fīmus*.
 to manure. *Stercōro*, 1.
 the act of manuring. *Stercōratio*. *Plin.*
 a manuscript. *Cōdex* — *īcis*, *masc.*; *scriptum*.
 many. *Multus*, in *comp.* plus (in *sing. indecl.*, and always *neut.*); in *pl.*
plūres, *superl.* *plūrimus*; often used as positive.
 how many, as many as. *Quot.*—So many, tot.—However many, ever so
 many, *quantusvis*, *quantuscunque*, *quantuslibet*.—A port large enough
 for a fleet of ever so many ships. *Portus satis amplus quantavis classi.*
Liv.—Many times, *sæpe* (see often).—How many times, *quōties*.—As
 many times as, *quōties*.—So many times, *tōties*.
 a map. *Tăbula*.
 maple. *Ācer* — *ēris*, *neut.*
 of maple. *Ācernus*.
 to mar. *Obsum*, *nōceo*, 2.—See to impair.
 marauder. *Prædator*, *fem.* — *trix*, *prædo* — *ōnis*, *masc.*

- marauding. Prædatorius, prædabundus.
 a marauding expedition. Prædatio. Tac.
 to go on a marauding expedition. Prædor, 1.—See to plunder.
 marble. Marmor—ōria, *neut.*
 of marble. Marmōreus.
 March, of March. Martius.
 a march. Prœfectio, iter—inieris, *neut.*—And he leads the infantry in line of battle at quick march against the enemy. Peditumque aciem instructam pleno gradu in hostem inducit. Liv.
 to march. Prœficiscor, 3; incēdo, 3.—See to go.
 marches, i. e. borders. Fines, *pl. masc.*; confinia—orum, *pl. neut.*
 a mare. Equa.
 a margin. Margo—inīs, *fem.*; ōra.
 a marigold. Caltha.
 marine, maritime. Mārīnus, æquōreus, mārītīmus; i. e. belonging to ships, nāvālis, nauticus.
 a mariner. Nauta, nāvīta, *masc.*—See sailor.
 a marine, i. e. a soldier to serve in the fleet. Classiārius.
 marital. Mārītus.—See conjugal.
 marjoram. Amārācus.
 of marjoram. Amārācīnus.
 a mark. Nōta, signum; to serve as an indication, indīcium.—A mark to aim at, mēta.
 to mark. Nōto, 1; signo, 1; i. e. observe (q. v.), observe, 1; contemplor, 1; animadverto, 3.—To mark out, designo.
 one who marks. Animadvorsor.
 the act of marking or noticing. Nōtatio, animadversio.
 a market or market-place. Fōrum, empōrium, mercātus, 4.
 market-day. Nundīnæ.
 of a market. Nundinarius.
 to attend or sell in a market. Nundinor, 1 (see to buy, to sell).—One who attends in a market, nundinātor. Quint.
 marl. Marga. Plin.
 a marmoset. Cercōpīthecus. Plin.
 marriage. Matrīmōnium, conjūgium, connūbium; the ceremony itself, not the state, nuptiæ.—Of marriage, connūbīalis, conjūgialis, nuptīalis.
 marriageable (of a girl). Nūbīlis.
 marrow. Mēdulla.
 to marry, as the husband does. Dūco, 3; as the wife does, nūbo, c. *dat.*—And he marries his daughter to him. Eique filiam suam in matrimonium dat. Cæs.—Cæcilia when she wished to marry (i. e. establish in marriage) her sister's daughter. Cæcilia cum vellet sororis suæ filiam in matrimonium collocare. Cic. [Elsewhere Cic. says, locare in matrimonio.]—Who married the wife of the man whom he had slain. Qui uxorem ejus quem occiderat in matrimonium duxit. Cic. [Elsewhere he says, habuit in matrimonio.]
 married (of man or woman). Matrimonio junctus.—Of the woman, nupta.
 marry! *interj.* Immo!
 Mars. Mars, Māvors, Grādīvus.
 a marsh. Pālus—ūdia, *fem.*
 to marshal. Instruo, 3; dispono, 3; instītuō, 3; collōco, 1 (with reference to the place where).
 marshy. Pālūdōsus, paluster—tris—tre.
 a mart. Mercātūra.—See market.
 a marten-cat. Ictis—īdia, *fem.* (Plin.); martes—ia, *fem.* Mart.
 martial, i. e. warlike. Martius, māvortius, bellīcus, bellīcōsus.
 a martialist. Miles—ītis, *masc.*
 a martyr. Martyr—ŷris, *masc., fem.* Pind.
 martyrdom. Martŷrium. Tertull.

a marvel. *Miraculum*, *prodigium*, *monstrum*.

to marvel. *Miror*, 1; *admiror*, 1; *stūpeo*, 2, c. in and *abl.*; *obstūpeo*, 3. one who marvels at. *Mirātor*.—See *admirer*.

marvellous. *Mirus*, *mirandus*, *admirandus*, *mirābilis*, *admirabilis*, *mirificus*, *prodigiōsus* (esp. of indications containing an omen).

marvellously. *Mire*, *mirifice*, *mirum in modum* (*Cic.*); *mirābiliter*, *admirabiliter*.

marvellousness. *Mirābilitas*, *admirabilitas*.

masculine. *Virilis*, *masculus*, *masculinus*. *Plin.*

in a masculine manner. *Viriliter*.

to mash. *Misceo*, 2; *commisceo*; i. e. crush, *contundo*, 3.

a mask. *Persōna*, *larva*.—It was said, on the other hand, that his affection towards his parent was assumed as a mask. *Dicebatur contra pietatem erga parentem obtentui sumptam*. *Tac.*

wearing a mask. *Persōnatus*,

to mask, i. e. conceal, *q. v.* *Cēlo*, 1; *tēgo*, 3; *prætexo*, 3.

a mason. *Structor*.

a mass. *Massa*, *mōles*; i. e. heap, *q. v.*; stones, *æcervus*.

in a mass. *Æcervatim*; i. e. together, *una*, *sīmul*.

a massacre. *Cædes*, *strāgea*.—See *slaughter*.

to massacre. *Occido*, 3; *trūcido*, 1.

massive. *Sōlidus*, *grāvis*.

massiveness. *Sōliditas*, *pondus*—*æris*, *neut.*

a mast. *Mālus*; i. e. fruit of the beech, *glans*—*dis*, *fem.*

a master, i. e. lord of territory, subjects, servants, &c. *Dōmīnus*.—Of servants, &c., *hērus*.—Of land, &c., *possessor*.—Of a ship, *rector*.—Of a school, *māgister*—*tri*, *lūdīmagister*.—Of any particular art, doctor. —Ever since he had been his own master. *Ex quo sui potens fuerat*. *Liv.*—Often when master of his wishes. *Sæpe potens voti*. *Ov.*—And those who by their genius and learning are masters of these things. *Quarum rerum qui animo et scientiā compotes sunt*. *Cic.*—Hereafter you shall be master of your wishes. *Voti postmodo compos eris*. *Ov.*—Master of the Latin language. *Latīnæ linguæ sciens*. *Tac.*—For no one thought that Antony would be able to make himself master of the state. *Nemini enim in mentem venit Antonium rerum potiturum*. *Nep.*—Shall I delay and shuffle, and give myself up to those men who are masters of everything? *An cuncter et tergiverser, et iis me dem qui tenent, qui potiuntur?* *Cic.*

to master, i. e. overcome. *Vinco*, 3; *sūpĕro*, 1; *dōmo*, 1, esp. of taming beasts; i. e. restrain (one's own passions, &c.), *mōdĕror*, 1; *compesco*, 3; *impĕro*, 1; *coerceo*; i. e. to know, *q. v.*, *scio*, 4.

mastership, i. e. power over. *Dōminatio*; i. e. office of master, *magistĕrium*.

masterly, i. e. skilful. *Pĕritus*; *ēgrĕgius*, *exīmius*.

masterly, *adv.* *Pĕrite*, *ēgrĕgie*, *optīme*.

mastery, i. e. victory. *Victōria*; i. e. power, *q. v.*, *impĕrium*, *potestas*.

to masticate. *Commandūco*, 1. *Plin.*

mastication. *Commandūcatio*.

a mastic tree. *Lentiscus*, *fem.*

a mastiff. *Mōlossus*.

a mat. *Matta*, *tĕges*—*ætis*, *fem.* *Plin.*

a match, to set fire with. *Fax*, *fācis*.—One of a pair, *par*, *pāris*, *masc.*; i. e. a contest, *certāmen*—*inis*; i. e. marriage, *q. v.*, *conjūgium*.

to match, i. e. join (*q. v.*) together. *Jungo*, 3; i. e. equal, *æquo*, 1.

matchless. *Unīcus*, *singulāris*, *ēgrĕgius*, *exīmius*.

a mate. *Cōmes*—*itis*, *masc.*, *fem.*—See *companion*.

to mate, *trans.* i. e. join, *q. v.* *Jungo*, 3; *conjungo*, *intrans.* *jungor*.

material, *subst.* *Mātĕries*, *materia*.

material, i. e. substantial. *Corpōreus*; i. e. important, *q. v.*, *grāvis*.—These trifles turned out very material. *Ita parvæ res magnū momentum ha-*

- buerunt. Cæs.—Satrius was of material use to me. Satrius magno mihi usui fuit. Cic.
 materially. Valde, magnöpere.—See greatly.
 maternal. Maternus.
 mathematician. Măthēmătīcus.
 mathematics. Măthēmătīca.
 matin, i. e. in the morning. Mătūtīnus.
 matricide. Matrīcidium.
 a matricide. Matrīcida.
 matrimony. Conjūgium.—See marriage.
 a matron. Matrōna, materfamilias, *gen.* matrisfamilias, &c., in *pl.* matres —rum, *pl. fem.*
 matronly. Matrōnălia.
 matter. Mătĕria, materia; from a wound, pus, pūris, *neut.*
 to matter, it matters. Intĕrest, rĕfert.—He did not come because it did not matter to him. Ea re non venit quia nihil attenuit. Cic.
 full of matter. Pŕŕulentus. Plin.
 a mattock. Lĭgo —ōnis, *masc.*
 a mattress. Culcĭta.
 mature. Mătŕus.—The most mature deliberation. Acerrima et attentissima cogitatio. Cic.
 maturely. Mătŕe; to consider, attente.
 maturity. Mătŕitas.
 matutinal. Mătūtīnus.
 maudlin. Ēbrius.—See drunk.
 a mavis (blackbird). Mĕrŭla.
 to maul. Contundo, 3.
 to maunder. Murmŭro, 1.—See to murmur.
 a mausoleum. Mătŕsolĕum (Mart.).—See tomb.
 maw. Os, ōris, *neut.*
 a maxim. Dĕcrĕtum.
 May. Maius.
 I may. Lĭcet, fas est, fas: all *c. dat.* mihi expressed or understood.
 a mayor. Præfectus, pŕŕestas. Juv.
 mayoralty. Præfectŭra.
 a maze. Lăbŕynthus.
 mazy. Confŭsus.
 mead. Mulsum.
 a mead, or meadow. Prătum, āger —gri.
 meagre. Măcer —cra —crum; of style, exĭlis, jĕjŭnus, āridus.
 meagreness. Măcies; of style, ĭnŕŕŕia, exĭlĭtas, jĕjŭnĭtas, siccĭtas.
 meal. Pŕŕenta, fărĭna. Plin.
 of meal. Fărĭnărius. Plin.
 a meal. Cĭbus.—See breakfast, dinner, &c.
 mean, i. e. low in rank, &c. Hŭmĭlis, obsĕŕus, vĭlis; i. e. base, turpis, ĭnhŕonestus.
 mean, the mean, mediocrity. Mĕdiŕcŕitas; means, i. e. property, *q. v.*, res făcultates, *pl. fem.*—No private means can support that expense, nor can even the public funds. Sumptus istos nec res privatæ possunt nec res publicæ sustinere. Cic.—A man without character, and without means. Homo sine existimatione sine censu. Cic.—Means (of doing anything), mŕdus, rătio, făcultas.—New men strive to attain honours by intrigue rather than by honourable means. Novi homines per latrocinia potius quam bonis artibus ad honores nituntur. Sall.—It is a shameful thing, to be avoided by all the means in one's power. Tetra res est, omni contentione, velis, ut ita dicam, remisque fugienda. Cic.—It has been sought for by all mankind by all the means in their power. Armis, castris tentata res est ab omni genere hominum. Cic.—(He said) corn was not given them at the proper time, and that there were no means of giving it. Neque frumentum ad diem dari, neque unde detur.

Liv.—He will see what means he has to acquire wisdom. *Quanta instrumenta habeat ad obtinendam sapientiam intelliget. Cic.*—It is by my means alone. *Per me unum effectum est. Cic.*—See to owe.
to mean, as an expression, &c., means. *Significo, 1; vŏlo, irr.; i. a. to intend, q. v., vŏlo, stătuo, 3; instituo.*
meaning, i. e. signification, *q. v. Significatio, sensus, 4; sententia, vis; i. a. intention, q. v., consilium.*—With a double meaning, *ambiguus, anceps*—*ipŏtia.*

meanly, i. e. obscurely. *Obscure, hŭmĭlĭter; i. e. basely, turpĭter.*
meanness, of origin, &c. *Obscŭritas, hŭmĭlĭtas; i. e. baseness, turpĭtudo.*
meanwhile, in the meantime, &c. *Interea, intĕrim.*

measure. *Mensŭra.*—A measure, a plan, rătio, consilium.——We ought to take measures while alive to provide for their desolation and infancy being defended by the surest possible protection. *Consulere vivi et prospicere debemus ut illorum solitudo et pueritia firmissimo præsidio munita sit. Cic.*—He will take measures to guard against all the dangers which can be guarded against by prudence. *Cetera quæ quidem consilio providi poterunt cavebuntur. Cic.*

to measure. *Mĕtor, 4; dĭmetior, ĕmetior.*

measureless. *Infĭnĭtus, immensus.*

measurement, measuring. *Mensio.*

a measurer. *Mensor.*

meat. *Căro, carnis, fem.; cĭbus.*

a mechanic, i. e. a journeyman. *Opĕrărius, ōpĭfex -ĭcis, artifex -ĭcis; i. a. an inventor of machines, &c., măchĭnătōr.*

mechanism. *Măchĭnătĭo.*

a medal. *Nŭmĭsma -ătis, neut.*

to meddle.—You will act more wisely if you do not meddle with that pacification. *Sapientius facies si tu in istam pacificationem non interponas. Cic.*—So, *immisceo me.*

a meddler. *Interpellator.*

to mediate. *Intercĕdo, 3* (only in the way of becoming surety for); *dĕprĕcor, 1* (in the way of seeking to pacify another's anger, to avert his wrath).

a mediation (see above). *Dĕprĕcătĭo, intercessio.*

mediator. *Dĕprĕcătōr, intercessor, disceptătōr.*

medical, medicinal. *Mĕdĭcus.*

medicament, medicine. *Mĕdĭcina, mĕdĭcătus, 4; mĕdĭcămentum, mĕdĭcămen -ĭnis, neut.; rĕmĕdĭum.*

to medicate. *Mĕdĭco, 1; misceo, 2; tempĕro, 1.*

to medicine to. *Mĕdiōr, 2, c. dat.; mĕdicor, 1.*

mediocrity. *Mĕdiocrĭtas.*

of mediocrity. *Mĕdiocrĭa.*

with mediocrity. *Mĕdiocrĭter.*

to meditate. *Mĕdĭtor, 1; cŏgĭto, 1.*—See to consider.

meditation. *Mĕdĭtătĭo, cŏgĭtătĭo, contemplatio.*

meditative. *Contemplativus. Sen.*

the Mediterranean.—Where the Mediterranean separates Europe from Africa. *Qua Medius Œquor secernit Europen ab Afro. Hor.*—The Romans divided it into several seas, as *Ionium Mare, Œgeum, Œgyptum, &c.*

a medium. *Mĕdius, adj.*

a medlar, the tree. *Mespĭlus, fem. (Plin.).*—The fruit, *mespĭlum.*

a medley. *Farrăgo. Juv.*

meek. *Mĭtis, mansuetus, plăcĭdus.*

meekly. *Placide.*

meekness. *Mansuetudo.*

meet, i. e. fit, *q. v. Aptus, commodus.*

to meet (a person). *Occurro, 3; obvĕnio, 4.*—To meet as two parties meet (rarely as one meets another), *convĕnio* (c. acc. when used of meeting

another person), 4; coeo, 4; congrēdior, 3; concurro, 8 (the three last esp. of meeting in battle).—To meet with, *i. e.* to find, *q. v.*, invēnio, 4; rēpērio, 4.—He meets Clodius in front of his farm. Fit obviam Clodio ante fundum ejus. Cic.—You went a great distance to meet Cæsar on his return from Spain.—Cæsari ex Hispaniâ redeunti obviam longissime processisti (Cic.); so obviam eo, obviam venio, obviam mitto: all in Cic.—They stood in a column, with the intention that, if any force came to meet and attack them from any quarter. Cuneatim constiterunt, hoc animo, ut si qua ex parte obviam contra veniretur. Cic.—I have even met a man who wished to resemble Xenophon. Nactus sum etiam qui Xenophonis similem se esse cuperet. Cic.—But we will discuss these things when we meet. Sed hæc coram agemus. Cic.—When we had met with foul winds. Cum adversis ventis usi essemus. Cic.—He led out the army, he met the enemy, he encountered them, he defeated them though very numerous. Duxit exercitum, signa contulit, manum consecruit, magnas copias hostilem fudit. Cic. [Confēro gradum, used in a peaceful sense by Virg.]—It is a pleasure to loiter around him, and to meet him, and to ask the cause of his arrival. Juvat usque morari, et conferre gradum, et veniendi poscere causas.

a meeting. Congressio, congressus, 4; conventus, 4.—A public meeting, concio.

meetly. Apte, dēcōre, convenienter.

meetness. Convēientia.

melancholy. Tristis, mæstus; æger, of the mind; if of a person, usu. with animo.

melancholy. Tristitia, ægritudo (sometimes ægr. animi).—See sorrow.

to meliorate. Meliorem facio. Cic.

mellifluous. Mellitus, dulcis.—See melodious.

mellow, *i. e.* ripe. Mātūrus; *i. e.* drunk, ebrius!

to mellow. Mātūro, 1; cōquo, 3; percoquo.

to become mellow. Mātūresco, 3; ēmaturesco, peraturesco.

mellowness. Mātūritas.

melodious. Dulcis, liquidus, argūtus, cānōrus, blandus. — Of a singer, vōcālis.

melodiously. Argute, cānōre, blande.

melody. Mēlos, *neut.*; only *nom.* and *acc. sing.*; and in Lucr., *nom.* and *acc. pl.*; mele cānor.—See song.

a melon. Pēpo —ōnia, *masc.* Plin.

to melt, *trans.* Solvo, 3; dissolvo, rēsolvo, liquēfacio, 3, in *pass.* liquefio, liquo, 1.—To melt metals, fundo.

to melt, *intrans.* Liquesco, 3; *liquor, 3.

easily melted (of metals). Fusilis.

a member, *i. e.* limb. Membrum.—Of a person, as a member of a society, socius.

a membrane. Membrāna.

memoir. Commentārius, commentārium.—See history.

memorable. Mēmōrābilis, commemorabilia, mēmōrandus, insignia.

a memorandum, or memorial. Commentāriōlum.

a memorial, *i. e.* record. Mōnūmentum; *i. e.* written document, commentārium, commentariolum.

memory. Mēmōria.—See to recollect.

having a good memory. Mēmōr —ōris.

to menace. Mīnor, 1; mīnitor, 1.—As dangers, immīneo.

menace. Mīnæ, *pl. fem.*

to mend, *trans.*, *i. e.* to repair. Rēficio, 3; rēpāro, 1; sarcio, 4; rēsarcio (these properly of mending clothes, but used generally); *i. e.* to correct, emendo, 1; corrigo, 3.

the act of mending. Rēnōvatio, rēfutio (Suet.); *i. e.* correcting, dātio, correctio.

mendacity. Falsitas, fraus —dis.—See Cic.

- a mender. *Rēfector*. Suet.
 mendicant. *Mendicua*.
 mendicity. *Mendicitas*.
 menial, *adj.* *Servilis*.
 a menial. *Servus*.—*See* servant.
 mental (the mental faculty). *Mens* (*see* mind).—They could not by any mental effort comprehend . . . *Non poterant mente complecti* . . . Cic.
 to mention (incidentally). *Prōfēro*, *irr.*—In a formal speech or work, *mēmōro*, 1; *commemoro*.—*See* relate.
 mention. *Mentio*.—To make honourable mention of, *prædicō*, 1; *laudo*, 1; *commemōratio* (in a set speech or writing).—A report had got abroad that some mention of money had been made among the judges. *Manārat sermo pecuniæ quādam mentionem inter iudices esse versatam*. Cic.
 to make mention of. *Mentionem facio* (either with a *gen.* or with *de* and *abl.*). Cic.
 a mephitic smell. *Mēphitis*.
 mercantile. *Mercatōrius*. Plaut.
 mercenary. *Mercenarius*, *vēnālis*, **vendibilis*.
 a mercenary soldier. *Mercenarius*.
 merchandise. *Merx* —*cis*, *fem.* (usu. in *pl.*, esp. in *prose*).
 a merchant. *Mercator*, *nēgōtiator*.
 a merchant's business. *Mercatūra*.
 to be a merchant. *Mercor*, 1; *nēgōtiōr*, 1.
 a merchantman. *Ōnēraria*; more commonly *oneraria navis*.
 merciful. *Clēmēns*, *miserīcors* —*dia*, *lēnis*, *placābilis*.
 mercifully. *Clēmēter*.
 merciless. *Immiserīcors* —*dia*, *inclemēns*, *implacābilis*, *immānus*, *inhumanus*.—*See* cruel.
 mercilessly. *Inhūmāne*.—*See* cruelly.
 Mercury. *Mercūrius*.
 mercury, *i. e.* quicksilver. *Hydargyrum*. Plin.
 mercy. *Miserīcordia*, *clementia*, *lēnitās*.—*See* pity.
 mere. *Mērus*.
 merely. *Tantum*.—*See* only.
 meretricious. *Mētricius*.—Meretricious ornaments (of style), *ambitiosa ornamenta*. Hor.
 meridian. *Mēridianus*.
 merit. *Virtus* —*utis*, *fem.*, *mēritum* (generally and part. of meritorious service).
 to merit. *Mēreo*, or *mēreor*, 2 (except in the *perf.*, where *merui* is common, the *dep.* form is most usual; *perf. part.* *mēritus*, used both in *act.* and *pass.* sense); *prōmereor*.
 meritorious. *Prōbus*, *laudābilis*.—Most meritorious (of a person rather than of an action), *summus*.
 meritoriously. *Bēne*, *prōbe*, *laudābiliter*.
 merlin. *Accipiter* —*tris*.—*See* hawk.
 merrily. *Hilāriter*, *læte*.
 a mesh. *Mācūla*.
 mess, *i. e.* confusion. *Confusio*.—A dish of meat, *fercūlum*.—A set of companions eating together, *sōdālitas*, *convictio*.
 to mess, *i. e.* throw into disorder. *Misceo*, 2; *permisceo*; *i. e.* to eat, *q. r.*, *ēdo*, *irr.*
 a message. *Mandatum*.—Tullius, to whom you gave a message for me. Tullius, cui mandata ad me dedisti. Cic.
 a messenger. *Nuntius*, *fem.* *nuntia*.
 to be a messenger, deliver a message. *Nuntio*, 1.
 a messmate. *Convictor*, *sōdālis*, *compransor*.
 metal. *Mētallum*.
 metallic. *Mētallīcus*. Plin.

- to metamorphose. *Transformo*, 1; *mûto*, 1; *transfiguro*, 1 (Plin.).—See to change.
- metamorphosis. *Transfiguratio* (Plin.); *mûtatio*.—See change.
- metaphor. *Translatio*.
- metaphorical. *Tralatus* or *translatus*.
- to mete. *Métior*, 4.—See to measure.
- a meteor.—Never at any other time did more meteors fall from the cloudless sky. *Non alias cælo ceciderunt plura sereno sidera*. Virg.
- method. *Râtio*, *môdus*, *via*.
- methinks. *Videtur*.
- methodically. *Ordine*.
- to methodise. *Ordino*, 1.
- metro. *Mêtrum*. Quint.
- metrical. *Mêtricus*. Quint.
- a metropolis. *Câput -itis, neut.*; c. *gen.* of the nation.
- mettle. *nîmus*, *ardor*.
- mettlesome. *Animôsus*, *acer -cris -cre*.
- a mew, i. e. a cage. *Cæva*.—Stables, *præsêpia*.—A sea-mew, *mergus*.
- to mew (as a cat), *clâmo*, 1.—To mew up, *claudio*, 3.—See to confine.
- midday. *Mêridies*.—Who loved to sleep till midday. *Cui pulchrum fuit in medios dormire dies*. Hor.
- midnight. *Media nox*.—And now it was midnight. *Jamque tenebat nox medium cœli spatium*. Hor.
- middle. *Mêdius*.—Where we say, "the middle of," *medius* agrees with the substantive.—I am pleased with this middle course. *Hâc medicritate delector*. Cic.—The changeable humour of boys, the intemperate vehemence of youth, the gravity of middle age. *Infirmitas puerorum, ferocitas juvenum, gravitas constantis ætatis*. Cic.
- middling. *Mêdiocria*, *môdicus*.
- a midge. *Cûlex -icis, masc.*
- midland. *Mêditerræneus*.
- midriff. *Præcordia -orum, pl. neut.*
- midsummer. *Solstitium*, *solstitiale tempus*. Liv.—See summer.
- of midsummer. *Solstitiâlia*.
- in the midst, midway. *In medio*.
- midwife. *Obstetrix -icis*.
- the trade or labour of a midwife. *Obstetricium*. Plin.
- midwinter. *Brûma*.
- of midwinter. *Brûmâlis*.
- mien. *Spêcies, hâbitus*, 4.
- might (i. e. strength). *Via, pl. vires, fem.*; *rôbur -ôris, neut.*; i. e. power, *q. v.*, *pôtentia*, *pôtestas*.
- with all one's might. *Enixe, summâ vi, or summis viribus*. Cic.—I will labour with all my might. *Omni ope atque operâ enitar*. Cic.
- mightily. *Magnôpère*, *admôdum*, *valde*, *vehementer*.
- mightiness, i. e. greatness. *Magnîtudo*.
- mighty. *Pôtens*; i. e. very great, *permagnus*.—See powerful, strong.
- to migrate. *Migro*, 1; from a place, *démigro* (not always with a case after it), *émigro*, c. *abl.* or c. *ex* and *abl.*
- migration. *Migratio*, *démigratio*.
- migratory (of birds). *Pêrêgrinus*. Plin.
- mild. *Mîtis*, *blandus*, *lênis*.
- to be or grow mild. *Mitesco*, 3.
- mildew. *Rûbigo*.
- mildly. *Blande*, *lêniter*.
- mildness. *Lênitas*.
- mile. *Mille, sing. indecl.*; *pl. millia -ium, neut.*—We shall surround the enclosure with a lofty colonnade to the extent of a mile. *Septa cingemus excelsâ porticu ut mille passuum conficiatur*. Cic.
- a milestone. *Milliârium*.

to be militant. *Milito*, 1.

military. *Militaris*, *bellicus*.—Military service, *militia*.—When they have grown up sufficiently to be able to support a military life. *Cum adoleverint ut munus militiæ sustinere possint. Cæs.*

to militate against. *Obsto*, 1; *officio*, 3.

militia.—See army.

milk. *Lac*, *lactis*, *neut.* no *pl.*

of milk, milky. *Lactena*.

to milk. *Mulgeo*, 2; *immulgeo*.

to become milk. *Lactesco*, 3.

to yield milk. *Lacto*, 1 (esp. in *part. lactans*); *lactito*, 1. *Mart.*

a milkpail. *Mulctra*, *mulctralis*.

a milkpan. *Sinum lactia*. *Virg.*

milkwhite. *Lacteus*, *niveus*, *albus*, *candidus*.—See white.

the milky-way. *Lacteus orbis. Cic.*

a mill. *Möla*, *pistrinum*.

of a mill, or of a millstone. *Mölaria*.

a miller. *Pistor*. *Plaut.*

millet. *Milium*.

a millstone. *Möla*.

mimic. *Mimus*.

of a mimic or mimicry. *Mimicus*.

in mimicry. *Mimice*.

minatory. *Minax*.

to mince. *Concido*, 3.

mincemeat. *Minutale. Juv.*

mind. *Mens*—*tis*, *animus* (strictly *mens* is the intellectual part—*animus*, that in which the will, &c. reside); *i. e.* intellect, *intellectus*, 4; *ingenium*.—The mind when employed in thinking, *i. e.* the thoughts, *cogitatio*; *i. e.* opinion, *q. v.*, *sententia*.—I had a mind to send my son Cicero to Cæsar. *Nobis erat in animo Ciceronem ad Cæsarem mittere. Cic.*—I am devoting my whole mind, and wishes, and zeal, and efforts to the promotion of your honour. *Omne nostrum consilium, studium, officium, operam ad amplitudinem tuam conferimus. Cic.*—He fixed his mind on the kingdom of Atherbal. *In regnum Atherbalis animum intendit. Sall.*—So they fixed their minds wholly on getting the fleet ready. *Itaque omni studio in parandam classem incubuerunt. Cæs.*

to mind. *Curo*, 1; *respicio*, 3.—See regard.

minded. *Præpensus*.—See inclined.

mindful. *Memor*—*ōis*, *adj.* but no *neut.*

mindfully. *Diligenter*.

mine. *Meus*, *nostr*—*tra*,—*trum*.

a mine. *Mētallum* (used for a mine of anything, even for a chalk-pit, *Plin.*), *födina*, *Varr.*, *Plin.* (but some editors couple the word, when it occurs, to the name of the metal, as *aurifodina*, *argentifodina*, &c.)—A gold mine, *auraria*, *Tac.*—A silver mine, *argentarium metallum*, *Plin.*—A mine, in besieging, *cuniculus*.

to mine. *Fodio*, 3.—The walls being mined. *Subrutis cuniculo monibus. Liv.*

a miner. *Fossor*.—In war, *cunicularius. Amm.*

mineral. *Mētallicus*, *Plin.*; *fosillis*, *Varr.*

to mingle. *Misceo*, 2; *admisceo*, *permisceo*, *commisceo*.—He comes forward, and mingles with the men. *Infert se . . . miscetque viris (i. e. miscet se viris). Virg.*—See to mix.

a minion, or pet. *Deliciæ*, *pl. fem.*

a minor. *Pupillus*.

minority. *Pupillaris ætas*, *Suet.*—The minority, *pauciores*—*um*, *pl. masc.*

Minotaur. *Minotaurus*.

a minstrel. *Vates*—*is*, *masc.*—See poet.

minstrelsy. *Carmen*—*inis*.—See song.

- mint. *Mentha*.
 the mint. *Mōnēta*. *Suet*.
 of the mint. *Mōnētālis*.
 to minute down. *Nōto*, 1.
 minute. *Mīnūtus*.—*See* little.
 a minute. *Mōmentum*.—*See* moment.
 minutely. *Mīnūte*, *mīnūtātīm* ; *i. e.* accurately, *accūrāte*.
 minuteness. *Exīguītās* ; *i. e.* minute accuracy, *accūrātio*.
 a miracle. *Mirāculum*, *prōdīgium*, *monstrum*.
 miraculous. *Mirus*, *mirābīlis*, *mīrīficus*, *prōdīgiosus*.
 miraculously. *Mīre*, *mīrīfice*.
 mire. *Lūtum*, *limus*.—*See* mud.
 miry. *Lūteus*, *lūtulentus*, *limōsus*.
 a mirror. *Spēcūlum*.
 mirth. *Hīlārītas*.—*See* joy.
 mirthful. *Hīlāris*.
 mirthfully. *Hīlārīter*.
 misadventure. *Infortūnium*.—*See* misfortune.
 misanthropical. *Insociābīlis*.
 misapplication. *Abūsus*.
 to misapply. *Abūtor*, 3.
 to misapprehend. *Perpēram iūdicō*, 1 (*Cic.*).—*See* mistake.
 misapprehension. *Error*.
 to misbehave. *Pecco*, 1.—*See* to behave.
 misbehaviour. *Error*, *culpa*.
 miscarriage. *Abortio*, *abortus*, 4.—*See* misfortune.
 to miscarry.—When their ill-founded hopes miscarried. *Postquam nihil conceptæ temere spei succedebat*. *Liv.*
 miscellaneous. *Prōmiscuus*.
 miscellany. *Farrāgo*. *Juv.*
 mischief. *Mālum*, *damnum*, *dētrīmentum*, *pernīcia*.
 mischievous. *Damnōsus*, *pernīciōsus*.—Of a person, *mālus*, *māliguus*, *mālitōsus*.
 mischievously. *Damnose*, *pernīciōse*.
 mischievousness. *Mālitia*.
 to misconceive. *misconception*.—*See* mistake.
 misconduct. *Culpa*, *error*, *dēlictum*.
 to misconduct oneself. *Erro*, 1 ; *pecco*, 1 ; *dēlinquo*, 3.
 to misconstrue. *In malam partem accipio*.
 a miscreant. *Nēfārius*, *adj.*
 misdeed, misdemeanour. *Dēlictum*.—*See* crime.
 to misdoubt. *Diffīdo*, 3, *perf.* *diffīsus sum*.
 a miser. *Avārus*.
 miserable. *Miser* —ēra —ērum, *miserābīlis*, *miserandus*, *infelix*, *cālāmītōsus*.
 —*See* sad.
 miserably. *Misere*, *infelīcīter*, *cālāmītōse*, *miserābīlīter*.
 misery. *Misēria*, *ærumna*, *tristītia*, *dōlor*.—*See* calamity.
 misfortune. *Mālum*, *cālāmītas*, *infortūnium*, *damnum*.—A state of misfortune. *Infelīcītas*.—The ships, in returning, met with misfortune. *Naves in redeundo offenderunt*. *Cæsa*.
 to misgive, *i. e.* to foresee evil.—*See* to foresee.
 to misgovern, *i. e.* to govern badly.—*Misinterpret*, *i. e.* to interpret wrongly, &c.—*See* to govern, to interpret, &c., &c.
 mishap. *Infortūnium*.—*See* misfortune.
 to misinform. *Fallo*, 3.
 misinterpretation (of a word). *Dēprāvātio*.
 to mislead, by false information. *Fallo*, 3 ; *i. e.* to corrupt, *dēprāvo*, 1 ; *corrumpo*, 3.
 one who misleads, *i. e.* corrupta. *Corruptor*, *fem.* *corruptrix* —trīcia.
 misletoe. *Vicum*.

to dislike. *Imprōbo*, 1.—*See* disapprove.

to mismanage.—Men who mismanage their property. *Male rem gerentes*. *Cic.*

to misrepresent.—If they have misrepresented anything. *Si qua in re falsum crimen jecerint*. *Cic.*

misrule. *Dōminatio* (being often used by Latin writers in a bad sense, as meaning the rule of one over many, which was odious in a republic, *Facciol.*).

to miss, *i. e.* not to hit a mark, or to miss one's way. *Erro*, 1; *āberro*; *i. e.* to regret, *dēaldēro*; *i. e.* to let slip (an opportunity, &c.), *amitto*, 3; *ōmitto*; *i. e.* to want, *q. v.*, *cāreo*, 2.—To be missing. *Dēsum*, *absūm*.

a miss, *i. e.* a young girl, *q. v.* *Puella*; *i. e.* an error, error; *i. e.* loss, *damnum*.

misshapen. *Informis*, *dēformis*.

missile. *Missilis*.

mission. *Missio*.

a missive, *i. e.* a letter, *q. v.* *Epistola*; *i. e.* a message, *mandatum*.

mist. *Nēbūla*.

to mistake. *Erro*, 1.

mistake. *Error*.

mistress (in every sense). *Dōmīna*, *hēra*; (of a lover,) *amīca*.

mistrust. *Diffidentia*, *suspicio*.

to mistrust. *Diffido*, 3, *perf.* *diffisus sum*.—*See* to suspect.

mistrustful. *Suspiciōsus*.

mistrustfully. *Suspiciōse*.

misty. *Nebulōsus*.

to misunderstand.—He misunderstood my wishes. *Quid vellem minime intellexit*.—*See* to mistake.

misunderstanding, *i. e.* mistake. *Error*; *i. e.* a quarrel, *q. v.*, *dissensio*, *discordia*.

misuse. *Abūsus*, 4.

to misuse. *Abūtor*, 3.

a mitre. *Quādrans*—*tia*, *masc.*

mitigable (of anger), *placabilis*.

to mitigate (anything). *Mitigo*, 1; *lenio*, 4; *mulceo*, 2; (anger), *plāco*, 1.

mitigation. *Mitigatio*.

calculated to mitigate. *Mitigātorius*. *Plin.*

a mitre. *Mitra*.

mitred. *Mitratus*.

to mix. *Misceo*, 2; *permisceo*, *commisceo*.—I will rather deprive him of the testimony due to him than mix it up with my own praises. *Private illum potius debito testimonio quam id cum meā laude communicem*. *Cic.*—To mix in, *admisceo*, *immisceo*.—To be mixed up with (person or actions), *illigor*, 1.—But there is no reason why you should mix up my friend Trebatius in that matter. *Trebatium vero meum quod isto admisceas nihil est*. *Cic.*—Shall I mix myself up in such an embassy or such a plan? *In hāc ego legatione sim, aut ad id consilium admiscear?* *Cic.*—Those who refused to join in the conspiracy, or to be mixed up in their crimes. *Qui conjurare aut sociari facinoribus noluerunt*. *Liv.*—Hortensius used to boast that he had never been mixed up in any civil war. *Gloriari solitus est Q. Hortensius quod nunquam bello civili interfuisset*. *Cic.*—To mix habitually with private individuals. *Vulgari cum privatis*. *Liv.*

mixture. *Mistura*.

mnemonics. *Mnēmōnīca*—*orum*, *pl. neut.*

to moan. *Gēmo*, 3.—To moan over, *i. e.* lament, *q. v.*, *plōro*, 1; *lamentor*.

a moan. *Gēmītus*, 4; *i. e.* lamentation, *plōrātus*, 4; *lamentatio*.

a moat. *Fossa*.

a mob. *Multitudo*, *turba*.—The judgment of a wise man differs from that of the mob. *Judicium sapientis a judicio vulgi discrepat*. *Cic.*

to mob. *Circūstato*, 3; *circumsto*, 1; *premo*, 3.

mobility. *Mōbilitas*.

to mock. *Derideo*, 2; *irrideo*.

mockery. *Irrisio*, *irrisus*, 4; *dērisus*.—You erected a statue of Liberty more out of mockery, to show your impudence, than from any wish to pretend to religion. *Libertatis signum posuisti, magis ad ludibrium impudentiæ quam ad simulationem religionis.* *Cic.*

a mocker. *Irrisor*, *dērisor*.

mode. *Mōdus*, *rātio*, *via*.

model. *Exemplum*, *exemplar* —*āris*, *neut.*

to model. *Fingo*, 3; *formo*, 1.

moderate, in every sense. *Mōdērātus*, *mōdīcus*.—In conduct, *mōdestus*, *tempēratus*.—In ability, &c., *i. e.* not very eminent, *mēdiocris*.

to moderate. *Mōdēror*, 1; *tempēro*, 1—*See* to restrain.

moderately. *Mōdērāte*, *mōdīce*.—Of conduct, *modeste*, *tempēranter*, *tempērate*; *i. e.* not very much, *mēdiocriter*, *sātis*.

moderation, in every sense. *Mōdērātio*.—Modest in conduct, &c., *mōdestia*, *tempērāntia*, *lēnitas*.—Of ability, quantity, &c., *mēdiocrītas*.

a moderator. *Mōdērātor*.

modern. *Rēcens*, *nōvus*.

modest. *Vērēcundus*, *mōdestus*, *pūdīcus*, *pūdēns*.

modestly. *Vērēcundē*, *mōdeste*, *pūdīce*, *pūdēnter*.

modesty. *Vērēcundia*, *mōdestia*, *pūdīcītia*.

modification. *Mōdus*, *tempērātio*.

to modify. *Tempēro*, 1.—Do not the facts themselves warn you that this desire should be modified. *Non res ipsa vos admonet modum aliquem huic cupiditati constitui oportere?* *Cic.*

modish. *Elēgans*, *concinnus*.

to modulate. *Mōdūlor*, 1.

modulation. *Modulatio*. *Quint.*

moiety. *Dimīdium*.

moist. *Ūdus*, *hūmīdus*, **ūvīdus*, *māīdus*.

to be moist. *Hūmeo*, *mādeo*, *mādesco*, 3; *emadesco*.

to moisten. *Hūmecto*, 1; *mādēfācio*, 3 (*pass.* *mādēfio*); *rīgo*, 1; *irrīgo*.

moistness. *Hūmor*.

a mole. *Talpa*.—A mole or pier, *mōles*, *agger* —*ēris*, *masc.*—A spot in the body, *navus*.

to molest. *Vexo*, 1; *turbo*, 1; *conturbo*.

molestation. *Mōlestia*, *vexātio*, *conturbātio*.

to mollify. *Lēnio*, 4; *mulceo*, *mollio*, 4; *ēmollio*; (*anger*) *placo*, 1.

moment (of time). *Mōmentum*.—At the same moment. *Puncto temporis eodem.* *Cic.*

moment, *i. e.* importance. *Mōmentum*, *pondus* —*ēris*, *neut.*

momentarily, *i. e.* every moment. *Perpētuo*.—*See* always.

momentous. *Grāvia*, *magnus*.

momentum. *Impētus*, 4.

monarch. *Rex*, *rēgia*.—*See* king.

monarchical. *Rēgius*.

monarchy. *Regnum*.

Monday. *Dies Lunæ*.

monetary (of money). *Pēcūniārius*.

money. *Pēcūnia*, *nummus*.—To show that even a philosopher might make money. *Ut ostenderet etiam philosophum pecuniam facere posse.*

Cic.—Ready money, *præsens pecunia* (*Cic.*); *numerata pecunia*. *Nep.*

moneyed, *i. e.* having money. *Pēcūniōsus*, *nummātus*, *dīves* —*ītis*.—*See* rich.

monition. *Mōnītio*, *mōnītum*.—*See* admonition.

monitor. *Mōnītor*, *admonitor*.

a monk. *Mōnāchus*. *Sidon.*

monkey. *Sīmia*.

to monopolise.—And if they did not monopolise the glory of a war that was solely their own. *Si . . . nec ad se sui belli vindicarent decus.* *Liv.*

- monopoly. *Mōnōpōlium*. Suet.
 monosyllabic. *Mōnōsyllābus*. Quint.
 monotony.—And he, in speaking, flows on monotonously. *Isque uno tenore in dicendo fluit*. Cic.
 a monster, i. e. prodigy. *Prōdīgium*, *monstrum*, *portentum*.
 monstrous, i. e. like a prodigy. *Prōdīgiōsus*, *monstruosus*; i. e. very large, ingens, immānis; i. e. unreasonable, *præpostērus*; i. e. atrocious, q. v., *ātrox*.
 monstrosity, monstrous character (of an action, &c.). *Immānitās*, *ātro- cītās*.
 monstrously. *Mirāfice*, *immāniter*.—See excessively.
 a month. *Mensis*.
 of a month, monthly. *Menstruus*.—Of two months, *bimestris*.—Of three months, *trimestris*.
 a monument. *Mōnūmentum*.
 monumental. *Sēpulchrālia*.
 mood, i. e. humour, &c. *Ingēnium*.—Of a verb, &c., *mōdus*.
 moody, i. e. melancholy. *Mōrōsus*, *tristis*, *grāvis*.—See sad.
 the moon. *Lūna*.
 of the moon, &c. *Lūnāria*.
 it was a moonlight night. *Luna pernox erat*. Liv.
 moonstruck. *Lymphāticus*.—See mad.
 a moor, or morass. *Pālus*—*ūdis*, *fem*.
 to moor.—The merchantmen which were moored to their anchors. *On- rariæ quæ ad anchoras erant deligatæ*. Cæs.
 moorish. *Maurus*.
 a moorhen. *Fulīca*.
 to moot, i. e. to discuss. *Discepto*, l.
 moot, i. e. undecided. *Dūbius*.
 a moral.—From which Fortune intended us to draw a moral. *Ex quo documentum nos capere Fortuna voluit*. Cic.
 moral. *Mōrālis*; i. e. of good morals (as a man), *mōrātus*.
 morals. *Mōres*—um, *pl. masc.*
 morality. *Virtus*—ūtis, *fem*.—See virtue.
 to moralize. *Mēdītōr*, l.
 morbid. *Morbōsus*, *æger*—gra, —grum.
 morbidly. *Ægre*.
 morbidness. *Ægritūdo*.
 mordent. *Mordax*.
 more, *adj.* Plus, *indecl. in sing.* (except that after verbs of selling or buying we find pluris, “pretii” being understood); *pl. plures*, *neut. plura*, &c.: when plus is used in *sing.* as an *adj.* it is followed by a *gen.*—But you want to have more money. *Vultis autem pecuniæ plus habere*. Cic.
 more, *adv.* Plus, *māgis*, *amplius*.—Of time, *diūtius*.—Of time or distance, *longius*. (In sentences where the more and the less are opposed, or when any other comparative adjective is opposed to more, we commonly find *quo* and *eo*, *quanto* and *tanto*, or *quanto* and *eo*, prefixed, as:—Which, the more you have exerted it towards, the fewer you can henceforth display it to. *Quā* (benignitate, &c.), *quo* in plures usus sis, *eo* minus in multos uti possis. Cic.—The more they departed from the enemy’s city, the more carelessly do they run in the way of Lucretius. *Quanto longius ab urbe hostium abscederent, eo solutiore curā in Lucretium incidunt*. Liv.
 moreover. *Præterea*, *quāntētiā*, *quin*, *porro*.
 a morel. *Fungus*.
 a morion. *Gālea*.—See helmet.
 morning. *Māne*, *indecl.*, only used as *nom.*, *acc.*, and *abl. sing.*—Nor have I any doubt that all those days you spent the mornings in reading. *Nequē dubito quin per eos dies matutina tempora lectiunculis consumpseris*. Cic.
 morning, *adj.*, i. e. of the morning. *Matūtīnus*.
 morning star. *Lūcifer*—ēri.

morose. Mōrōsus, difficilis, molestus.

morosely. Mōrōse.

moroseness. Mōrōsitas.

morrow. Cras.—See to-morrow.

a morsel. Frustum.

mortal. Mortalis (often used *substantively*).—Of a wound, letalis, *letifer —era —erum.—Mortal hatred, odium capitale. Cic.

mortality, i. e. the being subject to death. Mortalitas.

a mortality, i. e. the death of many persons. Strages.

mortally. Mortifere (Plin.); letaliter (Plin.); i. e. very much (as, to offend mortally, mortally angry, &c.), summopere, graviter.

a mortar, to pound things in. Mortarium. Plin.

mortar, to build with. Calx —eis, fem.

a mortgage. Hypotheca.

morification (of flesh). Corruptio, putredo; of mind, agritudo, angor.

to mortify, intrans. of flesh. Putresco, 3.

to mortify, trans., i. e. to vex. Vexo, 1; angō, 3.

moss. Muscus.

mossy. Muscosus.

most. Plurimus.—Most men, plerique.

most, i. e. in the greatest degree. Maxima, plurimum.—I have only received letters from you twice, or, at most, three times. A te litteras bis, terve summum accepi. Cic. [More frequently he uses "ad summum."]

mostly, i. e. generally. Plerumque.

a mote. Atomus.

a moth. Tinea.

mother. Mater, genitrix —icis, parens.

a mother-in-law. Socrus, 4.

a stepmother. Noverca.

of a mother. Maternus.

of a stepmother. Novercalis.

motherless. Orbus.

motion. Motus, 4; motio.—A motion in parliament, rogatio.—To bring forward a motion. Promulgo, 1; or promulgo rogationem. Cic.—See to move.

motionless. Immotus, immobilis.

a motive. Ratio, causa, momentum, stimulus, incitamentum.

motley. Varius, diversus.

a motto. Carmen —inis, neut.

movable. Mobilis.

movables. Suppellex —ectilis, fem.

movableness. Mobilitas.

to move. Moveo, commoveo, *moto, 1.—To move away, amoveo, dimoveo, removeo, summoveo.—To move forward, promoveo.—To move, i. e. affect, moveo, tango, 3.—To a course of action, adduco, 3; excito, 1.—To move (an army), duco, 3.—From one place to another, transduco.—To move (a bill, i. e. make a motion in the senate, promulgo, 1.—Mamilius moved the people that an inquiry should be made. Mamilius rogationem ad populum promulgat uti quæreretur. Sall.—You made a motion concerning me and brought in a bill. De me retulisti, legem promulgasti. Cic.—I moved some mischievous laws. Ego leges perniciosas rogavi. Cic.—When he moved the agrarian law. Cum legem agrariam ferret. Cic.

to move, intrans. Moveo me, moveor; i. e. to go, cedo, 3.—So as to depart, q. v.; discedo.—To move forward, procedo, progredior.—To move in, i. e. live in, (such and such society) versor, 1.

movement. Motio, motus, 4.

a mover. Motor (Mart.); (of a course of conduct) auctor, suator; (of a law) auctor, scriptor; (of sedition) concitator.

moving, *i. e.* calculated to move compassion, *miserabilis*.—To use moving arguments. *Ut miserationibus uteretur. Cic.*

movingly, in moving language. *Miserabiliter.*

mould, *i. e.* earth, *q. v.* *Terra*; *i. e.* mouldiness, *situs*, 4.—A mould in which to form a thing, *forma*.

to mould. *Fingo*, 3; *effingo*, 3; *formo*, 1; *conformo*.

to moulder. *Putesco*, 3.

mouldy. *Putidus*.

moulting. *Plin.* uses *defluvium capillorum*, for a falling off of the hair.

a mound. *Tumulus*.—An artificial mound, *agger -eria*, *masc.*

to mount, a hill, &c. *Scando*, 3; *ascendo*, *supère* (*esp. so as to surmount*).
—A horse, *conscendo*.

a mountain. *Mons -tis*, *masc.*—A chain of mountains, *jugum*.

mountaineer. *Montanus*, *monticola*, *masc.*

mountainous. *Montanus*, *montosus*.

mountebank. *Scurra*, *masc.*

mounting, the act. *Ascensio*, *ascensus*, 4; *i. e.* ornament, *ornamentum*.

to mourn. *Doleo*, 2; *lugeo*, 2; *ploro*, 1; *lamentor*, 1; *comploro*, *queror*, 3; conqueror, *plango*, 3 (the last three chiefly poet.).—*See* to weep.

mournful, of persons and events. *Tristis*, *infelix*; of persons or lamentations, *mæstus*, *luguëbris*; of persons, *ærumnosus*; of events, *luctuosus*, *infaustus*, *flebilis*, *lacrýmabilis*, *lacrýmösus* (also of lamentations).

mournfully. *Mæste*, *dölenter*, *infelicitèr*.

mournfulness. *Tristitia*, *infelicitas*.—*See* sadness.

mourning, *i. e.* grief, *q. v.* *Ærumna*, *luctus*, 4; *i. e.* a dress of grief, *sordes*, *pl. fem.*; *sordida vestis* (*Liv.*).—That his relations did not put on mourning. *Ut non proximi vestem mutarent. Liv.*—When a great multitude had come to him in mourning. *Cum innumerabilis multitudo ad eum sordidata venisset. Cic.*—Men whom you see in mourning. *Quos videtis veste mutatâ. Cic.*

a mouse. *Mus*, *mûris*, *masc.*; *dim.* *musculus*.—A field mouse, *sorex -icis*, *masc.*

a mousetrap. *Muscipulum*.

a mouth. *Os -oris*, *neut.*, *rictus*, 4; of birds, *rostrum*; of a river, or country, or harbour, *fauces*, *pl. fem.*—*Timarchides* stops the mouth of your defenders. *Timarchides premit fauces defensionis tuæ. Cic.*—They promised me by word of mouth, and confirmed it by letter when I was away. *Mihi promiserunt coram et absenti scripserunt. Cic.*—When I saw that no one opened his mouth for me and the republic. *Cum viderem vocem pro me ac pro republicâ neminem mittere. Cic.*—Who I saw would unite with open mouths to prevent an orator from governing a state. *A quibus omnibus unâ pæne repellere voce oratorem a gubernâclis civitatum videbam.*—His name was in everyone's mouth. *Erat in ore, in sermone omnium. Cic.*

to mouth. *Mando*, 3.

a mouthful. *Bucca*. *Mart.*

a mow. *Æcervus*, *cûmulus*.

to mow. *Mæto*, 3; *dæmeto*, *succido*, 3; *sêco*, 1.—Of mowing a field, *tondeo*, 2.—*See* to cut.

a mower. *Messor*.

mowing, the time. *Messis*.—The act, *messio*. *Varr.*

of mowing, or of a mower. *Messorius*.

much, *adj.* *Multus*, *superl.* *plûrimus*, often used as positive (both often used in *neut. c. gen.* of the substantive instead of agreeing with substantive); *i. e.* great, *q. v.*, *magnus*.—Not that I had much to write about. *Non quo haberem magnopere quid scriberem. Cic.*—How much, as much as, *quantus*.—So much, *tantus*.—Too much, *nîmius* (often in *neut. c. gen.*).—However much, *quantuscunque*, *quantacunque*, &c., *quantavis*, *quantulibet*.

much, *adv.* *Multum* (before a *compar. adj.* *multo*), *plûrimum* (before a

- compar. *adj.*, longe; *i. e.* greatly, magnōpĕre, admōdum, valde, vehĕmenter.
 —Much, *i. e.* for much, at a great price, after verbs of valuing, magni, plurimi; after verbs of buying or selling, magno, plurimo.—Ever so much, quantumvis.—Too much, nimis, nīmium.—How much, quantum; before a compar. *adj.*, quanto.—So much, tantum; before a compar. *adj.* tanto, eo.
 —Cultivate his acquaintance; take my word for it, he will make much of you. Da te homini, complectetur mihi crede. Cic.
- muilage.** Mūcor. Plin.
- muck.** Sordes -ium, *pl. fem.*
- mud.** Cœnum, limus, lūtum.
- to muddle.** Turbo, 1; conturbo, misceo, 2; permisceo.
- muddy.** Cœnōsus, limōsus, lūtulentus, lūteus.
- any erection of mud.** Lūtāmentum. Cato.
- to muffle.** Vēlo, 1.—The head, obnūbo, 3.
- a mug.** Pōcūlum, *sync.* poclūm.—See cup.
- a mulatto.**—See negro.
- a mulberry.** Mōrum.
- a mulberry-tree.** Mōrus.
- a mulet.** Mulcta.—See fine.
- to mulet.** Mulcto.
- a mule.** Mulus, mula.
- a mulateer.** Mūlio. Varr.
- mulish (of a mule).** Mūlāris (Col.), mūlinus (Plin.); *i. e.* obstinate, *q. v.*, pĕrvicax.
- a mullet.** Mullus.
- multifarious.** Multiplex -īcis, vārius.
- multifariously.** Diverse, multifarie. Plin.
- multiform.** Multiformis.
- multiplication.** Multiplicatio.
- to multiply, trans.** Multiplico, 1; *intrans.*, *i. e.* to increase, *q. v.*, cresco, 3.
- multiplied.** Multiplex -īcis.—See many.
- multiplicity.** Multitudo, nūmĕrus (*see* number).—In a multiplicity of ways, multipliciter.
- multitude.** Multitudo (*see* number).—The multitude, vulgus -i, *neut.*
- multitudinous.** Multus, multiplex -īcis, nūmĕrōsus. Tac.
- to mumble.** Musso, 1.
- a mummer.** Histrionis, *masc.*; mīmus.
- mummery.** Nūgæ.
- mumps.** Angina. Cels.
- to munch.** Edō, *irr.*—See to eat.
- mundane.** Mundanus.—Mundane affairs, res humanæ. Cic.
- municipal.** Mūnicipāles.
- municipality.** Mūnicipium.
- a citizen of a municipality.** Mūniceps -īpis, *masc. fem.*
- munificence.** Mūnificentia, libĕrālitas.
- munificent, of giver or gift.** Largus, libĕrālis.—Of giver only, munificus.
- munificently.** Mūnifice, large, libĕrālīter.
- munition.** Mūnitio (*see* fortification); *i. e.* a document, scriptum, tābula.
 —Here are all the munitions of war. Hic omnis apparatus belli est. Liv.
- mural.** Mūrālis.
- murder.** Cædēs, hōmīcidium, occisio, interfectio (the two last rarely without *gen.* of the person).
- to murder.** Occido, 3; interficio, 3.—See to slay.
- a murderer.** Interfector, occisor, hōmīcida, sicārius (without reference to the person murdered).
- murderous.** Cruentus, sanguinārius.—Of war, &c., internēcivus.—See cruel.
- murkiness.** Caligo.—See darkness.
- murky.** Caliginōsus, obscurus.—See dark.

- murmur.** Murmur—*ŭris, neut.*; frēmĭtus, 4.—Of applause, admurmŭrātio. to murmur. Murmŭro, 1; frēmo, 3.—To murmur against, obmurmŭro, infremo; i. e. to complain, *q. v.*, quēror, 3.—To murmur applause, admurmuro (sometimes disapprobation).
- murrain.** Lues.
- muscles.** Tōri, nervi.
- muscular.** Tōrōsus, nervōsus.—See strong.
- musse.** Mŭsa, cāmcena, *Pīēris—*ŭdo*—See the Gradus.
- to muse.** Cōgĭto, 1; mēdĭtor, 1.—See to think.
- museum.** Mŭsēum. Plin.
- a mushroom.** Fungus, bolētus.
- music.** Mŭsĭca, mēlos, *indecl., neut. in sing.*; in *pl.* (only poet.) in *som.* and *acc.* mēlŭ.—Of any instrument or of song, cantus, 4; cānor.
- musical.** Mŭsĭcus; i. e. tuneful, argŭtus, lĭquĭdus, cānōrus, dulcis, dulcĭsōnus.
- musically.** Dulce, argŭte.
- a musician.** Musicus.—See the different instruments.
- must, one must.** Necesse est.—These things must often be compared. Hæc inter se comparentur necesse est. Cic.—These things must not be compared. Hæc non sunt inter se comparanda. Cic.—Nor must we look upon the good-will of our fellow citizens as a slight instrument for aiding us in the administration of affairs. Nec mediocre telum ad res gerendas existimare oportet benevolentiam civium. Cic. [Oportet does not imply such absolute necessity as necesse est.]—You must have known him in your province. Fieri non potest ut eum tu in tuâ provinciâ non cognōris. Cic.
- mustard.** Sĭnāpis. Plin.
- to muster, trans.** Collĭgo, 3; intrāns. convēnio, 4.—See to assemble.
- musty.** Pŭtĭdus; i. e. out of fashion, obŭlētus.
- to be musty.** Pŭtresco, 3; i. e. out of fashion, obŭlesco, 3.
- mutability.** Mutābĭlĭtas.
- mutable.** Mutābĭlis.
- mutation.** Mutatio.
- mute.** Mŭtus, tŭcĭtus, tŭcĭturnus.
- to be mute.** Obmŭtesco, 3; tŭceo, 2; contĭcesco, 3; ŭleo, 2.
- mutely.** Tŭcite.
- muteness.** Sĭlentium, tŭcĭturnitas.
- to mutilate.** Mŭtĭlo, 1; trunco. 1; dētrunco.
- mutilated.** Mŭtĭlus, truncus.
- mutilation.** Mŭtĭlatio. Cels.
- mutinous.** Sēdĭtĭōsus.
- mutinously.** Sēdĭtĭōse.
- mutiny.** Sēdĭtio.
- to mutiny.** In seditionem erumpo.
- to mutter.** Musso, 1; murmŭro, 1.
- muttering, subst.** Murmur—*ŭris, neut.*
- mutton.**—See sheep.
- mutual.** Mŭtuus.
- mutually.** Invĭcem, vicissim, mŭtuo.—The young Ciceros mutually love one another. Cicerones pueri amant inter se. Cic.—This union extends very widely among all men, binding all mutually together. Latissime quidem patens hominibus inter ipsos, omnibus inter omnes societas hæc est. Cic.
- muzzle, i. e. mouth, q. v.** Os, ŭris, *neut.*; i. e. a thing to close the mouth, cāpistrum.
- to muzzle.** Claudio, 3; constringo, 3.
- my.** Meus, noster—tra—trum.
- a myriad.** Decem millia.
- myrrh.** Myrrha.
- of myrrh, fragrant with myrrh.** Myrrheus.

myrtle. *Myrtus, fem.*
of myrtle. *Myrtus.*
a myrtle grove. *Myrtetum.*
myself. *Egomet, ipse, gen. -ius.*
mysterious. *Obscurus, perplexus.—See doubtful.*
mysteriously. *Obscure.*
mystery. *Mysterium; i. e. a secret, arcānum.*
mystic. *Mysticus.*
mythical, mythological. *Fabulōsus.*
mythology, i. e. a collection of stories. *Fabulæ.*

N.

a nag. *Mannus.—See horse.*
a Naiad. *Naiās and Naiās -ādos; Nais -īdos.*
a nail. *Clāvus; on the hand or foot, unguis.*
to nail. *Figo, 3.—See to fix.*
naively. *Simpliciter.*
naivete. *Simplicitas.*
naked. *Nūdus; of truth of a statement, &c., āpertus, simplex -īcis; i. e. unarmed, inermis.—Half-naked, sēmīnūdus.*
nakedly, i. e. plainly (of a statement, &c.). *Āperte, simpliciter.*
nakedness. *Nūditas.*
name. *Nōmen -inis, neut.; appellatīo, vōcābŭlum (of things; not, or very rarely, of persons).—A Christian name, prænomen (at least this was the name proper to the individual).—A surname, cognomen (this was the name of the familia or branch of the main gens to which the individual belonged, though nomen is more emphatically the surname or name of the gens).—Name, i. e. reputation, fāma, existimātio.—He had a great name among the advocates. Hujus magnum nomen in patronis fuit. Cic.—A nickname, cognōmentum.*
to name. *Vōco, 1; nōmīno, appello, 1; i. e. point out, désigno, 1.*
nameless. *Ignōtus.*
namely. *Nempe, scŭlicet.*
by name. *Nōmīnatim.*
namesake. *Cognōmīnia. Plin.*
nap. *Sōpor.—See sleep.*
a napkin. *Mantēle -is, neut.; mappa.*
Naples. *Neāpōlis, Parthēnōpe.*
Narcissus. *Narcissus.*
narcotic. *Sōpōrifer -ēra -erum, somnīfer, somnīficus. Plin.*
nard. *Nardus.*
to narrate. *Narro, 1; enarro, rēféro, irr.*
narration. *Narratio.*
narrator. *Narrator.*
narrow. *Angustus, arctus.*
to narrow. *Contraho, 3; arcto, 1 (Plin.); coarcto.*
narrowly. *Arcte, anguste; i. e. closely, preesse; (as to watch, &c.) attente, diligenter.*
narrowness, narrow circumstances, &c. *Angustiae, pl. fem.*
nastily. *Fæde, sordide.*
nastiness. *Fæditas, sordes -ium, pl. fem.*
nasty. *Fædus, sordidus, immundus.*
natal. *Natalis, natalitiū.*

nation. Natio, pōpulus, gens.

national, i. e. belonging to a person's own nature. Pātrius.

native. Nātīvus, innātus, nātūralis, insītus.

a native. Indīgēna, masc.

nativity. Ortus, 4.

natural. Nātūralis.—See nature.

nature. Nātūra ; i. e. disposition, indōles, ingenium. Good-nature, hūmānitas, bēnēvolentia.—Ill-nature, mālēvolentia.

naturally. Nātūraliter.

to naturalise. Adopto, 1.

naturalisation. Adoptio.

naught. Nihil.—See nothing.

naughtiness. Mālītia, prāvitas.

naughty. Mālus, comp. pejor, superl. pessīmus ; prāvus.—See wicked.

nausea. Nausea.

to nauseate, be sick. Nauseo, 1.

nauseous. Fœdus, ōdiōsus.

nautical, naval. Nauticus, nāvālis.—See marine.

navel. Umbilicus.

navigable. Nāvīgābilis.

to navigate. Nāvigo, 1.

a navigation. Nāvīgatio.

a navigator. Nauta, masc.; navita, masc.; nāvīgans, nāvīgātor. Quint.

navy, i. e. a fleet. Classis.

nay. Non.—See no.

near, prep. Juxta, prōpe, often c. ab and abl. — You were sitting near my house. Prope a meis aedibus sedebas (Cic.) ; so, To be nearer to, propius absum a. Cic.

near, adj. Prōpinqua.—Nearer, compar. prōpior, superl. proximū, often used almost as positive (see neighbouring) ; i. e. stingy, parca.—A near relation, prōpinquus, affīnis, cognātus.—See relation.

to be near, come near. Prōpinquo, 1 ; appropinquo.—See to approach.

nearly. Pēnē, prōpē, prōpēmōdum, ferme.

nearness. Prōpinquitas, proximitas.

neat. Mundus, concinnus, ēlēgans.

neatly. Concinne, eleganter.

neatness. Munditia, concinnitas, ēlēgantia.

nebula. Nēbūla.

nebulous. Nēbūlosus.

necessarily. Necessārio.

necessary Necessārius.—I think it the less necessary to write. Eo minus habeo necesse scribere. Cic.—Your influence with Terentia is necessary to us. Apud Terentiam gratiā opus est nobis tuā — A general and an adviser is necessary to us. Dux nobis et auctor opus est. Cic. [But this use of opus is rare ; it is always indeclinable.] — But of the other studies we will speak elsewhere if it is necessary. Sed de ceteris studiis alio loco dicemus si usus fuerit. Cic.

to necessitate. Cōgo, 3.

necessitousness, i. e. poverty, q. v. Inōpia, ēgestas, paupertas.

necessitous. Ēgēnus, pauper —ēris, masc.—See poor.

necessity. Necessitas.—See necessary.

neck. Collum, cervix —icis, fem.—A neck of land, lingua.—See promontory.

a neckcloth. Focale.

a necklace. Mōnile.

necromancy. Nēcrōmantia (Plin.).—See magic.

nectar. Nectar —āris, neut.

of nectar. Nectāreus.

need. Inōpia, ēgestas.—See necessity.

to need, to have need of. Ēgeo, 2 ; indigeo.—See necessary.

needful. Necessārius.

- a needle *Ācus*, 4.
 needless. *Inūtilis*; *i. e.* superfluous, *sūpervācāneus*.
 needlessly. *Frustra*, *inutiliter*.
 needlessness. *Inūtilitas*.
 needy. *Egēnus*, *inops* — *ōpis*, pauper — *ēria*.—See poor.
 nefarious. *Nēfārius*, *nēfandus*.—See wicked.
 nefariously. *Nēfārie*.
 nefariousness. *Ātrōcitas*.
 a negation or negative. *Nēgatio*.—See denial.
 negative. *Nēgans*.
 to neglect, *i. e.* disregard. *Nēglīgo*, 3; *i. e.* pass over (as a duty, an opportunity, &c.), *prætermitto*, 3; *ōmitto*.—Since I have so long neglected paying attention to that person. *Quoniam in isto homine colendo tam indormivi diu. Cic.*
 to be neglected, *i. e.* disregarded. *Jāceo*.
 neglect. *Neglectio*, *neglectus*, 4 (*Plin.*).—Of a duty, &c., *præmissio*; *i. e.* negligence, *nēgligentia*, *indiligentia*, *incūria*.
 neglectful, negligent. *Nēgligens*, *indiligens*, *incūriōsus*. *Tac.*
 neglectfully. *Nēgligenter* *indiligenter*.
 to negotiate. *Ago*, 3; *tracto*, 1; both *c. de* and *abl.*—In mercantile business, *nēgōtiōr*, 1.
 negotiation. *Actio*.—Mercantile, *negotiatio*.
 a negotiator. *Lēgātus*, orator.
 a negro. *Nīger*, *fem. nigra*.
 to neigh. *Hinnio*, 4.—To neigh to, or after, *ād hinnio*.
 a neigh. *Hinnitus*, 4.
 a neighbour. *Vicinus*, *fem. vicina*.
 neighbouring. *Vicinus*, *finitimus*, *confinis*, *prōpinquus*.—The nearest neighbour, *proximus*.
 neighbourhood. *Vicinitas*, *vicinia* (both used also of the persons composing it), *prōpinquitas*, *proximitas*.
 neighbourly. *Āmicus*, *cōmis*, *urbānus*, *hūmānus*.—See friendly.
 neither, *conj.* *Nec*, *neque* (*esp.* before a vowel, where *nec* does not occur), *neve* (*esp.* where it is repeated, as neither alive nor dead, *neve vivus*, *neve mortuus. Cic.*
 neither, *adj.* *Neuter* — *tra* — *trum*, *gen. neutrūs*.
 a nephew. *Nēpos* — *ōtis* (*Tac.*, *usu.* with the name of the parent also; as) — He adopted his nephew by his sister's side. *Sororis nepotem in nomen adscivit. Tac.* (Some, however, think *nepos* only means grandson.)
 nerve. *Nervus*, *i. e.* courage, *ānimus*, *vīgor*.
 nervous, *i. e.* belonging to the nerves, or vigorous. *Nervōsus*.—Vigorous, *ānīmosus*, *i. e.* apprehensive, *sollīcītus*.
 nervously. *Sollīcīte*.
 nervousness. *Sollīcītudo*.—And a quivering nervousness dries up their exulting hearts. *Exultantiaque haurit corda pavor pulsana. Virg.*
 a nest. *Nidus*, *i. e.* a brood of young birds, *pulīties*. *Col.*
 to build a nest. *Nidīfīco*, 1; *nidum pono. Hor.*
 to nestle. *Cūbo*, 1; *excubo*.—See to lie.
 a net. *Rēte*.
 to net, *i. e.* catch. *Capto*, 1; *i. e.* gain, *g. v.*, *lūcror*, 1.
 nether. *Infērior*.—Nethermost, *infīmus* — *īmus*.
 a nettle. *Urtica*.
 to nettle. *Irrīto*, 1.—To be nettled, *Irascor*, 3.—See offend.
 never. *Nunquam*.
 nevertheless. *Nihīlōmīnus* (not in poet. except once in *Catullus*), *tāmen*, *attamen*, *atqui*.
 neuter (*in gramm.*). *Neuter* — *tra* — *trum*, *gen. neutrūs*; *neutralis. Quint.*
 neutral, of a neutral or indifferent character. *Neuter*.—The king had sent them as neutral, and not inclining to the other side. *Hos tanquam*

- medios nec in alterius favorem inclinatos miserat rex. Liv.—We shall not now be allowed to be neutral. Medios esse jam non licebit. Cic.—Those who kept themselves neutral. Medii et neutram partem sequentes.
- to neutralise.—To undo and neutralise all his injuries which he could. Ut omnes istius injurias quas modo posset rescinderet et irritas faceret. Cic.
- neutrality.—As I was not allowed to preserve a neutrality. Cum non liceret mihi nullius partis esse. Cic.
- new. Nōvus, rēcens; i. e. unusual, q. v. Inūsātus.
- newly. Rēcenter (Plin.), rēcens. Tac.—See lately.
- newness. Nōvitas.
- news. Nuntius, rūmor (see report).—For I had heard no news. Neque enim novi quicquam audieram. Cic.—After the news was brought me of the death of Tullia. Postea quam mihi renuntiatum est de obitu Tullia. Cic.—News of these events was brought to Cæsar by many people. Hæc a compluribus Cæsari deferrebantur.
- to bring news Nuntio, 1; renuntio.—See above.
- a newt. Stellio -onia, masc.; læceta.
- next. Proximus; i. e. next following, postērus.
- next, adv. Proxime; i. e. afterwards, dēinde, deinceps (not poet.), inde.—See then.
- next to, prep. Juxta.—Next to the gods, it depends on you. Juxta deos in manu tuā est. Tac.
- nib, of a bird. Rostrum.
- to nibble. Rōdo, 3.—See to gnaw.
- nice, to eat, &c. Lautus; i. e. elegant, élégans; i. e. lovely, amābilis; i. e. fastidious, fastidiōsus; i. e. accurate, accurātus.
- to be nice, i. e. fastidious. Fastidio.
- nicely, in every sense. Bēne; i. e. luxuriously, laute; elegantly, éléganter.
- nicety, i. e. accuracy. Accurātio; i. e. fastidiousness, fastidium. To a nicety, ad unguem. Hor.
- a niche. Cella.
- a nick, or notch. Incisio.—To bind him down to his conditions in the very nick of time. Ut eum suis conditionibus in ipso articulo temporis astringeret. Cic.—At the nick of time, opportūne.—See seasonably.
- to nick, i. e. obtain. Tango, 3; attingo; i. e. to notch, incido, 3.
- a nickname. Cognōmen -inis, neut., cognomentum.
- niece (if nepos can mean nephew). Neptis.
- niggard, niggardly. Parcus, āvārus, tēnax, mālignus.
- niggardliness. Parsimonia, āvāritia, tēnācitas, mālignitas.
- in a niggardly manner. Parco.
- nigh. Prōpe, juxta.—See near.
- night. Nox, noctis, fem.
- by night. Noctu.—To work by night, i. e. by candlelight, lucūbro, 1.
- to pass the night (anywhere). Pernocto, 1.
- travelling by night. Noctūbundus, *noctivāgus (of the moon).
- shining by night (of the moon). Noctilūca.
- nightly, of the night, by night, &c. Nocturnus.
- a nightingale. Phīlōmēla, luscīnia.
- nightmare. Ephialtea. Macrobian.
- nightshade. Solānum. Plin.
- nimble. Agīlis, lēvis.
- nimbleness. Agīlitas.
- nimbly. Leviter.
- nine. Nōvem, indecl., nōvēni.
- nine times. Nōvies.
- lasting nine days. Novendialis.
- nineteen. Nōvendēcim, undēviginti, indecl.
- nineteenth. Decimus nonus, nonusdecimus, undēvicēsīmus.
- ninetieth. Nōnāgēsīmus.

ninety. Nōnāginta, *indecl.*; nōnāgeni.

ninety times Nonagies.

a ninny. Fātnus.—*See* foolish.

ninth. Nōnus.

to nip, *i. e.* cut. Sēco, 1; praeīdo; as frost, &c., lædo, 3.

nippers. Forceps -īpis, *masc.*

a nipple. Pāpilla, *mamma*.

a nit. Lens -tis, *fem.*

nitre. Nitrum.

nitrous. Nitrōsus. Plin.

no, adv. Non, minime.

no, adj. Nullus, *gen.* nullus.—No one, nobody, nēmo -īnis, *neut.*—Nothing, nihil, *sync.* nil, often *c. gen.*—They despise those in whom they think that there is no courage, and no vigour. Eos contemnunt in quibus nihil animi nihil nervorum putant. Cic. Before *compar.* adjectives, nihilo.—I tell you now that you are in no greater danger. Ego tibi confirmo nihilo te nunc majore in discrimine esse. Cic.—So there is no more need now. Nihilo magis nunc opus est. Cic.

nobility, of birth or of character. Nōbilitas, clāritas, amplitudo, splendor.

the nobility, *i. e.* the body of nobles. Nōbilitas.

noble (in every sense). Nōbilis, clārus, gēnērōsus, splendīdus; *i. e.* glorious, excellent, praeclarus, insignis, ēgrēgius.

nobly. Splendide, ēgrēgie; praeclare.

a noble. Princeps -īpis, *masc.*, in *pl.* optīmātes, prōcēres -um, primōres.

nobody. Nēmo -īnis, *masc.*—*See* no.

nocturnal. Nocturnus.

a nod. Nūtus, 4.

to nod. Nūto, 1.—To nod assent, annuo, 3.

a node. Nodus.

noise. Sōnitus, 4; sonus, strēpitus, 4; made by any living thing or musical instrument, clamor.—A crashing noise, frāgor.

to noise abroad. Vulgo, 1; pervulgo.—*See* to report.

noiseless. Tācitus.

noisily. Clāmōse, tūmultuōse.

noisome. Fœdus, noxius.

noisy. Clāmōsus.

nomade. Pastōralis.

nomenclator. Nomenclātor.

nominal, nominally.—He was ordered to plead his cause nominally before Philip, but really before Polypærchon. Causam apud Philippum verbo, re ipsā apud Polypærchontem dicere jussus est. Nep.—As the Campanians brought an assistance to the allies which was nominal rather than real. Campani magis nomen ad præsidium sociorum quam vires cum attulissent.—A power nominal rather than real. Nomen magis quam imperium.—Nep.

to nominate, as officers. Dēsigno, 1; nōmīno. Plin.—*See* to elect.

nomination. Nōmīnatio.

nominative. Nominativus. Varr.

nonage. Ætas pūpillaris. Suet.

nonattendance. Absentia.

to nonconform. Dissentio, 4; dissīdeo, 2.

nonconformity. Dissensio.

none. Nullus, *gen.* nullus.—*See* no.

none. Nōne.

nonperformance, of a promise. Viōlatio.

nonsense. Ineptiæ, nūgæ.

nonsensical. Ineptus.

nonsuit.—Unless he makes this clear he is nonsuited. Nisi planum facit, causam perdit. Cic.

a nook Angūlus; *i. e.* place to retire to, sēcessus, 4; rēcessus, 4.

noon. *Mēridies*.

noon, *adj.* *Mēridianus*.

a noose. *Lāqueus*.

to noose. *Illāqueo*, 1; *irrētio*, 4.

nor. *Nec*: before a vowel, *nēque*, *nēve*, *neu*.—Nor as yet, *necdum*.

the north. *Septentrio*—*ōnis*, *masc.*

the north wind. *Bōreas*—*æ*, *masc.*; *Āquilo*—*ōnis*, *masc.*

northern. *Septentrionalis* (Plin.), *arctōus*, *arctīcus*, *Bōrealis*, **Bōreus*.

nose. *Nāsus*, *nāria*, *usu. pl.*

with a long nose. *Nāsūtus*.

a nosegay. *Fasciculus*.

a nostril. *Nāris*, *usu. pl. fem.*

not. *Non*, *haud*, &c.—In forbidding, &c., *ne* (used also after verbs of forbidding or of begging one not to do), **neve*, **neu*.—Asking a question, *nonne*.—After verbs of fearing, *ut*, as:—I fear that Dolabella himself may not be able to serve us sufficiently. *Vereor ut Dolabella ipse satis nobis prodesse possit. Cic.*—Do not think. *Cave existimes. Cic.*—Noli existimare. *Cic.*—I entreat you not to adopt any severe decision. *Oro ne quid gravius consulas. Cic.*—And not, *nec*; before a vowel, *nēque* (*see nor*).—Not at all, by no means, *minime*, *nēquāquam*, *neutiquam*.—He does not at all avail himself of that legal advantage. *Beneficio isto legis nihil utitur. Cic.*—Before a comparative, *nihilo* is used, as:—I am not at all more kindly disposed towards you than I was. *Benevolentior tibi quam fui nihilo sum factus. Cic.*—Not even, *ne quidem*; the principal word always coming between them.—Not only not.—Which he will not only not dare to do, but he will not even dare to think. *Quod non modo facere, sed ne cogitare quidem audebit. Cic.*—Not yet, *nondum*.

notable. *Insignis*, *nōtābilis*, *conspiciuus*; *i. e.* diligent, *diligēns*.

notably. *Conspicue*.—*See* notoriously.

a notary. *Scriba*, *nōtārius*. Plin.

a notch. *Incisio*.

a note, *i. e.* letter. *Litterulæ*, *cōdicillus*.—I scribbled this note. *Hoc litterularum exaravi (Cic.)*; *i. e.* a mark, *signum*, *nōta*.

note, *i. e.* reputation, *q. v.* *Fāma*; *i. e.* annotation, *annotatio*. Quint.

to note, to notice. *Noto*, 1; *adverto*, 3, more commonly *animadverto*; *ob-servo*, 1.

a note-book. *Cōdicillus*, *usu. in pl.*; *adversaria*, *pl. neut.*

noted, *i. e.* famous, *q. v.* *Nōtus*, *insignis*.

nothing. *Nihillum*, *nihil*, *sync. nil*.—Men whom, without any reason, he has always despised and thought good for nothing. *Quos, non sine causā, contempsit semper ac pro nihilo putavit. Cic.*

notice. *Animadversio*, *observatio*, *nōtatio*.—A notice, *i. e.* a written document, *tābula*.—Notice or information given, *pronuntiatio*.

to give notice, to notify. *Pronuntio*, 1; *denuntio*, 1; *dēclāro*, 1; *indico*, 3.

notification. *Declaratio*; of evil, *dēnuntiatio*.

a notion. *Opinio*, *notio*.

notoriety. *Nōtitia*.

notorious. *Nōtus*, *mānifestus*.

to be notorious (of a fact). *Pāteo*.—He gave them their lives, that their punishment as malefactors might be more notorious. *Vitam concessit, quo testator sit poena improborum. Cæ.*

notoriously. *Pālam*, *mānifeste*.

notwithstanding, *Tamen*, *nihilōmīnus* (not poet.).

novel. *Nōvus*, *inūsītātus*, *insōlītus*.

a novel. *Fabūla*.

novelty. *Nōvitas*.

a novel-writer. *Fabulātor*. Gell. (of Phædrus).

November. *November*—*bris*, *masc.*

nought.—*See* nothing.

noun. *Nōmen*—*inis*, *neut.*

to nourish. Nūtrio, 4; ēnutrio, 3lo, 3.—Feelings, pasco, 3; foveo, 2.
nourishment. Alīmentum, nūtrimentum.—See food.
nourishing. Almus.
now. Nunc, jam, jamjam.—Now-a-days, hōdie, in præsentiā (as we say, “at present”).—Now and then, sūbinde.
now, excl. in such sentences as, if now. Si ergo, si vero.
just now. Nūper, paullo ante. Cic.
nowhere. Nusquam.
nowise. Mīnime.—See not at all.
noxious. Noxius, nōcena, pernīciōsus.
noxiously. Perniciōse.
nudity. Nuditās (Quint.), nūdātio. Plin.
nugatory. Irrītus, inānis, vānus, fūtīlia.
nuisance. Damnum, noxa, incommōdum.
null. irrītus.
to nullify. Vītio, 3; irrītum facio.
nullity. Vītium.
to numb. Stūpēfācio, 3.
numb, numbed. Torpidus.
to be numbed. Torpeo, 2; torpesco, 3; obtorpesco.
numbness. Torpor, torpēdo. Tac.
number. Nūmērus.
to number. Nūmēro, 1; dīnumero, enumerō.
numberless. Innumērābilis, immensus, infinitus.
numerically.—Nor does it remain the same numerically. Neque eadem ad numerum permanet. Cic.
numerous. Multus, frēquens, magnus.
numerously, i. e. by people in numbers. Frēquenter.
nuptial. Nuptialis, conjūgialis, connūbialis.
nuptials. Nuptiæ.—See marriage.
a nurse. Nūtrix -īcis, fem.
to nurse. Nūtrio, 4; ēdūco.—An invalid, cūro, 1.
a nurseling. Alumnus.
nurture. Edūcātio.
a nut. Nux, nūcia, fem.
nutriment. Nūtrimentum, alīmentum.
a nymph. Nympha.

O.

an oak. Quercus, 4; rōbur -ōris, neut.—A holm-oak, flex -īcis, fem.
of an oak, oaken. Quernus, rōbūreus.—Of holm-oak, ilignus, ilīceus.
Stat.
an oak grove. Quercētum.
an oar. Rēmus.—See to row.
oats. Āvena.
oaten. Āvenaceus. Plin.
oath. Sācrāmentum, jusjurandum.—To take an oath, juro, 1.—To
false oath, to break an oath, pējēro, 1.—I, who have never taken
h, ego injuratus. Liv.
Dūritia, pertinācia.—See obstinacy.
Dūrus, pertinax.
ily. Dure, pertinaciter.
obdurate. Obdūresco, 3.

- obedience.** *Ōbedientia, obtempératio, obsequium.*—Piety, in obedience to which respect is shown to one's relations. *Pietas per quam sanguis conjunctis tribuitur cultus.* Cic.
- obediant.** *Ōbediēna.*—You ordered them to be obedient to the Syracusans. *Eos Syracusanis dicto audientes esse jussisti.* Cic.—See to obey.
- obediently.** *Ōbedienter, obsequenter.*
- obeisance.** *Sālūtatio.*—See homage.
- an obelisk.** *Ōbeliscus.* Plin.
- obesity.** *Ōbesitas* (Plin.), *pinguēdo.* Plin.
- to obey.** *Pareo, 2; ōbedio, 4; obtempéro, 1; obsequor* (all *c. dative*).—In a more modified sense, *i. e.* to be guided by, *audio, 4, c. acc.*
- object, of a course of action.** *Rätio, pröpösitum, finis, mase.*—So that all may understand that it is not my object to accuse others, but that I only say what I do from my duty of defending my client. *Ut omnes intelligant me non studio accusare, sed officio defendere.* Cic.—Their object is to seem to be good men. *Id agunt ut boni viri esse videantur.* Cic.—So, The object is. *Agitur.* Cic.—What then is the object of this language? *Quorsum igitur hæc spectat oratio?* Cic.—Which it is said has been your chief object from the beginning. *Quod tibi antiquissimum ab initio fuissæ celebratum est.* Cic.—Although this bold enterprise did not succeed in its object. *Quanquam non venit ad finem tam audax inceptum.* Liv.—All which acts have for their object the investigation of truth. *Quæ omnes artes in veri investigatione versantur.* Cic.—So that I made the honour of Cn. Plaucius my entire object. *Ut omne studium meum in Cn. Plaucii honorem consumerem.* Cic.—It is sufficient to show that he had a great object in view. *Satis est docere magnam ei causam propositam fuissæ.* Cic.—A man whose object is preeminence in oratory. *Qui eloquentiæ principatum petit.* Cic.—Things which are the objects of the senses. *Res quæ subjectæ sunt sensibus.* Cic.
- to object, i. e. urge as an objection.** *Objicio, 3.*—In the way of reproach, *objecto, 1; expröbro, 1.*—To object to do so and so, be unwilling, *récuso, 1; nolo, irr.*—See objection.
- objection to an argument, &c.** *Objectum, usu. in pl.*—In the way of reproach, *objectatio, expröbratio.*—But an objection is made to our argument, and that too by learned men, who ask, &c. *Occurrit actum nobis, et quidem a doctis et eruditis, quærentibus* Cic.—But what objection can you make to my argument, if I deny? . . . *Sed quid opponas tandem si negem? . . .* Cic.—So, An objection is raised. *Opponitur.* Liv.
- objectionable.** *Prævus, culpandus.*—See to blame.
- objurgation.** *Objurgatio.*—See reproof.
- objurgatory.** *Objurgätörius.*
- oblation.** *Dönüm.*
- obligation, i. e. a being bound in any way.** *Ōbligatio.*—He wished to have as many states as possible under obligations to him for benefits conferred. *Quamplurimas civitates suo sibi beneficio habere obstrictas volebat.* Cæsar.—For when you say that I am not under greater obligations to Plancius than to all good men. *Nam quod ais non plus me Plancio debere quam bonis omnibus.* Cic.—That they may not appear to be under any obligation to any one. *Ne obligati esse videantur.* Cic.—In the conferring and receiving obligations. *In dandis recipiendis-que meritis.* Cic.—The greatness of my obligations to you. *Magnitudo tuorum erga me meritorum.* Cic.—That is a detestable class of men who reproach one with one's obligations to them. *Odiosum sane genus hominum officia exprobrantium* (lit. with their services to one). Cic.—I satisfied my sense of obligation to Lentulus. *Officio erga Lentulum satisfecimus.* Cic.—He wishes to appear grateful to the man who has conferred an obligation on him. *Illi, qui est meritis, gratum se videri studet.* Cic.
- obligatory.**—It is obligatory on one. *Cögor, 3.*—See to compel.

to oblige, *i. e.* confer a service on. *Jūvo*, 1; *adjūvo* (*see to assist*); *i. e.* bind to oneself by such service, *oblīgo*, 1; *obstringo*, 3 (*usu. c. abl. of the services*); *i. e.* to compel, *q. v.*, *cōgo*.

obliging. *Officiōsus*, *hūmānus*.

obligingly. *Officiōse*, *hūmāne*, *āmīce*.

obligingness. *Hūmānitas*.

oblique. *Obliquus*.

obliquely. *Oblique*.

to make oblique. *Obliquo*, 1.

obliquity. *Perversitas*, *obliquitas* (*Plin.*).—(But he had, as he has to this day) a great obliquity of vision. *Erat autem ut est hodie perversissimis oculis. Cic.*

to obliterate. *Deleo*, 2; *extinguo*, 3; *contēro*, 3; *obtero* (*esp. renown, &c.*); *tollo*, 3 (*esp. recollection of anything*); *ēluo* (*renown, recollection, &c.*).

obliteration. *Lītūra*.

oblivion. *Obliuio*, **obliuia*—*orum*.

oblivious. *Immēmor*—*ōris*, *obliuiosus*, *oblītus*.—*See to forget*.

oblong. *Oblongus*.

obloquy. *Invidia*.

obnoxious, *i. e.* suspected. *Suspectus*.—*Obnoxious to, i. e. liable to, obnoxius, subjectus*.

obscene. *Obscenus*.

obscenely. *Obscene*.

obscenity. *Obscenitas*.

obscuratation. *Obscūratiō*.

to obscure. *Obscūro*, 1.—To obscure one's sight of, *i. e.* hinder, *q. v.*, *impēdio*, 4.

obscure. *Obscūrus* (*see dark*); *i. e.* difficult to understand, *ambīguus*.

obscurely. *Obscūre*, *i. e.* unintelligibly, *ambīgue*.

obscurity (in every sense). *Obscūritas*; *i. e.* darkness, *q. v.*, *cāligo*.—

Affairs buried in the obscurity of time. *Res vetustate obrutæ. Liv.*—

Deiotarus rescued your family from obscurity. *Deiotarus vestram familiam in lucem vocavit. Cic.*

obsequies. *Exēquie*.—Who had not yet completely celebrated the obsequies of his father's death. *Qui nondum omnia paterno funeri iusta solvisset. Cic.*—*Cæsar* calls them, *iusta funebria*.

obsequious. *Obnoxius*, *submissus*.—*See to obey*.

obsequiously. *Submisæ*, *obsequenter*.

to be obsequious. *Obsequor*, 3.—*See to obey*.

obsequiousness. *Obsequium*, *obsequentia*.

observable. *Nōtābilis*, *nōtandus*, *videndus*.

to be observable. *Appāreo*.

observably. *Nōtābiliter* (*Tac.*), *mānifesto*.

observance, observation (in every sense). *Observatiō*, *i. e.* a taking notice of, *animadversio*; *i. e.* respect, *q. v.*, *rēvērentia*.—Oh what a wonderful observance of your promise! *O constantiam promissæ et fidem miram! Cic.*

observant. *Observans*, *c. superl. observantissimus* (*esp. in the sense of respectful*).

to observe, *i. e.* to notice. *Observo*, 1; *adverto*, 3; *animadverto*, 3; *nōto*, 1, *i. e.* to keep (a promise), *servo*, 1; *exīgo*, 3; *compleo*, 2; *fācio*, 3; *perficio*; *i. e.* to obey, *q. v.* (the laws, &c.), *pāreo*, 2; *servo*, 1.—Simply to behold; *q. v.*, *video*, 2; *aspicio*, 3.

an observer. *Contemplātor*, *observator* (*Plin.*); *i. e.* a beholder, spectator.

observingly. *Attente*, *diligenter*.

obsidional. *Obsidiōnalis*.

obsolete. *Obsolētus*, *antiquus*.—He seems to me to delight in obsolete forms. *Delectari mihi antiquitate videtur. Cic.*

to be obsolete. *Obsolēscō*, 3.—To become obsolete, *cādo*, 3.

an obstacle. *Impēdimentum*.

to be an obstacle. *Obsto*, 1; *obsum*.—*See to hinder*.

obstinacy. *Obstinatio, pertinácia, perrvácia.*

obstinate. *Obstinátus, pertinax, perrvácax* (*c. gen., Tac.*) (originally *perrvácax* was resolute for good, *perlinax* for evil; but this distinction was soon lost); *tenax propositi* (in a good sense). *Hor.*

obstinately. *Obstináte, pertináciter, perrvácáciter.*—They were obstinately resolved to conquer or die. *Obstinaverant animis aut vincere aut mori. Liv.*

obstreperous. *Clamósus.*

to obstruct. *Obstruo, 3.*—*See* to hinder.

obstruction. *Obstructio.*

to obtain. *Acquiro, 3; consequor, 3; adipiscor, 3; potior, 4.*—A victory, or glory, *reporto, 1; aufero, irr.*—To obtain by entreaty, *exoro, 1; impetro, 1.*

obtainable. *Acquiritendus; by entreaty, impetrábilis.*

an obtaining. *Adeptio; by entreaty, impetratio.*

to obtrude. *Obtrúdo, 3.*

obtuse. *Obtusus; i. e. stupid, q. v., hēbes—ētis.*

obtuseness. *Hēbētatio* (*Plin.*); *i. e. stupidity, stūpíditas.*

to obviate. *Mēdeor, 2; occurro, 3.*

obvious. *Mānifestus.*—*See* evident.

obviously. *Mānifesto.*

obviousness.—I take this one argument, which the obviousness of the fact supplies me with. *Unum hoc sumo quod mihi res manifesto dat. Cic.*

occasion, i. e. opportunity, q. v. *Occāsio, tempus—ōris, neut.; i. e. cause, q. v., causa; i. e. necessity, necessitas.*—If there were occasion. *Si res postulare. Cic.*—If he had occasion for anything from Cæsar. *Si quid ipsi Cæsare opus esset. Cæs.*—*See* to need.—His age might give occasion for that suspicion. *Ætas dare potuit isti suspicioni locum. Cic.*

to occasion. *Fācio, 3; efficio.*—*See* to cause.

occasionally. *Aliquando, interdum.*—*See* sometimes.

occidental. *Occidens, occiduus.*

occiput. *Occiput—ītis, neut.*

occult. *Occultus, abditus, secretus.*—*See* secret.

an occupant (of a house). *Inquilinus; of an estate, possessor.*

occupation, i. e. the fact of occupying. *Occupātio; i. e. business, res, negotium.*

to occupy, in every sense. *Occūpo, 1; as a master or an inhabitant, &c., tēce, 2; hābeo, 2; as an inhabitant, hābito, 1; as business does, impēdio.*—They are occupied in the investigation of truth. *In veri investigatione versantur. Cic.*—While the Romans were fully occupied. *Cum satis agerent Romani. Liv.*—I am occupied with the seventh book of the "Origines." *Septimus mihi "Originum" liber est in manibus.*

to occur, i. e. to happen, q. v. *Accīdo, 3; evēnio, 4.*—To occur to, *i. e. befall, q. v., incurro, c. in and acc.*—To occur to, *i. e. come into one's mind, occurro, c. dat.* (or *c. ad* and *acc.* in such a sentence as, *It occurs to them both. Utrique ad animum occurrit. Cæs.*); *suppēto, 3.*—It occurred to me. *In mentem venit. Cic.*—Then it occurred to their mind that it was a shameful thing. *Deinde cogitatio animum subiit indignum esse . . . Liv.*

an occurrence. *Res, evēntus, 4; cāsus, 4.*

ocean. *Ōcéānus.*

ochre. *Ōchra. Plin.*

ocular.—*See* eye.

October. *Octōber—bris.*

odd, i. e. not even. *Impar—ōris; i. e. unusual (q. v.), inōēlens.*

oddity. *Inōēlencia.*

oddly. *Inōēlenter.*

odds.—Because with only five hundred cavalry they had repelled such formidable odds. *Quod quingentis equitibus tantam multitudinem hos-*

tium propulerant. Cæs.—The odds of numbers on the enemies' side.
Major hostium numerus.

an ode. Carmen —inis, *neut.*

odious. Ōdiōsus, invīsus, dētestābilis.

odium. Invidia, ōdium.—Recollect that whatever odium could be caused by that delay you have already incurred. Cogita quicquid offensæ fuerit in istā cogitatione te subisse. Cic.

calculated to excite odium. Invidiōsus.

odor. Ōdor.

odorous, odoriferous. Ōdorus, ōdōrātus, ōdōrifēr —ēra —erum, frāgrans.

off, i. e. concerning. De, *sūper; i. e. from, out of, &c., c. ex; i. e. among, inter.—Of, when denoting quality, is a sign of the genitive or ablative case.—In the first place, he must be a man of eminent talents. Primum ingenio eximio sit necesse est. Cic.—A man of tried virtue. Vir spectatæ vitæ. (The genitive referring more particularly to inherent qualities, the ablative to temporary ones; but this distinction is not much observed.)

off, i. e. away from this place. Abhinc.—To go off, ābeo, 2.—To put off (clothes, habits, &c.), exuo, 3; pōno, 3; dēpōno.—To come off (after a contest, &c., in such and such a state), ēvādo, 3; i. e. to postpone, q. v., diffēro, *irr.*—That they are not worst off. Non pessime cum iis actum. Cic.

offal. Viscēra.

offence. Culpa, crimen —inis, *neut.*; dēlictum, error.

to offend, *intr.*, i. e. do wrong. Erro, 1; pecco, 1; dēlinquo, 3, *trans.*; i. e. to make angry, offendo, 3; lædo, 3; irritō.—I have greatly offended Pompey. Magnā sum in offensā apud Pompeium. Cic.—Because he had taken some slight offence. Quod perleviter commotus fuerat. Cic.—See angry.

an offender. Reus, peccātor.

offended. Irātus.

offensive. Ōdiōsus, injuriōsus.

offensiveness. Injūria.

to offer. Do, 1; offēro, *irr.*—To offer for sale, proscribo, 3.—He offered the enemy battle. Hostibus pugnandi potestatem fecit. Cæs.

an offer (the offer of peace). Pax oblata.

an offering. Dōnum.

an office. Mūnus —eris, mīnistērīum; i. e. magistracy, māgistrātus, 4.

an officer. Præfectus.

official. Officiālis. Ulpian.

to officiate a sum, to officiate as censor. Ago censuram. Ov.

officious. Officiōsus.

officiousness. Officiosa sedulitas. Hor.

offspring. Prōles, prōgēnia, sōbōles.

to offuscate. Hēbēto, 1; obacūro, 1.

offuscation. Obacūratio.

often. Sæpe, sæpēnūmēro, crēbro, frēquenter.

how often, as often as. Quōties.

so often. Tōties.

to oil. Ungō, 3; īungo.

oil. Ōleum, *ōlīvum.

of oil, oily. Ōleācens (Plin.); ōleōsus. Plin.

ointment. Unguentum.

old, of persons. Sēnex.—Of persons or things, vētūlus, annōsus.—In point of antiquity, not of age, vētus —eris, antiquus, vētustus.—Publius Scap- tius rose up from among the people, a very old man. Consurgit P. Scap- tius de plebi; magno natu. Liv.—His eldest son. Maximo natu filius. Nep.—Though I began to look up to him when he was not very old. Quanquam eum cœpi colere non admodum grandem natu (Cic.); so, older

- major nātū (Cic.).—An old man, *etate proventus* (Cic.); *gravis annis*, or *gravis etate*. Liv.
 to be old, grow old. *Sēnesco*, 3; more usu. *consenesco*.
 old age. *Sēnectus* —*utis*, *fem.*; *sēnecta*, *sēnium*.—Of things (*not of persons*), *vētustas*.
 old-fashioned. *Antiquus*.
 in an old-fashioned manner. *Antique*.
 an old man. *Sēnex*, *vētulus*.
 like or of an old man, of old age. *Sēnilis*, *adv.* *sēniliter*. Quint.
 an old woman. *Annus*, 4; *vētula*.
 like or of an old woman. *Ānilis*, *adv.* *āniliter*.
 an olive, the tree or the fruit. *Ōliva*, *Ōlea*.
 of an olive or olive-tree. *Ōleāginus*.
 a wild olive. *Oleaster*.
 an olive grove. *Ōlīvētum*.
 the time for gathering olives. *Ōlīvitas*.
 Olympiad. *Olympias* —*ādos*.
 Olympian, Olympic. *Olympius*, *Olympiācus*, *Olympicus*.
 an omen. *Omen* —*inis*, *neut.*; *augūrium*.—*Ses* to foresee.
 ominous. *Presāgus*; *i. e.* betokening ill, *ōmīnōsus*. Quint.
 ominously, of ill. *Ōmīnose*. Quint.
 omission. *Prætermissio*, *ōmissio*.
 to omit. *Prætermitto*, *ōmitto*, 3.
 omnigenous. *Omnīgēnus*.
 omnipotent. *Omnīpōtens*.—O thou, who governest the affairs of men and gods with omnipotence. *O qui res hominumque deorumque æternis regis imperiis*. Virg.
 for that God is omnipresent. *Deum namque ire per omnes terrasque tractusque maris cælumque profundum*. Virg.
 omnivorous. *Omnīvōrus*. Plin.
 on, *i. e.* upon. In *c. abl.*; *i. e.* over, above, *super*, *c. acc.*; *i. e.* on the subject of, about, *de*, *super*, *c. abl.* (but not very common in the best prose).—On, *i. e.* against or towards (as to make an attack on; to bestow kindness on), in *c. acc.*—He seems inclined to make an attack on them. *In eos impetum facturus videtur*. Cic.—Laelius laid the blame of his death on L. Flaccus. *Mortis illius invidiam in L. Flaccum Laelius conferebat* (Cic.); so, *confero beneficium in*. Cic.—The camp was quite exposed on the left. *A sinistrā parte nudata sunt castra*. Cæsar.—And they made peace on these conditions. *Pacemque his legibus constituerunt*. Nep.—A reward was given to him on condition of his not writing anything more. *Ei præmium tributum est sub eā conditione ne quid postea scriberet*. Cic. (But *sub* is not common in this sense.)
 once. *Sēmel*; *i. e.* formerly, *q. v.*, *olim*, *quondam*.—At once; *i. e.* at one, at the same time, *simul*; at once, *i. e.* immediately, *q. v.*, *prōtinus*, *confestim*, *statim*; once more, *i. e.* again, *q. v.*, *iterum*, *russum*.—I received six hundred at once. *Sexcentos uno tempore accepi*. Cic.
 one. *Unus*; *i. e.* anyone, *aliquis*; after *si*, *quis*.—If one were to prosecute you. *Si te in iudicium quis adducat* (Cic.); *i. e.* some one, *quidam*.—One of our colleagues. *Quidam e collegis nostris*. Cic.—But for one to commit his thoughts to writing. *Sed mandari quæqu岸 litteris cogitationes suas . . .* Cic.—One answered by another, *alius, alius*; *alter, alter*.—If it is proved that he thought one thing and wrote another. *Si aliud sensisse, aliud scripsisse demonstrabitur*. Cic.—Who being both guilty try to lay the blame one on the other. *Qui noxii ambo, alter in alterum causam conferunt*. Liv.—One or the other, *altēritar*, *gen. altēritrūna*.—You are not one to boast. *Non is es qui gloriari*. Cic.—That we may love one another more eagerly. *Ut invicem ardentius diligamus*. Plin.—Nor will they only respect and love one another. *Neque solum colent inter se et diligunt*. Cic.—Hesiod bids one return what has been lent to one with usury, if one can. *Ea quæ utenda*

acceperis majore mensurâ si modo possis reddere, jubet Hesiodus. Cic.

—He was one of his friends. Fuit in illius amicia. Cic.

one-eyed. Luscus.

onerous. Grâvis, ônerôsus.

an onion. Cæpa, cæpe, *neut.*; only *nom.* and *acc. sing.*

only, adj. Sôlus, *gen.* sôlûs.—One only, unus, *gen.* ûnûs, ûnîcus.

only, adv. Solum, tantum, tantummôdô, dumtaxat, modo (*esp.* in conditional sentences, but used with numerals).—Let there be the greatest dignity in your delivery of the law; only let it not be varied out of favour. Sit summa in jure dicendo severitas, dummodo ne varietur gratiâ. Cic.—So that you not only ought to hope for good fortune. Ut non modo secunda sperare debeas. Cic.—Who is ignorant if only he has even attempted to obtain ever so slight a knowledge of these things. Quis ignorat, qui modo nunquam mediocriter res istas acire curaverit. . . . Cic.—Not only not, is also rendered by non modo.—He will not only not dare to do, but not even to think . . . Non modo facere, sed ne cogitare quidem audebit . . . Cic.

onset. Impêtus, 4.—See attack.

onwards. Porro.—See to advance.

onyx. Ônyx —ÿcis, *masc.*

ooze. Limus.

to ooze out. Êmâno, 1.

oocy. Limôeus.

opal. Ôpâlus. Plin.

opaque. Ôpâcus.

opaqueness. Ôpâcitas. Plin.

to open. Apêrio, 4; pando, 3; pâtfâcio, 3; *esp.* doors, rêlaxo, 1; rêâro, 1.—A letter, rêsigno, 1.—Anything which is folded or doubled up, as a letter, a peacock's tail, &c., explîco, 1.—Having summoned the centurions he bade them open their ranks. Centurionibus appellatis manipulos laxare jussit. Cæa.—The cavalry began to open their ranks in squadrons. Equites es turmacim explicare coeperunt. Cæa.—To open, *intrans.*, as the earth opens, &c., dehisco, 3; no *perf.*—To be open, to lie open, pâteo.

open, adj. Âpertus.—Of a door, laxus; *i. e.* candid, simplex, candidus, ingênuus.—Open ground, aperta loca, patentia loca: both in Liv.

openly. Âperte, pâlam.

open-handed. Mânîffîcus.—See liberal.

an opening. Hiâtus, 4; fôrâmen —înis, *neut.*; *i. e.* beginning, *q. v.* (*esp.* of a written composition), exordium; *i. e.* opportunity, *q. v.*, lôcus, *pl.* loci ad loca.

openness. Simplicitas.

to operate. Effîcio.—To operate upon, *i. e.* influence, *q. v.*, moveo, 2; *i. e.* to attack, aggrêdior, 3.—To operate as, *i. e.* to be, sum.

an operation. Ôpus —ÿris *neut.*

to opine. Ôpinor, 1.—See to think.

opinion. Ôpinio, existimatio.—Deliberate opinion, sententia.—My opinion is, censeo (Cic.).—Of writers who have not yet published their works we can form no opinion. De scriptoribus qui nondum ediderunt existimare non possumus. Cic.

opinionative. Ténax.—See obstinate.

opium. Ôpium. Plin.

opiate. Sôpôrifer —ÿra —ÿrum.

opponent. Adversârius.

opportune. Opportûnus, tempestivus.

opportunely. Opportûne, tempestive.

opportunity. Occâsio, tempus —ÿris, *neut.*, opportunitas.—Depending on some particular opportunity. Aliquâ frêtus horâ. Cic.—We beg you to give us an opportunity of fighting. Te oramus ut nobis pugnandi copiam facias. Liv.—When an opportunity offered of exciting the minds of the ignorant. Facultate oblatâ ad imperitorum animos excitandos. Cic.—If he wanted to speak of these things I gave him an opportunity.

his rebus dicere vellet feci potestatem. Cic.—If an opportunity had been given to Milo. Si Miloni locus datus esset. Cic.
to oppose, *intrans.* Obsisto, 3; obsto, 1; resisto, 3; repugno.—The soldiers rejoiced that their anger had been opposed. Laetari milites obvium itum iræ suæ. Liv.

to oppose, *trans.* Oppōno, 3; objicio, 3.

opposite, *adj.* Contrarius, oppositus; *i. e.* opposing, &c., adversus.—The opposite gate, *i. e.* the gate on the further side of the city, *aversa porta*. Liv.—As the two armies were facing one another, and he was pitching his camp almost opposite to their camp. Cum uterque utrique esset exercitus in conspectu, fereque e regione castris castra poneret. Cæs.

opposite, *adv.* Contra.

to be opposite to. Objicio, 3.

opposition. Oppositio, oppositus, 4; *i. e.* resistance, repugnantia.

to oppress. Præmo, 3; opprimo, vexo.

oppression. Oppressio, vexatio.

oppressive. Iniqua.—See cruel.

oppressor. Oppressor, vexator.

opprobrious. Pröbrösus, contuméliösus.

opprobriously. Contumeliose.

opprobrium, *i. e.* abuse, *q. v.* Contumelia, pröbrum, usu. in *pl.*; *i. e.* disgrace, *q. v.*, dödëcus -öria, *neut.*, opprobrium.

to oppugn. Oppugno, 1.—See oppose.

optative. Optativus. Gramm.

optics, the science. Optice. Vitruv.

option. Optio.

optional. Völmüntärius.—It is optional with you which you choose to take.

Utris frui malis optio est tua. Cic.—That their liberality to himself and his brothers ought to be optional. Munificentiam eorum in se fratresque suos ipsorum arbitrii debere esse. Liv.

opulence. Öpülentia, divitiæ.—See riches.

opulent. Dives -itia, löcuples -etia, opulentus.—See rich.

or. Vel, aut (aut indicating a diff. of object, vel of expression, 3), ve always attached to another word). In sentences of opposition, whether, . . . or either, . . . or sive, . . . sive, . . . seu, . . . seu, . . . seu (see less common in prose).—As, Whether you are guided by an oracle or an omen. Sive tu vatem sive tu omen audieris. Cic.—The Cimmerians, to whom either some god, or else nature, had denied the sight of the sun. Cimmerii, quibus aspectum solis sive deus aliquis sive natura ademerat. Cic. In interrogative, dependent, or negative sentences, ne, an.—As it makes no difference whether you did it or advised it. Nihil refert feceris ne an persuaseris. Cic.—Aristo is altogether doubtful whether God be a living being or not. Aristo omnino dubitat Deus animans necne sit. It makes a difference who hear, whether it be the senate, or people, or picked judges. Refert qui audiunt, senatus, an populus, an judices. Cic.

or if. Sive.

an oracle. Öräcölum, vätes, lit. the soothsayer who delivers the oracle.

oracular. Fatidicus.—See prophetic.

oral.—Witnesses shall be produced in court to give oral evidence. Testes eorum producti dicent. Cic.

an oration. Öratio, *dimin.* Örätioncöla.

an orator. Örätör.

oratorical. Örätöräus.

oratorically. Örätöräie.

oratory, *i. e.* eloquence, *q. v.* Elöquentia; *i. e.* a shrine, säcellum.

orb. Orbis.

orbit. Örbita.

an orchard. Pömärium.

an orchestra. Chörus.

to ordain, *i. e.* appoint a regulation. Stätuo, 3; instütuo; an officer, &c. præficio, 3.

ordéal. — See trial.

to order, *i. e.* command. Jūbeo, 2; præcipio, 3; impéro, 1; *i. e.* to regulate, rêgo, 3; môdêrô, 1; *i. e.* arrange, compôno, 3; dispono, collôco, 1; ordîno, 1.—How great must we think its power would be in a well-ordered republic. Quantam ejus vim in constitutâ republicâ fore putemus. Cic.

order, *i. e.* arrangement. Ordo -înis, *masc.*; *i. e.* a row, ordo, sêries; *i. e.* a body of men, ordo.—In order, ordine.

an order. Jussum, mandâtum, jussus, 4 (only in *abl.* jussu).—Without any order, injussu, *c. gen.* of the person whose order might have been waited for, or *c. proa. poss.*; as, injussu suo.

out of order. Præpostêrus, perversus.

orderly. Môdêrâtus, môdestus.

in order that, in order to, *i. e.* that, *q. v.* Ut.

an ordinance (permanent). Institûtum; (temporary) êdictum.—See law.

ordinarily. Fêre, plêrumque, vulgo.

ordinary. Usâtus, sôlîtus, qûotîdiânus, vulgâris, trîtus (*prop.* of a road, *metaph.* of an expression, a custom, &c.).—The ordinary duties of life.

Media officia. Cic.

ordure. Stercus -ôris, *neut.*

to organise. Instruo, 3; pâro, 1.

orgies. Orgia -orum, *pl. neut.*

orient, oriental. Ôriens, Êôus.

orifice. Os, ôris, *neut.*; ostium.

origin. Ôrigo -înis, *fem.*; fons -tis, *masc.*

original. Prîmus, princîpâlis.—The original inventor. Princeps inveniendi.

originally.—Kings were originally the rulers of Rome. Urbem Romam a principio reges habuere. Tac.

to originate, *trans.* Instituo, 3.

to originate, *intrans.* Ôrior, 3 (but *infin.* oriri).

an originator. Auctor.

orisons. Prêces, *pl. fem.*—See prayers.

ornament. Ornâmentum, ornatûs, 4; dêcus -ôris, *neut.*

to ornament, or adorn. Orno, 1; exorno, dêcôro, 1.

ornamental. Dêcôrus, spêciôsus.

orphan, *adj.* Orbus, orbâtus, usu. *c. abl.* of the parent.

to orphan. Orbo, 1.

orthography. Orthôgrâphia. Quint.

an osier. Vîmen -înis, *neut.*

ostensible. Prôfessus. Justin.

ostensibly, as opposed to really. Verbo, nomine, opp. to re, revera, re ipsâ.

ostentation. Ostentâtio.

ostentatious. Glôriôsus, jactans.

to be ostentatious. Glôrior, 1; jacto, 1.

ostentatiously. Glorîose.

an ostrer. Âgâso -ônis, *masc.*

an ostrich. Strûthiôcâmêlus. Plin.

another. Âlius, *neut.* aliud, *gen.* âllus.—The other (of two), alter -êra -erum, *gen.* altêrius.—Who, being both guilty, seek to lay the blame on each other, or on one another. Qui noxii ambo, alter in alterum causam conferunt. Cic.—They love each other, or one another. Inter se diligunt. Cic.—So that you have nothing else now to inquire into, but which plotted against the other. Ut nihil jam aliud quærere debeatis nisi uter utri insidias fecerit. Cic.—The others, *i. e.* the rest, cætêri.—In another place, âlîbi.—To another place, âlio.—From another place, âliunde.—Otherwise, in another manner, âlîter, âlias, âliôqui; *i. e.* in a different manner, sêcus.—In other respects, âliôqui.—At another time, âlias.—Belonging to others, âliênus.

an otter. *Lutra*. Plin.

ought. *See any*.

I ought. *Dēbeo, oportet me, dēcet me.—See it becomes.*

an ounce. *Uncia*.—Half an ounce, *semiuncia*.—Three ounces, *triens*.—

Five ounces, *quincunx*.—Seven ounces *septunx*.

of an ounce, *adj.* *Unciarius, uncialis*. Plin.

of an ounce, *adv.* *Unciatim*. Plin.

an ounce, *i. e.* leopard. *Pardus*. Plin.

our. *Noster*—*tra*—*trum*.

ourselves.—*See myself*.

out, *prep.* *E, ex, c. abl.*—Out of, *i. e.* because of, *propter*. *Ov.*—Out of a feeling of duty, per officium. *Cic.*—Out of, *i. e.* beyond the reach of, *extra*.

out of doors, &c. *Fora*, (after a verb of motion) *fōra*.

to outbid. *Vinco*, 1.

an outbreak (of the people). *Tūmultus*, 4; *seditio*; (simply violence) *violētia*.

an outcast. *Extorris*.

an outcry. *Clamor*.

to outdo. *Sūpéro*, 1.—*See to excel*.

to outgeneral, *i. e.* beat. *Vinco*, 3; *i. e.* deceive, *fallo*, 3.

outgoings, *i. e.* expense. *Sumptus*, 4.

outlandish. *Pērēgrinus*.—*See foreign*.

an outlaw. *Exlex*—*ēgis, masc.*

to outlaw. *Proscribo*, 3.

outlawry. *Proscriptio*.

outlet. *Exitus*, 4.

an outline. *Līnea*.

to outlive. *Sūpersum*.—*See to survive*.

to outmarch, outrun, &c. *Præverto*, 3; also *prævestor, præcurro*, 3; *antiverto*, 3.

outrage. *Injūria, violētia*.—*See insult*.

to outrage. *Lædo*, 3; *violo*, 1.—*See to insult*.

outrageous. *Violēntus*; *i. e.* insulting, *q. v.*, *contumēliōsus*.

outrageously. *Violēnter*.

outright. *Omnino*.

to outshine. *Prænitēo*, 2; *præfūceo*.—*See to excel*.

outset, *i. e.* beginning, *q. v.* *Initium*.

outside, *adv.* *Extra*.

outside. *Externus, extērus, comp. exterior, superl. extīmus, extrēmus*.—
In three, or at the outside four days. *Triduo aut ad summum quatrīdus*. *Cic.*

to outspread. *Pando*, 3; *extendo*, 3.—*See to spread*.

to outstrip. *Præcurro*, 3; *prævenio*, 4; *præverto*, 3.

to outvie. *Sūpéro*, 1; *vinco*, 3.

to outwit. *Fallo*, 3; *fraudo*, 1.

oval. *Ōvātus*. Plin.

an ovation. *Ōvatio*.

an oven. *Furnus, clibānus*. Plin.

over, in every sense. *Sūper, sūpra*; *i. e.* across (a river, &c.), *trans*; *i. e.* besides, *præter*.—To be over, remain over, &c. (in a calculation), *sūpersum, sūpéro*, 1.—To go over, cross, &c., *transeo*, 4; *transgredior*, 3; *trāſſico*, 3.—It would have been all over. *Periissent omnia*. *Cic.*—Thinking it all over with Servius. *Jam de Servio actum rati*. *Liv.*—It would have been all over with the army. *Actum de exercita foret*. *Liv.*

over and above, *i. e.* besides. *Præterea, insuper*.

over the way, *i. e.* opposite, *q. v.*, *contra*.

over and over again. *Semel atque iterum, iterum ac tertium, iterum ac saepius* (all *Cic.* or *Liv.*); *iterumque iterumque* (*Virg.*), *etiam atque etiam* (*Liv.* and *Cic.*).

overmuch. *Nīmia, nīmio, plus nimio*. *Hor.*

- to overawe. *Terreo*, 2.
 to overbalance, to outweigh. *Sūpĕro*, 1.
 overbearing. *Arrōgans*.
 in an overbearing manner. *Arrōganter*.
 overboard (to throw, &c.). In *mare*.
 to overburden. *Prĕmo*, 3; *opprĭmo*.
 overcast, *i. e.* cloudy, *q. v.* *Nubilus*.
 to overcome. *Vinco*, 3; *dĕvinco*, *sūpĕro*, 1.—*See* to conquer.
 to overflow, *intrins.* *Rĕdundo*, 1; *exundō*, *diffuso*, 3; *trans.* (*as*, to overflow the banks), *Inundo*, 1; *sūpĕro*.
 overflow, *subst.*, *lit.* or *metaph.* *Rĕdundantia*, *inundatio*. *Plin.*
 overgrown, *i. e.* excessive. *Nĭmius*, *prægrandis* (*Plin.*); *i. e.* covered by, *obscitus*.
 to overhang. *Immĭneo*, *sūpĕrimmineo*.
 overhasty. *Præceps*—*īptis*.—*See* rash.
 overhead. *Sūper*, *sūpra*.
 to overhear. *Audio*, 4; *excĭpio*, 3.
 overheavy. *Prægrāvis*.
 overjoyed. *Lætus*.—*See* joyful.
 to overlay. *Prætexo*, 3.—*See* to cover.
 to overleap. *Transilio*, 4.
 to overload. *Ōbruo*, 3.—*See* to load.
 to overlook, *i. e.* behold, *q. v.*, *prospĭcio*—*specto*, 1; *i. e.* to superintend, *præsum*; *i. e.* to neglect, *q. v.*, *neglĭgo*, 3; *prætermitto*, 3.
 an overlooker, superintendent. *Præfectus*.
 to overmaster. *Sūpĕro*, 1; *dĕbello*, 1.
 to overmatch. *Sūpĕro*, 1.
 overmuch, *adv.* *Nĭmis*, *nĭmium*.
 overmuch, *adj.* *Nĭmius*.
 overnight. *Ante noctem*.
 to overpass. *Transeo*, 4; *prætĕreo*, 4.
 to overpay, *i. e.* to pay too much.—*See* to pay.
 overplus. *Reliquum*, *quod superest*.
 to overpower. *Opprĭmo*, 3; *ŏbruo*, 3.—*See* to defeat.
 to overprize, to overrate. *Nimis magni aestĭmo*, 1.—*See* to value.
 to overreach. *Dĕcĭpio*, 3; *illūdo*, 3.—*See* to deceive.
 to overrun. *Percurro*, 3.
 overseer. *Præfectus*, *inspector*. *Plin.*
 to overset. *Ēverto*, 3.—*See* to throw down.
 to overshadow. *Ōumbro*, 1; *inumbro*.
 an oversight. *Incŭria*.
 to overtake. *Assĕquor*, 3; *consĕquor*, *occŭpo*, 1.
 to overtop. *Sūpĕrĕmineo*, 2.
 to overthrow. *Vinco*, 1; *dĕvinco*, *fundo*, 3; *fŭgo*, 1; *prōflĭgo*, 1.—The enemy were completely overthrown in the first battle. *Primā acie debellatum est*. *Liv.*
 an overthrow. *Clādes*.
 an overture, *i. e.* beginning. *Exordium*.—To make overtures for (peace, reconciliation, &c.), *āgo* (3), *c. de* and *abl.*
 to overturn. *Ēverto*, 3; *subverto*.—*See* to throw down.
 an overturn. *Ēversio*.—A destructive one, *excĭdium*.
 to overvalue.—*See* overrate.
 overweening. *Nĭmius*.—*See* arrogant.
 to overwhelm. *Ōbruo*, 3.
 overwhelming. *Grāvissĭmus*, *prægrāvis*.
 to owe. *Debeo*, 2.—It was owing to the justice of Aristides. *Factum est iustitiā Aristidiā*. *Nep.*—He bade them show that in the former battles it had been owing to the generals and not to the soldiers that they had not conquered. *Jubebat ostenderent prioribus præliis per duces non per milites stetit ne vincerent*. *Liv.*—The people were persuaded th

- their former misfortunes and their present success were owing to him. Populo erat persuasum et adversas superiores, et præsentes secundas res, accidisse ejus operâ. Nep.
- an owl. Noctua, bûbo —onis, *masc. fem.*
- own (*see mine, yours, &c.*).—One's own, prôprius (sometimes joined with the *poss. pron. as*)—When he has taken from us everything which is our own. Cum nobis ademerit omnia quæ nostra erant propria. Cic.
- to own, *i. e.* to have, *q. v.* Hâbeo, 2; possîdeo, 2; *i. e.* to confess, fâteor, 2; confîteor; *i. e.* to recognise, agnosco, 3.
- an owner. Possessor.
- ownership. Possessio.
- an ox. Bos, bôvis, *masc.*—A young ox, jûvencus, vîtulus.
- of oxen. Bûbûlus. Plin.
- an ox-driver. Armentârius, bûbulcus.
- an ox-stall. Bôvile, bûbile. Col.
- an oyster. Ostrea, ostreum.

P.

- pace, *i. e.* a step. Grâdus, 4; gressus, 4; *i. e.* rapidity (slow or fast), cursus, 4.
- to pace, *i. e.* walk. Ambûlo, 1; grâdior, 3.
- pacific. Pâcificus.—*See* quiet.
- pacification. Pâcificatio, pax, pâcis, *fem.*
- a pacificator. Pâcificator.
- to act as pacificator. Pâcifico, 1.
- to pacify from having been in a state of war. Pâco, 1; *i. e.* to appease the anger of, plâco, 1.—*See* peace.
- a pack. Grex, grégis, *masc.*
- to pack. Compôno, 3.—He had already struck his camp and packed up his baggage. Ille jam castra moverat, et vasa collegerat. Cic.—At night he crossed the river, without giving the soldiers time even to pack up their baggage. Noctu, ne conclamatibus quidem vasis, flumen transiit. Liv.
- a packet. Fascia, fascicûlus.
- a packhorse. Căballus.
- a pact or paction. Pactum, paction.—*See* agreement.
- a pad. Culcita.—The foot of a fox, pes, pēdis, *masc.*
- to pad, or stuff. Farcio, 4.
- to paddle. Rēmigo, 1.—*See* to row.
- a paddle. Rēmus.
- a paddock. Āger —gri.—*See* field.
- a padlock. Sēra.
- to padlock. Claudio, 3.
- a Pean. Psean —ânis, acc. —âna, *masc.*
- a page of a book. Pâgina; *i. e.* a servant, *q. v.*, puer —eri, fâmilus.
- a pageant. Pompa, spectâculum.
- a pail. Sîtûla (Plaut.); sîtûlus (Vitr.).—A milkpail, mulctra, mulctrale.
- pain, of mind or body. Dôlor.—Of mind, angor.—Severe pain, cruciatus, 4.
- pains, *i. e.* labour. Lăbor, ôpera, stûdium.—To take pains, lăboro, 1; elaboro, ênitor, 3.—He must take pains to . . . Danda opera est ut, or ne. Cic.—Some people take too much pains about obscure and difficult subjects. Quidam nimis magnum studium multamque operam in res obscuras et difficiles conferunt. Cic.
- to pain. Vexo, 1; angô, 3; lædo, 3.—*See* to vex.

- to be in pain. Dŏleo, 2.
 painful. Grāvīs, ācerbus.
 painfully. Grāviter.
 painstaking. Lābŏriŏsus.
 to paint, lit. and metaph. Pingo, 3; dēpingo.—See to describe.
 paint. Pigmentum, fūcus (esp. for the face), *cōlor. 1.
 a paintbrush. Pēnīcillus.
 a painter. Pictor.
 a painting. Pictūra, tēbella.
 a pair. Par, pāris, *masc.*—See two.
 to pair, *trans.* Cōpŭlo, 1; conjungo, 3; *intrans.* coeo, 4.
 a palace. Pālātium, aula.—A king's palace, rēgia.
 a palate. Pālātum.
 palatable. Dulcis, acceptus, grātus.
 pale. Pallīdus, pallens.
 to be pale. Palleo, 2; pallesco, 3; expalleo.
 paleness. Pallor.
 a pale, or stake. Pālus, vallus.
 a paling, or palisade. Vallum.
 to surround with a paling. Vallo, 1; circumvallo.
 a palfrey. Ēqua.—See horse.
 a pall. Palla.
 a pallet. Lectus.—See bed.
 to palliate. Excūso, 1.
 palliation. Excūsatio.
 palm (in every sense). Palma.—A measure of a palm, palmus. Plin.—
 Of these men Cotta and Sulpicius easily bore away the palm. Ex his
 Cotta et Sulpicius facile primas (partes understood) tulerant. Cic.
 a grove of palm-trees. Palmētum.
 producing palm-trees. Palmīfer —ŕa —erum, palmŏsus.
 of palm-tree wood. Palmeus. Plin.
 palmy. Flŏrens.
 palpable. Mānifestus, āpertus.—See plain.
 palpably. Mānifesto, āperte.
 to palpitate. Palpito, 1; mīco, 1.
 palpitation. Palpitatio. Plin.
 palsy. Pārālysis. Plin.
 palsied. Pārālyticus (Plin.).—By fear, &c., stūpēfactus, attŏnītus.
 to palter with, i. e. to mock, *q. v.* Lūdo, 3; illudo.
 paltriness. Vilītas.
 paltry. Vilis.—See little.
 to pamper. Fŏveo, 2; ālo, 3.
 a pamphlet. Libellus.
 Pan. Pan.
 a pan. Pātīna, pātella (used also for the kneecap).—A pan of coals, prunæ
 bātillus. Hor.
 a panacea. Pānācēa.
 a pander. Lēno.
 to pander to. Lēnŏcīnor, 1.
 a panegyric. Laus —dis, *fem.*; laudatio.
 panegyrical. Laudatīvus (Quint.), pānēgŕicus (esp. of the oration of
 Isocrates).
 a panegyrist. Laudātor, *fem.* —ātrix.
 to panegyrise. Laudo, 1.—See to praise.
 a pang. Dŏlor.—See pain.
 panic.—A sort of panic routed the victorious cavalry. Victorem equita-
 tum velut lymphaticus pavor dissipat. Liv.—See fear.
 a pannier. Qualus.—See basket.
 to pant. Ānhēlo.—To pant for, i. e. desire, *q. v.*, cūpio.—One who
 ānhelātor. Plin.

panting, *subst.* Ānhēlītus, 4.

panting, *adj.* Anhēlus.

a panther. Panthēra.

a pap. Mamma, pāpilla.

paper. Charta, pāpyrus, *fem.*—Blotting paper, charta bibula (Plin.)—

Glazed paper, charta dentata. Cic.—A paper, *i. e.* a document, scriptum, tābūla, usu. in *pl.*

producing papyrus. Pāpyrifer —ēra —ērum.

a parable. Fābūla.

parade. Pompa, spēcies, ostentatio.

to parade. Ostento, 1.

a person fond of parade. Ostentātor.

a paradox. Pāradoxum.

a paragon. Exemplum, exemplar —aris, *neut.*

a paragraph. Clausūla.

parallel, *adj.* Pārallēlus, Plin.; *i. e.* like, *q. v.*, sīmīlia.

a parallel, *i. e.* likeness, *q. v.* Sīmīlītudo.

to parallel, *i. e.* equal, *q. v.* Œquo, 1.

paralytic. Pārālīticus. Plin.

paramount. Summus, maximus.—Paramount to, *i. e.* superior to, major, sūpērior.

a paramour. Āmans —tis, *masc. fem.*—See lover.

a parapet. Lōrica.

paraphernalia. Appārātus, 4.

to paraphrase. Explico, 1; verto, 3.

a parasite. Pārāsītus.

a parcel. Fascis, fasciculus.

to parcel out. Divido, 3; dispartio, 4.

to parch. Sicco, 1; exsicco, ūro, 3; exuro.—See to dry.

to be parched. Œreo, 2; Œresco, 3.

parched. Siccus, ŀrīdus, exustus.

parchment. Membrāna.

a pard. Pardus. Plin.

pardon. Vēnia, excūsatio.

to pardon. Ignosco, 3; condōno, 1: both *c. dat. pers., acc.* of crime; excuso, 1, *c. acc.* of either person or crime, but not both.—As they wished you to pardon no one. Cum nemini a te ignosci vellent. Cic.

pardonable. Ignoscendus, excusābilis.

to pare. Rēcido, 3; rēsēco, 1.

parent. Pārens —tis, *masc. fem.*

parentage. Gēnus —ēris, *neut.*—See family.

parental.—See father, mother.

parenthesis. Interpōsītio, interclusio: both in Quint.

parenthetical. Interpōsītus, interclusus.

a paring. Frustum.

parity.—By a parity of reasoning. Pari ratione.

a park. Saltus, 4.

a parley. Collōquium.

to parley. Collōquor, 3.

parliament. Sēnātus, 4.

a parodist. Īmītātor.

to parody. Īmītor, 1.

a parody. Īmītatio.

parole. Fīdes.

a paroxysm. Impētus, 4.

a parricide, the person. Parrīcida, *masc. fem.*

parricide, the deed. Parrīcidium.

parricidal. Parrīcidālis. Quint.

parrot. Psittācus.

parry. Āverto, 3.

- parsimonious. *Parcus*.
 parsimoniously. *Parce*.
 parsimony. *Parsimonia*.
 paraly. *Āpium*.
 a parsnip. *Pastināca*. *Plin*.
 a parson. *Pontifex -īcis, masc.*—See *priest*.
 a part, in every sense. *Pars -tis; i. e. a portion, portio*.—A part, *i. e. a character* (in a play, or in real life), *persōna; i. e. a region, regio*.—How great a thing it is to play the part of a leading man in a republic. *Quam magnum est personam in republicā tueri principia*. *Cic.*—It is the part of a young man to reverence his elders. *Adolescentis est majores natu revereri*. *Cic.*—It is not my part (to do so and so). *Non est meum . . . Cic.*—I hope that these things, O judges, have been received by you in good part. *Es, judices, a vobis spero in bonam partem esse accepta*. *Cic.*—If there be war, I will not fail to play my part. *Sin erit bellum partes meae non desiderabuntur*. *Cic.*—When some took Sylla's part, and some Cinna's. *Cum alii Syllanis, alii Cinnanis faverent partibus*. *Cic.*
se sequor partes . . . Cic.—Did any man of such parts ever fall in so good a cause. *Equis unquam tam in bonā causā, tantis facultatibus ingenii concidit?* *Cic.*
 to part, *trans.*, *i. e. separate*. *Sepāro, 1; dividō, 3; sejungo, 3*.
 to part, *intrans.* *Discēdo, 3; digrēdiōr, 3*.—To part with, *dimitto, 3*.
 to partake. *Participo, 1*.
 a partaker. *Particeps -īpis, masc., fem.; consors -tis, masc., fem.*
 partial. *Iniquus*.
 a person partial to. *Fautor, fem. faultrix*.
 to be partial to. *Fāveo, 2; indulgeo, 2*.
 partiality. *Fāvor*.
 partially, partly. *Partim*.
 participation. *Participatio, communio*.
 a participle. *Participium*. *Quint*.
 a particle. *Particula*.
 particular, *i. e. principal*. *Præcipuus; i. e. fastidious, fastidiosus*.—A particular person, *quidam*.
 particularly. *Præcipue, præsertim; i. e. in an excessive degree, greatly, q. v., Unice, vehementer*.
 to particularise. *Indico, 1*.
 a parting. *Discessus, 4; discessio, digressio; i. e. the act of separating, separatio*.
 a partisan of some one. *Fautor*.—He was a partisan of Catiline when he stood the second time for the consulship. *Studuit Catilinæ iterum petenti*. *Cic.*—All the people at Dyrrachium are my partisans. *Mei studiosos habeo omnes Dyrrachinos*.—When some were partisans of Sylla, some of Cinna. *Cum alii Syllanis, alii Cinnanis faverent partibus*. *Cic.*
 a partition. *Partitio; divisio; i. e. a wall, murus*.
 to partition. *Partior, 4; dividō, 3*.
 a partner. *Socius, consors -tis, masc., fem.*—A partner in, *particeps -īpis*.
 a partnership. *Societas, consortium*.
 a partridge. *Perdix -īcis, masc., fem.* *Plin*.
 a party, *i. e. a faction*. *Partes -ium, pl. fem.; factio; (of friends at a banquet) coetus, 4*.—When men abandon their party. *Cum a suis desciscunt*. *Cic.*
 devoted to party. *Factiosus*.
 party-coloured. *Vārius*.
 to pass, *trans.*, *i. e. go by, over, &c.* *Prætereo, 4; prætergrēdiōr; i. e. to cross, transeo, 4; trājicio, 3 (esp. water); transcendo, 3 (esp. mountains or anything that requires climbing, also fosses)*.—To pass by in sailing, *præternavigo, 1*, *Suet*.—Simply to go, *q. v., eo, 4; proficiscor, 3*.—To pass (life), *āgo, 3; dēgo, 3; ōgito, 1*.—To pass (a law, as its framer does), *fā-*

- irr.*; (as those who vote for it do) *jūbeo*, 2; *accipio*, 3.—To pass, *i. e.* surpass, *vinco*, 3; *sūpĕro*, 1.—Things which pass belief, *majora fide*.
Ov.—To pass by, *i. e.* disregard, *negligo*, 3; *prætereō*, *ōmitto*, 3; *prætermitto*.—To pass over, *i. e.* pardon, *q. v.*, *ignosco*, 3.
- to pass, pass away, *intrans.* (as time, &c.). *Labor*, 3; *elabor*, *effluo*, 3; *cēdo*, 3; *fūgio*, 3.—To pass away, *i. e.* to perish, *perĕo*, 4; *intĕreo*.—To pass off (as pain does), *cesso*, 1; *abeo*, 4.—Before I (my memory) entirely pass from your mind. *Antequam plane ex animo tuo effluo*. *Cic.* (*see to forget*).—A year had scarcely passed away when, after this conversation. *Vix annus intercesserat ab hoc sermone*. *Cic.*—Many kindnesses pass between us. *Multa inter nos officia mutua intercedunt*. *Cic.*—After the summer was passed. *Exactā æstate*. *Cic.*—While ambassadors were continually passing to and fro between them. *Cum sæpe ultro citroque legati inter eos mitterentur*. *Cæsa*.—When several replies had passed between them. *Responsis ultro citroque acceptis et redditis*. *Cic.*—How often have I seen him extemporise a number of admirable verses on the very events which were passing at the time. *Quoties ego hunc vidi magnam numerum optimorum versuum de his ipsis rebus quæ tum agerentur dicere extempore*. *Cic.*
- to come to pass, *i. e.* to happen, *q. v.* *Accĭdo*, 3; *ēvenio*, 4.
- a pass, or passage, *i. e.* a way by which one passes, by sea or land. *Via*, *iter*, *inĕris*, *neut.*; *transĭtus*, 4; *transĭtio*.—By sea, *trajectus*, 4; *transmissus*, 4.—A narrow pass, *angustia*.—Matters are come to that pass. *Res in discrimen adducta est*. *Cic.*—I shall now bring the business to that pass. *Rem jam eo deducam, ut . . .* *Cic.*—A passage (in a house), *atrium*.—In a book, *lōcus*, *pl.* *loci*, and *loca*.—The passage (of time), *fūga*, *lapsus*, 4.
- en passant. *Obĭter*, in *transeundo*. *Plin.*
- a passenger. *Vector*.—See traveller.
- passing (the act). *Transĭtio*, *transĭtus*.—By sea, *trajectio*.—The passing of a law, *latio*.—Passing over, *i. e.* neglect, *q. v.*, *prætermissio*, *neglectus*, 4.
- passing, *i. e.* surpassing, excellent. *Præstans*, *ēgrĕgius*.
- passion, *i. e.* emotion. *Affectus*, 4; *affectio*; *mōtus* 4 (not without *gen.*, *mentis* or *animi*); *i. e.* anger, *q. v.*, *Ira*.
- passionate. *Irācundus*; *i. e.* vehement (esp. of love, desire, &c.), *flāgrans*, *servĭdus*, *vehĕmena*.—I did nothing out of anger or passion. *Nihil feci iratus, nihil impotenti animo*. *Cic.*
- passionately, *i. e.* angrily. *Irācunde*; *i. e.* eagerly, *vehĕmenter*, (esp. of loving) *perdĭte*.
- passive, *i. e.* suffering. *Pātiens*; in grammar, *passivus*. *Gram.*
- to remain passive. *Quiesco*, 3; *conquiesco*.
- the past. *Præteritum tempus*.—See to pass.
- pastime. *Oblectatio*.—See sport.
- pastoral. *Pāstōrālis*, *pāstōritius*, **pastorius*.—Of poetry, *buccolicus*.
- pasturage, pasture, *i. e.* grass, &c. *Pastus*, 4; *i. e.* a grass-field, *pascua*—*orum*, *pl.* *neut.*; *prātum*.
- giving good pasture. *Pascuus* (*Lucr.*, *Plin.*); *herbōsus*, *herbĭdus*.
- to pasture, *trans.* (as a herdman pastures his cattle). *Pasco*, 3; *intrans.* (of the cattle), *pascor*.—See to feed.
- pat. *Promptus*.
- a pat. *Alāpa*.
- a patch. *Pannus*.
- to patch. *Sarcio*, 4; *rĕsarcio*.
- pate. *Cāput -ĭtis*, *neut.*.—See head.
- patent, *i. e.* notorious, *q. v.* *Nōtus*.—To be patent, *pāteo*.
- paternal. *Pāternus*, *pātrius*.
- in a paternal manner. *Pātrie*.
- a path. *Via*, *sēmĭta*, *callis*.—A bye-path, *diverticulum*.
- pathetic. *Mĭsĕrābilis*.
- pathetically. *Mĭsĕrābilĭter*.

- pathos. *Misératio.*
 pathless. *Avius, invius.*
 patience. *Pätientia.*
 patient. *Pätiens.*
 patiently. *Pätienter.*
 patrician. *Patricius, nobilis.*
 patrimonial. *Pätrius, paternus.*
 patrimony. *Pätirimönium.*
 patient. — *A most devoted patient. Amantissimus reipublicæ civis. Cic.*
 patriotism. *Amor patriæ. Virg.*
 patrol. *Excubiæ. — See watch.*
 to patrol. *Lustro, 1.*
 a patron. *Pätroñus.*
 patronage. *Pätrocñium. — A place of patronage, bñefficium.*
 a patroness. *Pätroña.*
 a pattern. *Exemplum, exemplar -äris, neut.*
 paucity. *Paucitas.*
 a paunch. *Alvus, abdömen -inis, neut.*
 a pauper. *Pauper -ëris, masc., fem. — See poor.*
 a pause. *Cessatio; i. e. delay, cunctatio, möra.*
 to pause. *Cesso, 1; i. e. to delay, möror, 1; cunctor.*
 to pave. *Sterno, 3; münio, 4. — I pave the way to your acquaintance for him. Hinc ego aditum ad tuam cognitionem patefacio et munio. Cic.*
 pavement. *Pävimentum.*
 a pavilion. *Tentorium, täbernäculum.*
 a paw. *Pes, pëdis, masc.*
 to paw. *Pede fërio, 4. Tib.*
 to pawn. *Oppignëro, 1.*
 pay. *Süpendium, merces -ëdis, fem. — They said that no pay should be given to the soldiers. Negabant æra danda esse militibus. Liv.*
 to pay. *Solvo, 3; exsolvo, both c. acc. of the debt, dat. of the creditor; nümero, 1. — For God's sake pay my debts. Nomina mea per Deos expedi, exsolve. Cic.*
 payable, to. *Solvendus, dëbitus.*
 a payment. *Pensio; i. e. the act of paying, söltio.*
 a pea. *Pisum. Col.*
 peace. *Pax, päcis, fem.; i. e. concord, concordia; i. e. tranquillity, quies -ëtis, tranquillitas. — I am glad that you are desirous of making peace among the citizens. Pacis inter cives conciliandæ cupidum te esse lætor. Cic. — Peace being made on these conditions. His conditionibus compositä pace (Liv.); so, confirmo pacem, conficio pacem, pango pacem, coagmento pacem: all in Cic. or Liv. — Those who, in time of peace (lit. in the garb of peace), govern the state. Qui togati reipublicæ præsent, Cic.*
 to make peace. *Pacifico, 1. — To bring into a peaceful state. Päco, 1.*
 peaceable, peaceful, i. e. inclined to peace. *Päcificus; at peace, quiëtus, tranquillus.*
 peaceably, peacefully. *Quiëte, tranquille.*
 a peacemaker. *Päcificätor.*
 a peach (the tree). *Persicus, fem.; the fruit, persicum.*
 a peacock. *Pävo -onia, masc., fem.*
 of a peacock. *Pävöninus.*
 a peak. *Äpex -icis, masc. — See mountain.*
 a peal. *Frägor. — See thunder, laughter, &c.*
 to peal. *Sono, 1. — See to sound.*
 a pear (the tree). *Pirus, fem.; the fruit, pïrum.*
 a pearl. *Margärita, bacca.*
 producing pearls. *Margäritifer -era -erum.*
 adorned with pearls. *Baccätus.*
 a peasant. *Agrestis, Ägricöla, masc.; rusticus.*

- a pebble. *Calcŭlus, lāpis -īdis, masc.*
 pebbly. *Lāpīdōsus, calcŭlōsus.*
 peccant. *Vītīōsus.*
 to peck. *Mordeo, 2; tondeo, 2; pinso, 3. Pers.*
 pectoral. *Pectoralis. Plin.*
 peculation. *Pēcŭlātus, 4.*
 to be guilty of peculation. *Pēcŭlor, 1 (c. acc. of the party injured).*
Hor.
 a peculator. *Pēcŭlātor.*
 peculiar. *Pēcŭliāris, singŭlāris; peculiar to an individual, prōprius, c. gen.*
 peculiarly. *Ūnice, singŭlārīter, pēcŭliārīter. Plin.*
 a peculiarity. *Proprium quiddam.*
 pecuniary. *Pēcŭniārius.—See money.*
 a pedagogue. *Māgister -tri, lŭdimāgister, pædāgōgus.*
 a pedestal. *Bāsis.*
 pedestrian. *Pēdester -tris -tre, and pēdēstris -tre.*
 pedigree. *Genus -ēris, neut.; stemma -ātis, neut. Sust.*
 to peel. *Circumcīdo, 3.*
 peel. *Cŭtia.*
 to peep into. *Inspīcio, 3.*
 peers. *Optīmātes, pl. masc.; pātres, pl. masc.—See nobles.*
 peerless. *Egrēgius, singŭlāris, ūnicus.*
 peevish. *Mōrōsus, difficīlis.*
 peevishly. *Mōrōse.*
 peevishness. *Mōrōsitas.*
 a peg. *Clāvus.*
 to peg. *Figo, 3.*
 pellmell, *adj.* *Prōmiscuus.*
 pellmell, *adv.* *Promiscue.*
 pellucid. *Pellŭcīdus.*
 to be pellucid. *Pellŭceo.*
 to pelt (with stones). *Pēto, 3; appeto.—See to throw.*
 pelting of a storm. *Viōlentus.*
 a pen (or enclosure). *Sēpes, septum.—To write with, cālāmus, stŭlus.*
 to pen, *i. e.* shut up. *Claudo, 3; i. e. to write, scribo, 3.*
 penal, *i. e.* to be visited with punishment. *Vēitŭs, obnoxius.—Of laws, i. e.*
threatening punishment, pœnālis. Plin.
 a penalty. *Pœna, multa.*
 to inflict a penalty on. *Mulcto, 1.*
 a pencil. *Grāphium.—A hair pencil, penīcillus.*
 pending, *i. e.* during. *Per, inter.*
 to be pending. *Āgor, 3.*
 pendent, pendulous. *Pendens, pensīlis, pendŭlus.*
 penetrable. *Pēnētrābilis.*
 to penetrate. *Pēnētro, 1, metaph.—Of penetrating a person's designs,*
sentio, 4.—To penetrate beforehand, præsensio.
 penetration. *Ācumen -īnis, neut.*
 a peninsula. *Pēninsŭla.*
 penitence. *Pænītētia.*
 penitent. *Pænītēna.—See to repent.*
 penman. *Scriptor.*
 a pennon. *Vexillum.*
 pennyless. *Inops -ōpis, ēgēnus.—See poor.*
 a penny. *As, assis, masc. (it was really in the Augustine age but little*
more than a halfpenny; the denarius, which is often translated a penny,
was eightpence-halfpenny).
 pension (*i. e.* a payment recurring at fixed intervals). *Pensio.*
 pensive. *Sērius, grāvis.—See sad.*
 pensively. *Grāvīter.*
 pensiveness. *Grāvitas.*

pentameter.—Let my couplet begin with a hexameter and end with a pentameter. Sex mihi surgat opus numeria, in quinque residat. *Ov.*—A hexameter and pentameter. Musa per undenos emodulanda pedes. *Ov.*

penurious. Parcus.

penuriously. Parce.

penuriousness. Parsimonia.

penury. Paupertas, pēnūria.—See poverty.

peony. Paeonia. *Plin.*

people, the collective people of a nation. Pōpūlus.—The common people, plebs, also plēbes, *gen. plēbis, fem.; vulgus -i, neut.*—Two or three people, duo treve.—People say, dicunt, dicitur.—See a man.

of the people. Pōpūlāria.—Of the common people, plēbēius.

a favourer of the people (also and therefore), a favourite of the people. Popularia.

to people. Frēquento, 1.

pepper. Piper —eria, *neut.*

peradventure. Fortasse.—See perhaps.

to perambulate. Pērambūlo, 1; pēragro, 1; pērerro, 1; lustro, 1; oboeo, 4.

perambulation. Pēragrātio.

perceivable. Sensilis (*Lucr.*), sensibīlis (*Sen.*), percipiendus; *i. e.* evident, *q. v.*, mōnifestus.

perceivably. Mōnifesto.

to perceive, i. e. to see, q. v. Vīdeo, 2; aspīcio, 3; *i. e.* to become aware of by the exertion of any sense, sentio, 4; percīpio, 3; intelligo, 3 (*esp. of perceiving or becoming aware of a fact*).

perception, the power or the act. Sensus, 4.—The act, perceptio.

a perch, a fish. Perca (*Plin.*); *i. e.* a pole, pertīca.

to perch, as a bird. Sēdeo, 2; considō, 3.

to percolate. Cōlo, 1 (*Plin.*); percōlo, 1.

percussion. Percussio.

perdition. Exītium.

peregrination. Pēragrīnātio.—See travel.

peremptorily (to refuse). Prēcise.

perennial. Pērennis, aeternus, sempiternus, perpētus.

perfect, in every sense. Perfectus, absolutus; *i. e.* excellently good (or clever or wise), summus.—But that duty, which they call the right, is entire and complete, and, as they say, embraces all perfection. Illud autem officium quod rectum appellant, perfectum atque absolutum est, et ut iidem dicunt omnes numeros habet. *Cic.*

to perfect. Perfīcio, 3; absolvo, 3.

perfection. Perfectio, absolutio.

perfectly. Perfecte.—See wholly.

perfidious. Perfīdus, perfīdīosus, infīdēlia.

perfidiously. Perfīdiōse.

perfidy. Perfīdia, infīdēlītas.

to perforate. Perfōro, 1.—See to pierce.

a perforation. Fōrāmen —īnia, *neut.*

perforce. Nēcessārio.

to perform. Fācio, 3; perficio, confīcio, āgo, 3; pērago.—A duty, oboeo, 4.

A command, cāpresso, 3.—A duty, or a command, exsēquor, 3; fungor, 3.—

A promise, or a command, praeo, 1.—A promise, impleo, 2; compleo, per-solvo, 3.—A part in a play, tueor, 2; sustīneo, 2; ago, 3.

performance. Absōlūtio, confectio, peractio, exsecutio (*Tac.*).—The performance of a play, actio.

a performer. Confector; *i. e.* an actor, astor, histrio —onis, *masc.*

perfume. Ōdor.

perfumed. Frāgrans, ōdōrātus.

perfunctorily. Nēglīgenter.

perfunctory. Nēgligens.

perhaps. Fortasse, forte, forsitan, *foran.

peril. Pēricūlum, *sync.*—clūm, discrimen—Inis, *neut.*—See danger.

to peril. Pēriclītōr, 1.—See to endanger.

perilous. Pēricūlōsus.

perilously. Pēricūlōse.

a period, *i. e.* space of time. Spātium, tempus—ōris, *neut.*; *i. e.* a limit, terminus.

periodical. Rēcurrens.

periphrasis. Circūitus, 4 (verborum, *ac.*).

to perish. Pēreo, 4; intēreo, *dispēreo, mōrior, 3.—See to die.

perishable. Frāgīlis, cādūcus.

a peristyle. Peristylum.

to perjure oneself. Pējēro, 1.—The Gods whom you have perjured yourself by invoking. Perjurati dii. Ov.

perjured. Perjūrus.

perjury. Perjūrium.

permanence. Stābilitas, constantia.

permanent. Stābīlis, constans.

permanently. Constanter.

to be permanent. Māneo, 2; permaneo.

to permeate. Permeo, 1; pēnētro, 1.

permission. Permissio, concessio, vēnia, licentiā.—See opportunity.

to permit. Permitto, 3; sīno, 3; concēdo, 3; pātior, 3.—And do not permit the glory of the general to be disparaged by charges of avarice.

Neve obteri laudem imperatoriam criminibus avaritiæ velitis. Cic.

permutation. Mūtatio, commutatio.

to permute. Mūto, 1; commuto.—See to change.

pernicious. Perniciōsus, damnōsus, exītiōsus, pernīciālis, cāpītālis, mālus, *comp.* pejor, *sup.* pessīmus.

perniciously. Perniciōse, male.

perniciousness. Pernīcie, damnum, mālum.

peroration. Pērōrātiō, ēpīlōgus.

to perpend. Perpendo, 3; considēro, 1.—See to consider.

a perpendicular line. Perpendīcūlum.—To make pillars perpendicular.

Ad perpendiculum columnas exigere. Cic.

to perpetrate. Pātro, 1; perpetro.—See to commit.

perpetration. Patratiō. Vell.—See commission.

perpetrator. Pātrātor. Tac.

perpetual. Perpētūus, pērennis.—See everlasting.

perpetually. Perpētuo, semper.

to perpetuate. Æterno, 1; perpētuo, 1.—See to preserve.

perpetuity. Perpētuitas.

to perplex. Turbo, 1; conturbo.—To be perplexed, dūbīto, 1; hēsīto, 1.

perplexed. Dūbīus, sollicitus.

perplexity. Dūbītātiō, hēsītātiō, sollicitūdo.

perquisition. Inquisitiō.

to persecute. Insector, 1; persēquor, 3.

persecution. Insectātiō.

a persecutor. Insectātor.

perseverance. Persēvērantia; in any particular line of conduct, or opinion, permansio.

to persevere, to persist. Persēvēro, 1; persto, 1; in an opinion, &c., permāneo, 2.—They will persist in that design. Eo stabitur consilio. Liv.

a person or personage. Persōna; person, *i. e.* appearance, spēcies, *os*—ōris, *neut.*; hābītus, 4; some person, quidam, aliquis.—See some.

personal, *i. e.* peculiarly, belonging to, prōprius.—A personal defect. Corporis macula. Cic.

personable, *i. e.* beautiful, *q. v.* Pulcher—chra—chrom.

- to personate. *Sīmūlo*, 1; *īmītor*, 1; *rēpresento*, 1.
 perspicacious. *Perspīcax*, *ācūtus*.
 perspicacity. *Perspīcācītas*, *ācūmen* —*īnis*, *neut.*
 perspicuity. *Perspīcūitas*.
 perspicuous. *Perspīcuus*, *mānīfestus*.
 perspicuously. *Perspīcūe*.
 perspiration. *Sūdor*.
 to perspire. *Sūdo*, 1.
 to persuade. *Persuadeo*, 2, c. *dat. pers.*—A person, to do anything, *induco*, 3; *exōro*, 1.
 persuasion. *Persuasio*.
 persuasive. *Efficax*, *pōtena*.
 persuasively. *Efficācīter*. *Plin.*
 persuasiveness. *Efficācītas*.
 pert. *Pētūlana*.
 pertinacious. *Pertīnax*, *pervīcax*.—See *obstinate*.
 pertinaciously. *Pertīnācīter*, *pervīcācīter*.
 pertinaciousness. *Pertīnācia*, *pervīcācia*.
 pertly. *Pētūlanter*.
 pertness. *Pētūlantia*.
 perturbation. *Perturbātio*, *conturbatio*.
 perusal. *Lectio*.
 to peruse. *Lēgo*, 3 (*see to read*); i. e. observe, q. v., observe.
 to pervade. *Pervādo*, 3.—As a report, &c. *doceō*, *serpo*, 3; *māno*, 1; both c. *per* and *acc.*
 perverse. *Perversus*, *prāvus*.
 perversely. *Perverse*.
 perversity, perverseness. *Perversitas*.
 perversion. *Perversio*.
 to pervert. *Perverto*, *dēprāvo*, 1; *corrumpo*, 3.
 pervious. *Pēnetrābīlis*, *pervius*.
 a pest, lit. or metaph. *Pestis*.
 to pester. *Vexo*, 1; *lācesso*, 1.
 pestilence. *Pestis*, *pestilentia*.
 pestilent, i. e. troublesome. *Mōlestus*.
 pestilential. *Pestilens*, *pestīfer* —*āra* —*erum*, *grāvis*.
 a pestle. *Pīlum*.
 to pet. *Indulgeo*, 2.
 a pet. *Stōmāchus*.
 to be in a pet. *Stōmāchor*, 1.—See *angry*.
 pettish. *Stōmāchōsus*.
 a petition. *Pētītio*, *rōgatio*.
 to petition. *Rōgo*, 1; *ōro*, 1; *supplicō*, 1.
 a petitioner. *Pētītor*, *rōgātor*.
 to become petrified. *Lāpidesco*, 3 (*Plin.*); metaph. with astonishment, *stūpeo*, 2 *obstūpesco*, 3.—And they say that petrification (lit. the hardness of stones) adheres to the branches dipped in that water. *Quo gurgite tradunt duritiem lapidum mernis inolescere ramis.* *Sil.*—See to *astonish*.
 a petticoat. *Tūnica*.
 a pettifogger. *Rabūla*, *masc.*
 pettiness. *Exīguitas*.
 petty. *Exīguus*, *mīnūtus*.
 petulance. *Pētūlantia*.
 petulant. *Pētūlana*.
 petulantly. *Pētūlanter*.
 a phalanx. *Phālanx* —*gis*, *fem.*—See *army*.
 a phantom. *Umbra*, *sīmūlācrum*.
 pharmacy. *Mēdicīna*.
 a pheasant. *Phāsīana* (*Quint.*); *phāsianus*. *Suet.*

- a phenix. Phoenix -icia, *fem.*
 a phenomenon. Monstrum, prōdīgium.
 philanthropical. Hūmānus.
 philanthropy. Hūmānitas.
 a philosopher. Phīlōsōphus.
 philosophical. Phīlōsōphicus.
 philosophy. Phīlōsōphia.
 to philosophise. Phīlōsōphor, 1.
 a philtre. Philtrum.
 phlegm. Pītuīta, *trissyll.*
 a phrase. Lōcūtio, sententia.
 phraseology. Orātio.—*See* language.
 phthisis. Phthīsis. Juv.
 physio. Mēdicīna.—A medicine, mēdicāmen -īnis, *neut.*; mēdicīnas, 4.
 to physio. Mēdeor 2.
 physical. Natūralis, phīsicus.
 physically. Natūraliter.
 a physician. Mēdicus.
 physiognomy. Os, ōris, *neut.*—*See* face.
 to pick, i. e. gather. Carpo, 3; dēcerpo, lēgo, 3; ēlīgo.—To pick (a quarrel),
 moveo, 2; necto, 3.—To pick (pockets, i. e. rob, q. v.), spōlio, 1; compilo,
 1.—To pick up, i. e. collect, collīgo, 3.
 a pickaxe. Lēgo -onia, *masc.*
 picked, i. e. chosen. Lectus.
 pickets in an army. Præcursores, *pl.*
 pickle. Mūria.
 to pickle. Condio, 4.
 a picture. Pictūra, tābūla, tābella.—Of a person, effigies, imāgo.
 to picture, i. e. represent, describe. Pingo, 3; exprīmo, 3.—To oneself, i. e.
 imagine, fingō, 3.—I picture to myself. Versatur ante oculos. Cic.—
 Picture, therefore, my condition to yourselves. Fingite igitur cogitationes
 imaginem hujus conditionis meæ. Cic.
 piebald. Bīcōlor.
 a piece, i. e. a part. Pars -tis, *fem.* portio.—Of meat, &c., frustum.—Of
 money, nummus; i. e. a play, q. v., fabūla.
 to piece, i. e. to patch. Sarcio, 4; i. e. to join, q. v., conjungo, 3.
 piecemeal. Frustātīm. Plin.
 a pier. Agger -ēris, *masc.* mōles.
 to pierce. Transīgo, 3; perfōro, 1; pēnētro, 1.
 which may be pierced. Pēnētrābīlia, fōrābīlia, pervīna.
 piercing. Acūtus.—Of the senses, &c., acer -cris -era.
 piety. Piētas, rēligio, sanctītas.
 a pig. Porcus, *dim.* porcellus, sus, suia, *masc.*, *fem.*
 a pigeon. Cōlumba, *cōlumbus, pālumbæ.
 pigment. Pigmentum.
 a pigmy. Pygmæus, hōmuncio.
 a pike (a fish). Lūpas; i. e. a spear, hasta, pilum.
 a pikeman. Pilānus.
 a pile, i. e. a stake, Vallus, pālus; i. e. a heap of stones, ācervus, cūmulus.
 —A funeral pile, rōgus, pyra.
 to pile. Congēro, 3; i. e. to build, struo, 3.—*See* to heap.
 to pilfer. Surrīpio, 3.—To pilfer from, compilo, 1.—*See* to steal.
 a pill. Pilūla. Plin.
 to pillage. Rāpio, 3; dirīpio (these two not of pillaging people, only places);
 prædor, 1 (usu. sine c., used by Tac. c. acc. of the people pillaged); spōlio, 1;
 compilo, 1; expilo.
 pillage, i. e. booty. Præda, spōlium, raptum; i. e. the practice of pillaging
 spoliatio, expilatio, dirēptio, prædatio. Tac.
 pillager. Spōliātor, prædator, dirēptor, expilātor.
 and of pillage, prepared to pillage. Prædabundus.

- a pillar. Cōlūma.
a pillow. Pulvīnus, pulvīnar -āris, *neut.*
a pilot. Rector, gūbernātor, māgister -tri.
to pilot. Rēgo, 3; dīrigo, gūberno, 1.—See to guide.
a pimple. Lentigo.
a pin, or peg. Clāvus.—To fasten a part of dress, fibūla.
piners. Forceps -ipia, *masc.*
to pinch. Vellico, 1.—As a shoe does, ūro, 3.
a pinch. Vellicatio (Sen.); *i. e.* a difficulty, nōdus.
a pine. Pinus, 4.—A pine, or cone of a pine, pīnea.
bearing pine trees. Pinīfer -ēra -erum, piniger.
of a pine or pine tree. Pīneus.
a pinegrove. Pīnētum.
a pinion. Āla, penna.
to pinion. Līgo, 1; rēligo, vincio, 4; rēvincio.
a pinnace. Phāsēlus, *fem.*—See ship.
a pinnacle. Fastigium.
a pint. Sextārius.
pious. Pius, sanctus, rēligiōsus.
piously. Pie, sancte, rēligiōse.
a pipe. Cānālis; *i. e.* a flute (*q. v.*), fistūla, tibia, cālāmus, āruno, āvēna;
i. e. a caak, cādus.
a piper. Aulēdus, tībicen -īnis, *masc.*
to pique, *i. e.* vex. Vexo, 1; *i. e.* excite to emulation, stīmulō, 1; excito, 1.
to pique oneself upon. Glōrior, 1; *c. de* and *abl.*
pique. Mōlestia.
piracy. Prædātio.—He would have been compelled by want to practise
piracy himself. Profecto egestate coactus piraticam ipse fecisset. Cic.
a pirate. Pirāta, *masc.*, prædo.—The captain of pirates, archipirata.
piratical. Piraticus.
piscatory. Piscātorius.
a pit. Fōvea, fossa.
to pit (one competitor against another). Compōno, 3; *c. cum* and *abl.*
to pitch, *i. e.* place. Pono, 3; lōco, 1; collōco, 1; stātuo.—To pitch upon, *i. e.*
select, *q. v.*, lego, 3; eligo; *i. e.* to smear with pitch, pīco, 1; impico (both
in Col.), ungo, 3; *i. e.* to throw, *q. v.*, jācio, 3; prōjicio, jacto, 1.—I
bade him pitch his camp at Iconium. Imperavi ut castra apud Iconium
faceret. Cic.
a pitcher. Urna.
a pitchfork. Furca.
pitchy. Pīceus.
pitch. Pix, pīcia, *fem.*—He proceeded to such a pitch of insolence.
Eo insolentiæ processit. Plin.
piteous, *i. e.* to be pitied. Mīser -ēra -erum, mīserābilis, mīserandus,
tristis (*see sad*); *i. e.* compassionate, mīserīcoris -dia.
piteously. Mīse, mīserābiliter.
piteousness. Mīseria.
pitfall. Fōvea.
pith. Mēdulla, pulpa (Plin.); *i. e.* vigour, vis, *pl. vires, fem. vigor*; in
a speech, nervi. Plin.
pithly, to speak, &c. Nervōse.
pithy, of a speech, &c. Nervōsus.
pitiful (*see piteous*); *i. e.* mean. Turpis.
pitiless. Immitis, immīserīcoris, implacābilis, inexcōrābilis.
pitilessness. Immānitas.—See cruelty.
a pittance. Dēmensum. Ter.
pity. Mīserīcordia, mīserātio, commiseratio (*esp. an expression of pity*).
a pity, *i. e.* a misfortune, *q. v.* Mālum.
to pity. Mīseor, 2; mīseror, 1; commiseror, miseret me (*impera*).
a pivot. Cardo -inis, *masc.*

placability. Placābilitas, clementia.

placably. Placābilis, exorābilis, piābilis, clemens.

a placard. Tābūla, tābella.

a place. Locus, *pl.* loci and loca; *i. e.* situation, situs, 4.—Place of abode, &c., sedes.—A place in which one is stationed, stātio.—A place, *i. e.* office, *i. e.* an office, *q. v.*; if magisterial, māgistrātus.—When he had been to you in the place of a father. Cum is tibi parentis numero fuisset. Cic.

to place. Pōno, 3; dēpono, lōco, 1; collōco, stātuo.—To place aside, sēpono.—To place near, appōno, applico, 1.—To place on, impōno.—To place in order, dispono, compono.—To place round, circumpono.—To place under, suppono, subjicio, 3; submitto, 3; subdo, 3.

placid. Plācidus, tranquillus.

placidity. Tranquillitas.

placidly. Plācide.

to plagiarise. Compilo, 1.

a plagiarist. Plāgiarius. Mart.

plague. Pestis, pestilentia.

to plague. Vexo, 1.

a plaiice. Passer —ēria. Plin.

plain, *i. e.* level. Œquus, plānus; *i. e.* intelligible, plānus, lūcūlentus, dīstīcīdus; *i. e.* evident, *q. v.*, mānīfestus.—Intelligible, or evident, āpertus; *i. e.* guileless, simplex —cis; *i. e.* easy, fācilis.—Things which, although they are so plain. Quæ quanquam sunt in promptu. Cic.

a plain. Plānities, campus, æquum.

to make plain, *i. e.* explain, *q. v.* Explīco, 1; *i. e.* prove, *q. v.*, prōbo, 1; demonstro, 1.

plainly, to say, &c. Plane, āperte, dīserte; *i. e.* evidently, mānīfesto, evīdenter.

plainness, *i. e.* frankness. Simplicitas; *i. e.* easiness, fācilitas.

plaint, *i. e.* complaint, *q. v.* Quērēla.

plaintive. Lūgūbris, flēbilis, mœstus, quērūlus.

a plait, or fold. Sīnus, 4.—Of hair, nōdus.

to plait. Necto, 3; innecto, implīco, 1; nōdo, 1.

a plan. Consilium, prōpōsitum, rātio, institūtum.

to plan (an action, &c.). Mōlior, 4; māchīnor, 1; prōpōno, 3; constīto, 3.—See to meditate.

to plane. Œquo, 1; complāno.

a plane tree. Plātānus.

a planet. Plānēta, *masc.*

a plank. Tābūla.

a plant. Planta.

to plant. Sero 3; consēro, insēro. planto, 1; *i. e.* to place, *q. v.*, pono, 3; *i. e.* to fix, *q. v.*, figo, 3.

plantain. Plantāgo. Plin.

a plantation. Plantārium. Plin.

a planter. Sātor, consitor.

plaster. Gypsum. Plin.

to plaster. Gypso, 1.

a plate. Lanx —cis, *fem.* (*see* dish).—A plate of metal, lamīna, lamna; *i. e.* silver, *q. v.*, argentum.

a platform. Agger —ēris, *masc.*

plaudit. Plausus, 4.—See applause.

plausibility. Spēcies.

plausible. Spēciosus.

plausibly. Spēciose.

to play, in any way. Lūdo, 3; illudo.—On an instrument, cāno.—To play upon, *i. e.* mock, ludīfico, 1; illūdo.—But then the multitude began to think that they were being played with, and put off. Tum vero elūdīque extrahi se multitudo putare. Liv.

- play**, *i. e.* a sport. *Lūdus, lūsus*, 4; *lusio*; *i. e.* a drama, *fābūla*.—See *tragedy*, *comedy*, &c.
- a player**, *i. e.* one engaged in sport. *Lūsor*; *i. e.* an actor, *histrio*, actor.—See *comedian*, *tragedian*.
- a playfellow**. *Collūsor*.—See *companion*.
- playful**. *Festivus, jōcōsus*.
- playthings**. *Crēpundia* —orum, *pl.*
- a plea**, in defence. *Dēfensio*.
- to plead**, *i. e.* argue as an advocate. *Ōro*, 1.—To plead a cause, *causam ago*, 3; *tracto*, 1; *dico*, 3: all in *Cic.*—To plead, *i. e.* urge in excuse, *dēfendo*, 3; *excūso*, 1.
- a pleader**. Actor.—One who pleads a person's cause, *pātrōnus*.—In defence, *dēfensor*.
- pleasant, pleasurable**. *Jūcundus, grātus, dulcis, acceptus*.—Of a person, *i. e.* cheerful, &c., *festivus, lēpīdus*; (in both senses), *suavia*.
- pleasantly**. *Jucunde, suāviter, festive*.
- pleasantness**. *Jūcunditas*; (of manner, &c.) *festīvitas*; (in every sense) *suāvitas*.
- pleasantry**. *Lēpor, faciētia*.—See *wit*.
- to please**, *i. e.* to be pleasant to. *Plāceo*, 2; *jūvo*, 1; *dēlecto*, 1; *oblecto*, 1; *i. e.* to choose, to be willing, *vōlo, irr.*; *libet, impers.*—We cut up *Vatinus* as we pleased. *Vatinium arbitratu nostro concidimus. Cic.*—See *pleasure*.
- pleasure**, either the object or the feeling. *Vōluptas*.—The object, *oblectāmentum, dēlectiā*.—The feeling, *delectatio, oblectatio, gaudium, lætītia* (see *joy*).—For all (orators) who wish to be approved of, regard the inclination of their hearers, and form and adapt themselves wholly with reference to their will and pleasure. *Omnes enim qui probari volunt voluntatem eorum qui audiunt intuentur, et ad eorum arbitrium et nutum totos se fingunt et accommodant. Cic.*
- plebeian**. *Plēbēius*.
- a pledge**. *Pignus* —ōris, *neut.*
- to pledge**, *i. e.* pawn. *Oppignēro*, 1; *i. e.* to engage (one's word, &c.), *oblīgo*, 1; *præsto*, 1; *spondeo*.—To pledge oneself, *i. e.* to promise, *q. v.*, *promitto*, 3.—Who could pledge himself that there would be no robbers? *Prædones nullos fore quis præstare poterat? Cic.*—I will venture to pledge my word to you and to the Roman people. *Audebo obligare fidem meam vobis populoque Romano. Cic.*
- Pléiads**. *Plēiādes*, also *trisyll.* *Plēi, fem. pl.*
- plenary**. *Plēnus*.
- plenitude**. *Intēgritas, plēnītūdo*.
- plenteous, plentiful**. *Cōpiōsus, abundans, largus, ūber* —ōris.
- plenteously**. *Cōpiōse, abundanter*.
- plenteousness, plenty**. *Cōpia, abundantia, ūbertas*.
- pleurisy**. *Pleuritis* (*Vitr.*); *lateris dolor. Cic.*
- afflicted with pleuresy**. *Pleuriticus. Plin.*
- pliable**. *Flexilis, lentus*; (of a person, *fācīlis*), *tractābilis*.
- pliancy**. *Lentitia*.
- plight**. *Conditio*.—See *condition*.
- to plight**. *Spondeo*, 2.—See *to pledge*.
- a plinth**. *Plinthus. Vitr.*
- to plod**. *Lāboro*.
- a plot**. *Consilium*; *i. e.* conspiracy, *q. v.*, *conjūratiō*.
- to plot**, *i. e.* design. *Struo*, 3; *mōlior*, 4; *māchīnor*, 1; *i. e.* to conspire, *q. v.*, *conjūro*, 1; *conspiro*, 1.—Because they are generally plotting revolutions. *Quod novis plerumque rebus student. Cæsar.*
- a plotter**. *Māchīnator*; *i. e.* a conspirator (*q. v.*), *conjūrator*.
- a plough**. *Ārātrum*.—The ploughshare, *vomer* and *vōmis*, *gen. —ōris, masc.*—The ploughhandle, *sīva*.
- to plough**. *Aro*, 1.—See *to cultivate*.

a ploughman. *Ārātor*.—*See* farmer.

ploughland. *Arvum, ārātio*.

what may be ploughed. *Ārābīlis*.

to pluck. *Vello, 3; i. e. to gather, carpo, 3; dēcarpo*.—To pluck away, *avello, divello*.—To pluck out, *ēvello*.—At the report of my arrival, *Cassius* plucked up courage. *Rumore adventus nostri Cassio animus accessit. Cic.*

a plug. *Clāvus, obtūrāmentum. Plin.*

to plug. *Obtūro, 1. Plin.*

a plum. *Prunum*.—A plum-tree, *prūnus, fem. Col.*

plumage, plume. *Plūma*.

to plume oneself upon. *Glōrior, 1; sūperbio, 4.*

a plummet, or plumbline. *Perpendīcūlum*.

plump. *Pinguis*.

plumpness. *Pinguēdo*.

plunder. *Præda*.—*See* pillage.

to plunder. *Rāpio, 3; dirīpio, traho, 3; compīlo, 1; expīlo, nūdo, 1.—See* to pillage.

a plunderer. *Prædātor, dirēptor, spoliator, prædo -onis, masc. sine c.*

to plunge, *trans.* *Mergo, 3; immergo; intrans., i. e. to leap down into, dē-silio, 4; insilio, prōsilio.*

a plunge. *Saltus, 4.*

plural. *Plūralis*.

plurality. *Multiitudo*.

to ply. *Exerceo, 2.*

a pocket. *Crēmēna*.

a poem. *Carmen -īnis, neut.; pōēma -ītis, neut.; pōēsis*.—An epic poem, *ēpos*, only *nom.* and *acc. sing., neut.*

poet. *Pōēta, masc; vātes*.—A poetess, *pōētria*.

poetical. *Pōēticus*.

poetry. *Pōēsia*.

poignancy. *Ācerbītas*.

poignant. *Acerbus, ācūtus*.

poignantly. *Ācūte*.

point, of any weapon. *Ācies, ācūleus, cuspis -īdis, fem.; mīcro -ōnis, masc.; punctum; i. e. place, lōcus; pl. loci and loca*.—The chief point, *summa, cāput -ītis, neut.*—The turning point, *cardo -īnis, masc.*—A point of land, or headland, *prōmentorium*.—And in this point of view, *O Romani. Quæ cum ita sint, Quirites. Cic.*—I make the greatest point of this. *Hoc maximi facio. Cic.*—What *Cæsar* made the greatest point of was to . . . *Cæsar maxime studebat ut . . . Cæsar*.—He brought the matter to that point. *In eum locum rem deduxit (Cic.); eo, eo rem deduxit. Cic.*—Things were now nearly come to such a point that even the majesty of the consuls could not restrain the anger of the men. *Jam prope erat ut ne consulum quidem majestas coerceret iras hominum. Liv.*

to point, *i. e. sharpen. Ācuo, 3; exacuo*.—To point out, *dēsigno, 1; indicō, 1; ostendo, 3; monstro, 1; i. e. to direct (an arrow, &c.), dirigo, &c.*

pointed. *Ācūtus, mīcrōnatus (Plin.), cuspidātus. Plin.*

pointedly (to say, &c.). *Expresse*.

pointless (of a remark, &c.). *Inānia*.

to poise. *Libro, 1.*

poison. *Vēnēnum, toxīcum*.—The venom of animals, &c., *vīrus -ī, neut.* (only found, however, in *nom.* and *acc. sing.*, except in *Lucr.*, who has *vīro*).

to poison.—Arrows, &c., *vēnēno, 1; imbuo, 3*.—A person, *veneno nōto, 1; veneno tollo, 3*: both in *Cic.*—To poison a person's mind, *imbuo, &c.*—*See* to alienate.

poisoner. *Vēnēficus, fem. vēnēfica*.—A seller of poisons, *vēnēficius* *Suet.*

act or practice of poisoning. *Vēnēficiūm*.

- poisonous.** Věněnátus, věněfficus, věněnifer -ěra -črum.
to poke. Trádo, 3.
poker. Růtabůlum. Suet.
the pole (of the earth). Cardo -lnis, *masc.*; axis.—A pole, asser -čria, *masc.*; pertica.—A pole of a carriage, těmo -ónis, *masc.*
the Polestar. Čyňósůra.
policy, i. e. prudence. Prudentia; *i. e.* plan of government, rátio.
polish. Nřtor, pólřtura (Plin.).—Of manner, urbánřtas, cultus, 4.
to polish things. Pólřo, 4.—Men or things, expolio.—Men, excole, 3; mansuefficio.
polishing (the art, or the act). Pólřřřio, expólřřio.
polite. Pólřtus, urbánus, cōmis.
politely. Pólřte, urbáne, cōmřter.
politeness. Urbánřtas, cōmřtas.
politico. Prřdens, ságar.—*See* wise.
political. Pólřřřicus.—Political zeal, political differences, civilia studia (Cic.)
 —For political reasons. Reipublicę causę. Cic.
a politician. Pólřřřicus.
politics, i. e. the affairs of the state. Respublica, civřtas.
polity. Civřtas.
poll, i. e. back of the head. Occřput -řtis, *neut.*—The day of the poll, or election, comitia, *pl. neut.*; comitiorum dies.
a poll tax. Exactio capitum. Cic.
to poll for, i. e. give a vote for. Suffragor, 1, c. *dat.*
to pollute. Polluo, 3; inquřno, 1; męcřlo, 1; contámřno, 1.—With crime, scřřřero, 1; consecretoro.—A person's morals, &c., corrumpe, 3; depręvo, 1.
pollution. Corruptio.—Of morals, depręvatio.
a polluter. Corruptor, *fem.* corruptrix.
a poltroon. Třmřřus.—*See* coward.
poltroonery. Třmor.
a polypus. Pólřřpus.
a pomegranate. Arbos Punica (Col.); málus Punica. Plin.
the pommel (of a sword). Čřpřřlus.
to pommel. Pulas, 1; contundo, 3.—*See* to beat.
pomp. Magnificētia, splendor.
pomposity. Sřpřrbia, arrřgantia.
pompous. Sřpřrbus, arrřgans.
pompously. Sřpřrbe, arrřganter.
a pond. Stagnum.
to ponder. Ponděro, 1; considěro, 1.—*See* to consider.
penderous. Grřvis, ponděřřus.
ponderosity. Grřvřtas, pondus -čria, *neut.*
a poniard. Sica.
a pontiff. Pontřřex -řcis.—*See* priest.
pontifical. Pontřřřřalis, pontřřřřicus.
penitence. Pontřřřřatus, 4.
pontoons. Pontřřnes, *masc. pl.*
pony. Mannus.—*See* horse.
a pool. Stagnum, lęcus, 4, *fem.*
poop. Puppia.
poor. Panper -čria, řgens, řgęnus, řnops -řpis, řnnis (*opp.* to pecunřřus); *i. e.* moderate, not very good, mediřcřria.
poorly, i. e. not well. Mediřcřřter.
poorness, i. e. moderate quality. Mediřcřřtas.—*See* poverty.
a poplar. Přpřřlus, *fem.*
of poplar. Přpřřleus.
poppy. Přpřřver -čria, *neut.*
of poppy. Přpřřřřus.
populace. Valgus, *neut.*; multřřřudo.—*See* people.
popular (in every sense). Přpřřřřis; *i. e.* believed by the populace (as a

- report), vulgaris ; *i. e.* generally liked, grātiosus. Who was very popular among the common people. Qui maxime plebi acceptus erat. Cæs.
- popularity. Grātia.
- a popularity-hunter. Pöpüläris.
- popularly. Pöpüläritér; *i. e.* generally, vulgo.
- population. Pöpüla.
- populous. Fréquens, nümérösus (Tac.).—Lavinium being a very populous city. Abundante Lavinii multitudine. Liv.
- populousness. Fréquentia.
- porcelain, *adj.* Fictilis.
- a porch. Vestibulum, porticus, 4; *fem.*
- a porcupine. Hystrix -ícis, *fem.*
- pore. Pörus. Plin.
- to pore over. Incumbo, 3.—See to consider.
- pork. Porcina. Varr.
- a porker. Porcus.—See pig.
- porphyry. Porphýrites -æ, *masc.*
- porridge. Jus, jüris, *neut.*
- a porringer. Pätina.
- a port. Portus, 4.
- port, *i. e.* carriage, demeanour. Gestus, 4; häbýtus.
- port dues. Portörum.
- portable. Lévia.
- portal. Porta.—See door.
- a portcullis. Cätäracta.
- to portend. Portendo, 3; ostendo, signífico, 1; præsägio, 4.
- a portent. Portentum, monstrum, prödígium, ómen -ínis, *neut.*
- portentous. Prödígiosus.—See strange.
- a porter, *i. e.* the keeper of a gate. Jánitor, *fem.* janitrix ; *i. e.* a carrier, bajulus, gérulus.
- portage, *i. e.* carrying. Vectio.
- a portfolio. Scrinium.
- a portico. Porticus, 4, *fem.*
- a portion. Pars -tis, *fem.* ; portio ; *i. e.* dowry, dos, dötis, *fem.*
- to portion, portion out, *i. e.* divide. Dispartio, 4 ; divído, 3 ; distribuo, 3 ; *i. e.* to endow, dötó, 1.
- portly. Grandis.
- a portrait. Imägo, effigies.
- to portray, lit. or metaph. Pingo, 3; dëpingo, exprímo, 8.
- to pose. Dubitationem afféro, *c. dat. pers.*
- position. Sítus, 4 ; pösýtus, 4 ; positio (Plin.) ; of affairs, &c., stätus, 4.
—We are in such a position that . . . Ea nostra ratio est, ut . . .
Cic.—Matters are brought into this position. In eum deducta res est. Cic.
- positive. Certus.
- positively (to know). Certe ; (to say) affirmäte, assëvéranter.—I know positively that Pompey is going into Gaul. Pro certo habemus Pompeium in Galliam proficisci. Cic.
- a positive assertion. Assëvératio, affirmätio.
- positiveness. Pertínäcia.—See obstinacy.
- to possess. Possideo, 2 ; häbeo.—You possess absolute power and authority in those cities. In istis urbibus cum summo imperio et potestate versaria. Cic.
- possession. Possessio.—Possessions, res, böna, *pl. neut.*
- a possessor. Possessor.
- possibility. Fäcultas.
- possible.—It is possible. Potest, potest esse, both in Cic.—They were afraid that it was not possible for those things to be expressed in Latin. Illa Latine dici posse diffidebant. Cic.—As . . . as possible. Quam with the *superl.*—As quickly as possible. Quam celerrime (Cic.), sometimes with the addition of possum (expressed instead of being understood), as

—(Inveighing against him) with all possible aspersion. *Quam asperime poterat.* Liv.—Sometimes *quantus* is used instead of *quam*, as—There is the greatest possible difference between them in habits and pursuits. *Tanta est inter eos quanta maxima esse potest morum studiorumque distantia.* Cic.—Nor is it possible that alienation should not immediately be caused. *Nec fieri potest ut non statim alienatio facienda sit.* Cic.

possibly. *Forsitan.*—See perhaps.

a post. *Statio*, *i. e.* office, *q. v.*, *officium*; *i. e.* a state, *q. v.*, *pālus*; *i. e.* a doorpost, or post supporting any part of a building, *postis*.

to post. *Pōno*, 3; *lōco*, 1.

posterior. *Postērior*.—A posterior age. *Postera ætas.* Hor.

posterity. *Postērītas*, *postēri*.

a postern. *Posticum*.

posthumous. *Postūmus*.

to postpone. *Diffēro*, *irr.*, *rējicio*, 3; esp. in the sense of thinking inferior to, *postpono*, 3.—See to adjourn.

postponement. *Dilatio*.

posture. *Stātus*, 4.—See position.

a pot. *Vas*, *vāsis*, *neut.*

potable. *Pōcūlentus*.

potation. *Pōtus*, 4.

pot-bellied. *Ventricōsus*. Plaut.

pot-companion. *Compōtor*.

potency. *Vis*, *efficācia*.—See power.

potent. *Efficax*, *pōtens*.

potently. *Pōtenter*.

a potion. *Pōtio*, *pōtus*, 4.

a potaherd. *Testa*.

a potter. *Fictor*.

pottery, the art. *Figlīnæ* (Plin.).—Specimena, fictilia, usu. *pl. neut.*

a pouch. *Saccus*.

to pounce upon. *Insilio*, 4, *c.* in and *acc.*

a pound (weight). *Libra*.—Half a pound, *sēlībra*.

to pound. *Tēro*, 3; *contero*.

to pour. *Fundo*, 3.—To pour forth, *effundo*, *prōfundo*; into, *infundo*.

poverty. *Paupertas*, *ēgestas* (lit. and metaph.), *īnōpia*.—Metaph. of style, &c., *exillitas*, *jējunitas*.

powder. *Pulvis* —*ēris*, *masc.*

to powder. *Spargo*, 3.—See to sprinkle.

power. *Pōtestas*, *pōtentia*, *vis*, *pl. vīres*, *fem.*—Royal power, *imperium regnum*.—Authority, *auctoritas*.—Strength, *rōbur* —*ēris*, *neut.*, *vīgor*; *i. e.* opportunity to do any thing, *fācultas*; *i. e.* ability (of mind), *facultas*, *ingenii dotes*. Ov.—It is in your own power. *In manu tuā est.* Cic.—I will labour with all my power. *Omni operā atque ope enitar.* Cic.—All which influence and power he was employing to ruin him. *Quibus opibus ac nervis ad perniciem suam uteretur.* Cæs.

in the power of. *Pēna*.

to have power. *Possūm*, *vāleo*.—Men who have great power with me.

Qui apud me plurimum possunt. Cic.

powerful. *Pōtens*, *efficax*; *i. e.* having influence, *grātiōsus*.

powerfully. *Pōtenter*, *efficāciter*. Plin.

powerless. *Impōtens*.

practicable. *Fāciendus*.—See possible.

practical, *i. e.* possessed of practical knowledge. *Sciens*.—Practical knowledge, *scientia*.

practice. *Actio* (opp. to theory, *cognitio*); *i. e.* custom, *q. v.*, *usus*, 4.; *i. e.* the doing a thing repeatedly, with a view to perfection, &c., *exercitatio*, *mos*, *mōris*, *masc.*; *consuetudo*.—He first introduced the practice of making verses. *Is primus instituit versus agere.* Cic.

to practise, *i. e.* to adopt, to use generally. *Ūtor*, 3.—An art, &c, *exerceo*,

- 2.—A trade or profession, *fācio*; i. e. to be accustomed (*q. v.*) to do so and so, *edō*, 2; *consuesco*, 3.—They practise hunting greatly. *Multum sunt in venatione.* *Casa*.—To practise upon, i. e. play tricks upon, *ludo*, 3; *ludifico*, 1; *illudo*.
- practitioner.**—*See* lawyer, physician, &c.
- prætor.** *Prætor*.
- prætorian.** *Prætorius*.
- prætorship.** *Prætura*.
- prairie.** *Campus*.
- praise.** *Laus* —*dis, fem.*; *præconium*.—Praise, or the act of praising, *laudatio*, *prædicatio*, *commendatio*.
- to praise.** *Laudo*, 1; *collando*.—To be praised, *prædicor*, 1.—When they have praised you as highly as possible. *Cum te summis laudibus ad cælum extulerunt.* *Cic.*—Elsewhere he says, *laudibus orno* (a very frequent expression); *laude afficio*; *omni laude cumulo*.—What things did Sylla and Lucullus say in that man's praise! with what panegyric, with what compliments, with what honour, did they speak of him! *Quæ de illo viro Sylla, quæ Lucullus, quam ornate, quam honorifica, quam graviter prædicaverant!* *Cic.*—(Even in *pass.*, *prædicor* is often used as *pass. imperi* with *de*, as)—They wish to be praised. *Prædicari de se volunt.* *Cic.*
- a praiser.** *Laudator, fem.* —*trix*, *prædicator*.
- praiseworthy.** *Laudabilia*, *commendabilia*.—Eminence in all praiseworthy qualities. *Omnium laudum excellentia.* *Cic.*
- to prance.** *Exulto*, 1.
- a prank.** *Lūdus*, *jocus*, *pl. joci* and *joca*.
- to play pranks.** *Ludo*, 3; *jöcor*, 1.
- to prate or prattle.** *Garrio*, 4.
- prating, prattle.** *Garrulitas*.
- prating, adj.** *Garrulus*, *lôquax*.
- to pray for, or pray to.** *Præcor*, 1; *compræcor*, *appræcor*, *oro*, 1.—To pray to, *supplico*, 1, *c. dat. pers.*; i. e. to entreat earnestly; *obsecro*, 1; *obtestor*, 1.—To gain by praying, *exoro*, 1.—To pray against, *deprecor*, *dëprecor*.—*See* to beg.
- prayer.** *Præces, pl. fem.*, with *abl. sing. preces*; *præcatio*; i. e. earnest entreaty, *obsecratio*, *obtestatio*, *dëprecatio*.—A praying against, *deprecation*, *dëprecatio*.
- obtained by prayer, obtainable only by prayer.** *Præcarius*.
- one who prays.** *Præcator* (*Ter.*), *örator* (*Plaut.*); i. e. suppliant, *supplex* —*icis, masc., fem.*
- to preach.** *Concionor*, 1 (i. e. to harangue, of course not used in our sense in profane writers).
- preacher.** *Concionator*.—*See* above.
- preamble.** *Præfatio*, *exordium*.
- prearranged.** *Compösitus*.
- precarious.** *Incertus*, *dubius*; as depending on the success of a prayer, *præcarius*.—*See* uncertain.
- precariousness, precarious event.** *Incertum*, *usu. in pl.*
- precaution.** *Cautio*, *cura*, *prövisio*.—*See* caution.
- to take precautions (that a thing may be done).** *Cüro*, 1, *c. ut*; (that a thing may not be done) *cäveo*, 2; *c. ne*; in either sense, *prövideo*, 2, *c. ut* or *ne*; so, *prospicio*, 3; both also *c. dat.* of the object desired.
- precautionary.** *Prövidus*, *prüdens*.
- to precede.** *Præcedo*, 3; *antëcedo*, *præco*, 4; *anteco*, *præcurro*, 3.
- precedent.** *Exemplum*.—A legal precedent, *res judicata.* *Cic.*
- precedency.**—*Hortensius* as a young man easily obtained the precedency. *Hortensius facile primas obtinebat adolescens.* *Cic.* [Sometimes *Cic.* says *primas partes*.]—Though they praise both highly, yet they willingly give the precedence to *Lælius*. *Etsi utrique primas, priores tamen libenter, deferunt Lælio.* *Cic.*
- precedently.** *Ante*.—*See* before.

- preceding. Prior.
 a precept. Præceptum.—A giving precepts, præceptio.
 to give a precept. Præcipio, 3.
 a præceptor. Præceptor, māgister -tri.
 a preclinet. Finis, limes -itis, masc.; terminus.
 precious. Prætiōsus; i. e. dear, beloved, q. v., cārus, dilectus.
 preciouslly. Prætiōse; i. e. very much, admōdum.
 preciousness, i. e. value, q. v. Prætium.
 a precipice. Præceps locus (Liv., Cæs.), præcipitium (Suet.), (metaph. Liv. uses præceps by itself.)—With such imprudence had he brought himself and his colleague, and almost the whole state to the edge of a precipice. Tam improvide se collegamque et prope totam rempublicam in præceps dederat. Liv.
 precipitancy, precipitation. Festinatio; i. e. rashness, tēmĕritas.—See prematureness.
 precipitate. Præceps -ipitis, præprōpĕrus; i. e. rash, tēmĕrarius.
 to precipitate, i. e. throw down. Præcipito, 1; dĕjicio; i. e. to hurry, festino, 1; præcipito. Plin.
 precipitately. Præprōpĕre; i. e. rashly, tēmĕre.
 precipitous. Præceps -ipitis, præciſus.
 precise, i. e. exact (of a statement). Exactus, accŭrātus; of one who makes it, diligens.
 precisely (to state, &c.). Accurate; to know, &c., absolūte.—See exactly.
 precision (of a statement, or of him who makes it, &c.). Accŭrātio.—See exactness.
 to preclude. Præcludo, 3; sometimes c. acc. of what is to be done, c. dat. of the agent.—See to prevent.
 precocious, lit. Præcox -ocis (Plin.), præcōquis (Col.), lit. and metaph. præmātŭrus.—See premature.
 to preconceive. Præcipio, 3.
 a preconceived opinion. Præceptio, prænotio, antīcipatio.
 to preconcert. Præmōlior, 4; prævideo, 2.
 a precursor. Præcursor, prænuntius.
 predecessor. Sŭpĕrior.—Both these are the predecessors of Isocratea. Horum uterque Isocratem ætate præcurrit. Cic.
 to predestinate. Destino, 1.—See to destine.
 to predetermine. Stāto, 3; constituo.—See to determine.
 a predicament, i. e. difficult situation. Angustia, discrimen -inis.
 to predicate. Prædicō, 1.—See to say.
 to predict. Prædicō, 3; vātīcinor, 1; auguror, 1; *præciſno, 3.—See to foresee.
 prediction. Prædictio, vātīcinatio.
 predilection. Amor.—See love.
 to predispose. Præpāro.
 predominance (see quantity, power).—Demosthenes is said to have attributed the predominance to action. Actioni primas dedisse Demosthenes dicitur. Cic.
 predominant. Præpōtens.
 to predominate, to be predominant, or predominate over. Dōmīnor, 1; prævāleo, 2; præpolleo.
 pre-eminence. Præstantia.
 pre-eminent. Præstans, ēgrĕgius.
 to be pre-eminent. Præēmīneo, 2.—See eminent.
 pre-eminently. Summōpĕre, ēgrĕgie.
 to pre-engage. Occŭpo, 1; præcipio, 3; præoccupo.
 pre-engagement. Occupatio.
 preface. Præfatio, exordium, procemium.
 to say by way of preface. Præfor, 1; not used in 1st sing. pres.
 a prefect. Præfectus.
 a prefecture. Præfectura.
 to prefer (to do). Mālo, irr.—One thing to another, præfĕro, irr.; antī-

fēro, antepōno, 3; praepono, praevertō, 3; *i. e.* to promote, prōvehō, 3.—It is base to prefer what seems expedient to what seems honourable. Pluris putare quod utile videatur quam quod honestum turpissimum est. Cic.—Thanks were given to Gracchus because he had preferred the interests of the republic to the indulgence of his own feelings of ill-will. Gratias Graccho actae quod rempublicam privatis similitudinibus potiorē habuisset. Liv.

preferable. Pōtior, *superl.* pōtissimus; mēlior, *superl.* optīmus.

preferably. Pōtius, mēlius.

preference. Praelatio (Val., Max.); *i. e.* choice, *q. v.*, selectio.—See to prefer.

preferment. Dignitas.

to prefix. Præpōno, 3; præfigo, 3.

pregnancy. Grāvīditas.

pregnant. Prægnans, grāvīdus (of course in *fem.*), lit. and metaph., grāvia. **to prejudice.** Præjūdicō, 1.—I marvel how he not only prejudged the case of the very man whose case he did not choose to have prejudged by arbitrators... Miror quomodo de quo homine præjudiciū noluerit fieri per recuperatores, de hoc ipso non modo præjudicāret... Cic.

prejudice, i. e. a preconceived opinion. Prænōtio.—A prejudice against, suspicio.—Prejudice, *i. e.* injury, *q. v.*, injūria, damnum, noxa.

to have a prejudice against. Suspīcor, 1; timeo, 2.

prejudicial. Perniciōsus, noxius.

prejudicially. Perniciōse.

a preliminary. Præfatio, prima or prior conditio.

a prelude. Prolusio, exordium.

to prelude. Prōlūdo.

premature. Mātūrus, præmātūrus, immaturus.

prematurely. Mātūre, immature (Col.); præmature (Plant.); ante tempus, Cic.

prematureness (of action or of any thing). Immātūrītas.

to premeditate. Præmēditōr, 1.—Of a design, præmōlior, 4.—See to meditate.

premeditated. Præmeditatus. Quint.

premeditatedly. Consulto.

premeditation. Præmēditatio.

to premise. Præfor, 1 (not used in 1st *sing. pres.*); præmūnio, 4; pōno, 3.

premises. Sēdes.—See house.

premises, in logic. Pōsita —orum, *pl. neut.*

premium. Præmium.

to premonish. Præmōneo, 2.—See to warn.

preoccupation. Occūpatio, præoccūpatio.

to preoccupy. Occūpo, 1; præcīpio, 3.—See to occupy.

preparation, the act of preparing. Pāratio (*d. l.* in Sall.), appāratio, præpāratio; *i. e.* the things prepared, appārātus, 4.

to prepare. Pāro, 1; præparo, apparo, comparo.

prepared, adv. Pārâte.—Everything is done at a nod, as if things had been prepared before. Omnia ad nutum, velut ex ante præparato, sunt. Liv.

preparatory to.—He fortifies castles preparatory to hindering them from crossing the river against his will. Castella communit quo facilius, si invito transire conarentur, prohiberi possent. Cæs.

prepense. Mēditatus, præmeditatus. Quint.

preponderance. Pondus —ēris, *neut.*

to preponderate. Prævāleo, 2; præpolleo, 2; præpondēro, 1. Quint.

a preposition. Præpōsītio. Quint.

to prepossess. Occūpo, 1.

prepossession (in favour of). Grātia, fāvor; (against) suspicio.

preposterous. Præpostērus.—See strange.

prerogative. Jus, jūris, *neut.*

presage. *Præsāgium*.—See *omen*.

to presage. *Præsentiō*, 4; *præsāgio*, 4; *augūrō*, 1.—See *prophecy*.

prescience. *Prōvidētia*.

prescient. *Prōvidūs*.

to be prescient. *Præscisco*, 3; *prævideō*, 2.—See *to foresee*.

to prescribe. *Præscribo*, 3.—See *to order*.

prescription. *Præscriptiō*.—See *order*.

presence. *Præsētia*; *i. e.* appearance, *habitus*, 4.—In the presence of, *cōram*, *c. abl.*

present. *Præsens*.

to be present. *Adsum*.—To be present at, *intersum*.—L. Lucilius was present there. *Ibi mihi L. Lucilius præsens fuit.* Cic.

at present. *Nunc*, *jam*, in *re præsenti* (*Liv.*), in *præsens tempus* (*Cic.*); also, in *præsens* (*Cic.*), in *præsenti* (*Cic.*), in *præsentiā* (*Cic.*).—See *now*.

to present. *Do*, 1; *dono*, 1.—First, Androgeus presents himself to us. *Primus se Androgeus offert nobis.* Virg.—See *to give*.

a present. *Dōnum*, *mūnus* —*eria*, *neut.*, *dōnatio*; of money, *largitio*.—See *gift*.

presentation. *Dōnatio*.

presently. *Mox*, *paullo post.* Cic.

preservation. *Conservatio*; *i. e.* safety, *sālus* —*utis*, *fem.*

to preserve. *Servo*, 1; *conservo*, *tueor*, 2 (*see to protect*).—He orders him to go to the Rhemi, and to preserve them in their duty. *Huic mandat Rhemos adeat atque in officio contineat.* Cæs.

a preserve of animals. *Vivārium*.

a preserver. *Servātor*, *fem.* —*trix*; *conservator*, *fem.* —*trix*.

to preside over. *Præsum*, *præsideo*, 2.

president. *Præses* —*idis*, *masc.*, *fem.*—See *patron*.

presidency (the protection given by a president). *Præsidium*.

to press. *Præmo*, 3; *comprimo*, 3; *i. e.* urge to do so and so, *hortor*, 1; *stimulo*, 1; *concito*.—To press flying enemies, *præmo*, 3; *insto*, 1, *c. dat.*—To press together, *comprimo*.—To press down, *dēprimo*, *opprimo*.—To be hard pressed (*i. e.* in difficulty), *lābōro*, 1.

a press, wine press, &c. *Prælum*; *i. e.* a crowd, *turba*.

pressing, of a necessity. *Instans*, *grāvis*.—Of a request, &c., *acer* —*cris* —*cre*, *vehemēna*.

pressingly (to request, &c.). *Vehēmenter*.

pressure. *Pressus*, 4; *pressio*, *compressio*. *Vitr.*

to presume, i. e. assume in argument. *Sūmo*, 3; *assumo*; *i. e.* to conjecture, *conjiicio*, 3; *i. e.* to dare, *audeo*, 2; *i. e.* to behave arrogantly, *sūperbio*, 4. —To presume upon, *i. e.* trust to, *confido*, 3; *c. abl.*, or (more rarely) *c. dat.*

presumption, in argument. *Assumptio*; *i. e.* a conjecture, *conjectura*; *i. e.* boldness, *audācia*; *i. e.* arrogance, *arrōgantia*.

presumptuous, i. e. bold. *Audax*; *i. e.* arrogant, *arrōgans*.—See *confident*.

presumptuously, i. e. boldly. *Audāciter*, *sync.* *audacter*; *i. e.* arrogantly, *arrōganter*.

to presuppose. *Præcīpio*, 3.

pretence. *Sīmūlatiō*.—See *pretext*.

to pretend to be what one is not. *Sīmūlo*, 1.—Not to be what one is, *dis-sīmūlo*.—*Simulo* is used with the personal pronoun, as, You pretend to be asking . . . *Simulas te querere* (*Cic.*) . . . not *simulas querere*; *i. e.* to allege as a pretence or as an excuse, *prætexo*, 3; *prætendo*, 3; *obtendo*.—To pretend to, *i. e.* claim, *q. v.*, *vindico*, 1; *arrōgo*, 1.

pretended. *Fictus*, *falsus*.

a pretender. *Sīmūlātor*, *dissimulātor* (*see above*); *i. e.* a claimant, *pētitor*.

pretensions, i. e. a claim, pētitiō.—He honoured each of the competitors according to his just pretensions. *Pro merito certantium quemque honoravit.* Suet.

preterite. *Præterītus*.

pretermision. *Prætermisio*, *ōmissio*.

to pretermis. *Prætermitto*, 3; *ōmitto*.

præternatural. *Ynnatatus.*

præternaturally. *Ynnatate.*

a pretext. *Prætextus*, 4 (Tac.).—Being condemned under pretext of their being implicated in the conspiracy. *Nomine conjurationis damnati.* Cic.

prettily. *Pulchre, vênuste, éléganter, dëcore.*

prettiness. *Pulchritudo, vênustas, dëcor, élégantia.*—*See* beauty.

pretty. *Pulcher* —*chra* —*chrum, vênustus, dëcorus.*—*Pretty*, as *adv.* to qualify another word, *sâtis.*

to prevail, i. e. to have weight. *Vâleo*, 2; *prævaleo* (Tac.); *i. e.* to be general, *obtineo*, 2; also more rarely *obtaineor.*—*To prevail over, vinco*, 3.—*See* to conquer.—*To prevail upon by entreaty, exoro*, 1; *induco*, 3.—*You say you will prevail upon Cæsar to give you leave of absence. Impetrabis, inquis, a Cæsare, ut tibi abesse liceat.* Cic.

prevailing, prevalent, i. e. general. *Commûnis.*

a prevailing by entreaty. *Impêtratio.*

to be prevailed upon. *Exôrâbilis.*

prevalent, to become prevalent (of a report, or a disease). *Serpo*, 3.—When an immeasurable evil was spreading through the city, and becoming more and more prevalent every day. *Cum serperet in urbe infinitum malum, idque manaret in dies latius.* Cic.

to prevaricate. *Dissîmulô*, 1.

to prevent. *Impêdio*, 4; *prohîbeo*, 2; both *c. neut.* and *subj.*; *c. quominus* and *subj.*, or *c. abl.* or *c. a* and *abl.*; *prohib.* also (very rarely) *c. dupl. accus.*; *interpello*, 1; *c. quominus* and *subj.*—If the weakness of your health has prevented you from coming to the games. *Si te infirmitas valetudinis tenuit quominus ad ludos venires.* Cic.—It appeared to have depended on Trebonius to prevent their making themselves masters of the town. *Stetisse per Trebonium quominus oppido potirentur videbatur.* Cæc.—*See* to hinder.

prevention. *Prohîbitio* (Quint.).—A means of prevention, *impêdimentum.*

previous. *Prior, supërior.*

to be previous. *Antêcëdo, præcëdo.*—*See* to precede.

previously. *Ante, prius.*

provision. *Prôvisio.*—*See* foresight.

prey. *Præda.*

to prey upon. *Prædor*, 1; *i. e.* to consume, *absumo*, 3; *consumo.*

price. *Prêtium.*—The price at which anything is bought or hired, *merces* —*ëdis, fem.*—At a high price, *magni, magno.*—At how great a price, *quanti.*—At a greater price, *pluris.*—At a low price, *parvi.*—At a lower price, *mînoris.*—At such a price, *tanti.*—He bought it at Pythius's own price. *Emit tanti quanti Pythius voluit.* Cic.

the price of corn or provisions. *Annona.*—A higher price, *annona carior, arctior*: both in Liv.—A lower price, *annona laxior.* Liv.—The exceedingly high price of corn. *Caritas annonæ* (Cic.); *gravitas annonæ.* Tac.

to prick. *Pungo*, 3; as conscience does, *mordeo*; as other feelings do, *stîmulô*, 1; *ûro*, 3.

a prick. *Punctum, punctio* (Plin.), *punctus*, 4. Plin.

a prickle. *Spîna, âcûleus, âcûmen* —*înis, neut.*

pride. *Sûperbia, fastus*, 4 (not in Cic. or Liv.).—*See* arrogance.

to pride oneself on. *Glôrior*, 1; *sûperbio*, 4.

a prier into. *Explôrator.*

a priest or priestess. *Pontîfex* —*ÿcis, masc.*; *sâcerdos* —*ôtis, masc., fem.*; *flâmen* —*înis, masc.* (esp. as belonging to his particular duty); *antistes* —*îtis, masc., fem.*; also *fem. *antistita.*

priesthood. *Sâcerdotium.*

priestly. *Pontificales, pontîficius, sâcerdôtalis.* Plin.

prim. *Rîgidus.*

primarily. *In primis.*

primary. *Primus.*

prime, i. e. very good. *Primarius, egregius.*—The prime of life. *Flos ætatis.* Cic.—*Bona ætas.* Cic.—Both in the prime of life. *Ambo florentes ætatibus.* Virg.—The prime of the morning. *Primum mane, mane novum.* Ov.

in the prime of life. *Primævus.*

to prime, i. e. stimulate, q. v. *Stimulo, 1; hortor, 1.*

primeval. *Priscus, antiquus.*—Of so many instances being traced from primeval antiquity. *Tam multis ab ultimâ antiquitate repetitis.* Cic.

primitive. *Primus, priscus.*

primitiveness. *Antiquitas.*—See antiquity.

a prince or princess. *Princeps -ïpis, fem.*—See king, queen.

princely. *Régius.*

princely rank, principality. *Principatus. 4.*

principal. *Primus, præcipuus.*—A principal person, *princeps -ïpis, primarius.*

a principal, i. e. a chief. *Præses -ïdis, masc.*

principal (of money). *Câput -ïtis, neut.*

principally. *Præcipue, maxime, præsertim, in primis.*

a principle. *Principium; i. e. rule, q. v., lex; i. e. opinion, judicium, opinio.*

well-principled. *Bonus, comp. melior, sup. optimus; probus, castus.*

to print. *Imprimo, 3* (of course not used in this sense in the classic authors).

a print, i. e. mark. *Signum, nota.*

prior. *Prior, superior.*—See former.

priority.—They willingly cede the priority to *Lælius.* *Priores libenter deferunt Lælio.* Cic.—My priority of application. *Quod prior petissem.*

a prison. *Carcer -ëris, masc.*—They had arrested him and thrown him into prison. *Hunc comprehenderant, atque in vincula conjecerant.* Cæs.

a prisoner. *Vinctus.*—A prisoner of war, *captivus.*

to prison, i. e. confine, q. v. *Teneo, 2.*

pristine. *Pristinus, priscus, vêtus -ëris.*

prithes (asking a question). *Quæso, def.;* (asking a favour) *oro, 1.*

privacy. *Solitudo.*

private. *Privatus; i. e. that which concerns an individual, as sorrow, &c., intestinus, domesticus; i. e. secret, arcânus, secretus.*—In my private opinion. *Meâ ipsius sententiâ.* Cic.

privately (in private). *Privatim.*—I am privately of opinion. *Ipsæ sentio.* Cic.

privation. *Privatio; i. e. want, egestas.*

privilege. *Privilegium, jus, jûria, neut.*

I am privileged, *Licet mihi, c. infin.*

privily. *Occulte, clam.*

privity. *Conscientia.*

privy to. *Conscius, c. gen.*—See private.

to be privy to. *Conscisco, 3.*

a prize. *Premium, merces -edis, fem.;* *i. e. the palm, palma.*—Prizes taken in war, or prize-money, *mânubia.*

to prize. *Æstimo, 1.*

prized. *Carus.*—I cannot deny that fame, even though false, is highly prized by me. *Non possum dissimulare mihi famam, quamvis sit falsa, magni esse.* Cic.

probability. *Vërisimilitudo, probabilitas.*

probable. *Vërisimilis, probabilis.*

probably (of speaking, arguing with probability). *Probabiliter; i. e. perhaps, q. v., fortasse, forsitan.*

probation, i. e. examination. *Probatio.*—See to prove.

a probationer. *Tiro -onis, masc.*

to probe. *Specto, 1; exploro, 1.*

probity. *Probitas.*

- a problem. Problēma —ātis, *neut.* Suet.
 problematical. Anceps —īptis, ambīguus, ōpnābīlis.
 a proboscis. Prōboscis —īdis, *fem.* Plin.
 procedure, process. Rātio, via.
 to proceed, i. e. go forward. Prōcēdo, incedo, prōgrēdior, 3; i. e. to continue to go on, or to continue to do, pergo, 3.—To proceed from, ōrior, 3, c. *inf.* ōrti; prōficiſcor, 3; nascor 3; all usu. c. e and *abl.*
 to proceed against.—See to prosecute.
 the act of proceeding onward. Prōcessio, prōcessus, 4.—See progress.
 proceeds, i. e. income received from. Fructus, 4; rēditus, 4.
 a proceeding. Factum.—A legal proceeding, lis.—See action.
 process (see procedure).—In process of time. Tandem, volventibus annis.
 Virg.—Although process of time has already made that word be thought rather harsh. Quamquam id nomen durius jam effecit vetustas. Cic.
 a procession. Pompa.
 to proclaim. Edico, 3; dēnuntio 1 (esp. war, &c.); prōclāmo, 1.
 proclamation. Edictum.—A proclamation of war. Denuntiatio belli.
 Cic.—It is the act of a man who collects as many witnesses of his folly as he can by proclaiming it himself. Hominis est stultitiæ suæ quam plurimos testes domestico præconio colligentia. Cic.
 proclivity. Proclivitas.—See declivity.
 proconsul. Prōconsul —īlia.
 proconsular. Prōconsulāris.
 proconsulship. Proconsulātus, 4.
 to procrastinate. Diffēro, *irr.*; prōtraho, 3; sine c. cunctor, 1.—See to delay.
 procrastination. Dilatio, prōbatio.
 a procrastinator. Dilator, cunctator.—Inclined to procrastinate, cunctibundus.
 to procreate. Prōcreo, 1; gigno, 3; prōgigno.
 procreation. Procreatio.
 to procure. Pāro, 1; acquiro, 3.—Of procuring friends, &c., concilio, 1.—See to gain.
 a procurator. Cūrator, prōcūrator.
 a being procurator. Curatio, prōcūratio.
 prodigal. Prōdīgus, prōfusus, effusus.
 a prodigal. Nēpos —ōtis, gurgēs —ītis.
 prodigality. Effusio, prōdīgētia. Tac.
 prodigally. Prōdīge, effuse.
 prodigious; i. e. of the nature of a prodigy. Mīrus, prōdīgiosus, monstruosus; i. e. very large, immensus, ingens, vastus.
 prodigiously; i. e. like a prodigy. Prōdīgialīter; i. e. very much, magnōpère, admōdum, valde.
 prodigiousness. Magnītudo, immensitas.
 a prodigy. Prōdīgium, monstrum.—See omen.
 proditio. Prōdītio.
 to produce (as fruit or offspring, or effect). Pārio, 3; gigno, 3.—As effect, fācio, 3; efficio; i. e. bring forward, &c., prōfēro, *irr.*; afferro, exhibeo, 2.
 produce, production. Fructus, 4.—See offspring.
 productive. Fēcundus, fructuosus, fertilis.—See fertile.
 productiveness. Fertilitas.
 a poem. Exordium.
 profanation. Violatio.
 profane. Prōfānus, impius.—See impious.
 to profane. Prōfāno, 1; polluo, 3; inquīno, 1.—See to pollute.
 profanely. Impie.
 profaneness. Impiētas,
 a profaner. Violator.
 to profess. Prōfiteor, 2.—See to declare.
 professed. Dictus.

- professedly.** Nōmīne, verbo.
profession, *i. e.* declaration. Prōfessio; *i. e.* occupation, business, ars —tis, *fem.*; professio; *i. e.* a promise, *q. v.*, promissum.
to proffer. Offēro, *irr.*
proficiency, *i. e.* improvement. Prōcessus, 4; progressus, 4; *i. e.* skill, *q. v.*, pēritia.
proficient in. Pēritus.—*See* skilful.
profit. Fructus, 4; lūcrum, quæstus, 4.—*See* gain.
to profit, trans. Prōsum, jūvo, 1; adjūvo; *intrans.* lūcror, 1; lucrifācio, 3.
 —To seek to profit by the republic (to look upon the republic as only a source of profit) is shameful. Habere quæstui rempublicam turpe est. Cic.
profitable. Fructuosus, quæstuosus, utilis; *i. e.* expedient, *q. v.*, utilis.
profitably. Utiliter.
profitless. Stērilis, inutilis.
profligacy. Nēquitia, spurcitia.
profligate. Nequam, *indecl.*; perditus, spurcus, impūrus, imprōbus, dissolutus, infāmis, scēlestus, nefarius.
profligately. Perditē, spurce, dissolutē.
profound. Prōfundus, altus (not applied to men, though often to intellect).
 —Most profound, *i. e.* lowest, most complete, intīmus —Imus.
profoundly. Pēnitus.
profundity. Altitudo.
profuse. Prōfusus, prōdīgus; *i. e.* abundant, ābundans, largus.
profusely. Effūse, prōdīge; *i. e.* abundantly, *q. v.*, ābundanter.
profusion. Effusio; *i. e.* abundance, cōpia, ābundantia.
progenitor. Pāter —tris.—*See* ancestor.
progeny. Prōles, prōgēnies, sōbōles.—*See* child.
a prognostic. Augūrium.—*See* omen.
to prognosticate, *i. e.* foresee, *q. v.* Augūrōr, 1; *i. e.* indicate (*q. v.*), signīficō, 1.
prognostication. Augūrium.—*See* prophecy.
a prognosticator. Vātes, augur —ūris, *mas.*—*See* prophet.
progress. Prōgressus, 4; progressio, prōcessus, 4.—Balbus who had made such progress in Stoic doctrine. Balbus qui tantos progressus habebat in Stoicis. Cic.
progressively. Grādātīm.
to prohibit. Prōhibeo, 2; vēto, 2; interdico, 3, usu. c. ne and *subj.*
prohibition. Prohibitio, interdictio, interdictum.
to project. Mōlior, 4 (*see* to place); *i. e.* to throw (*q. v.*), prōjicio, *intrans.*; *i. e.* to jut out, emīneo, 2; exsto, 1.
a project. Consilium, prōpōsitum.—*See* plan.
a projectile. Missile.
a projection. Projectio, projectūra. Vitr.
a projector. Inventor, auctor.
prolific. Fecundus.
prolificeness. Fecunditas.
prolix. Longus.
proximity. Longitudo.
a prologue. Prōlōgus.
to prolong. Prōdūco, 3; prōtraho, 3; prōfēro, *irr.*; prōrōgo, 1.
a prolonging. Prōductio, prōlatio, prōpāgatio, prōrōgatio (*esp.* of a war, or a period of office).
prominence. Emīnentia.
prominent. Prōmīnens.—*See* principal.
to be prominent. Emīneo, 2; prōmīneo.
promiscuous. Prōmiscuus, confusus.
promiscuously. Promiscue, confuse, permixte.
promiscuousness. Confusio.
a promise. Promissum, prōmissio, pollicitum, pollicitatio (*esp.* of a repeated promise).—On account of the promise which he had given to the enemy.

- Propter fidem quam dederat hosti.** Cic. [Cic. also says, for to keep a promise, *fidem servo*, *exsolvo*, *præsto*, in *fide sto*; for to break a promise, *fidem violo*, *fallo*, *frango*, in *fide non sto*.]—A man who had made him a solemn promise to be wholly devoted to him. Qui se illius fore proprium *fide* confirmarat. Nep.—Wise old men are pleased with young men of promise. Adolescentibus bonâ indole præditis sapientes senes delectantur. Cic.—A young man of the greatest promise, both in genius and disposition. Adolescens summâ spe et animi, et ingenii præditus. Cic.—A daughter of great promise. Egregiæ spei filia. Tac.
- to promise.** Prômitto, 3; polliceor, 2; spondeo, 2; rēcipio, 3.—To promise or agree to give in the way of making a bargain, pāciscor; so also pango, only in *perf.* pēpigi.
- a promiser.** Prômissor.
- a promontory.** Prômöntörum, lingua.
- to promote, i. e. assist.** Jüvo, 1; adjuvo; i. e. to advance in dignity, augeo, 2; efféro, *irr.*; pröveho, 3; prömöveo, 2 (Plin.); perdüco, 3; and c. ad and *acc.* of the dignity.—Who greatly promoted our objects. Qui magno nobis usui erant. Cæa.
- promoter (of a project).** Auctor, adjütör.
- promotion, i. e. the increase of dignity.**—When Cæsar had advanced to the highest promotion. Quum Cæsar ad summam dignitatem perduxerat. Cæa.—Their influence and promotion having been secured. Gratiâ eorum dignitateque amplificatâ. Cæa.—Riches are sought for the promotion of our pleasures. Divitiæ expetuntur ad perfruendas voluptates. Cic.
- prompt.** Promptus, cëlér—ëris—ere.
- to prompt, i. e. incite.** Hortor, 1; stímulo, 1; incito, 1; i. e. to suggest, subjiço, 3.—I wish him to prompt me, if by chance I pass over anything. Cupio mihi ab illo subjiçi si quid forte prætereo. Cic.
- a prompter, i. e. encourager.** Hortâtör; i. e. a reminder (one who prompts, a speaker, &c.), mōñtör.
- promptly.** Prompte, cëléríter.
- promptness.** Cëlérítas.
- to promulgate, i. e. propose (a law).** Prömulgo, 1; i. e. to make known, vulgo, 1; divulgo.
- promulgation.** Prömulgätio.
- promulgator, of a law.** Lätör.—Of a story, &c., vulgätör.
- prone.** Prönus, pröpensus, pröclívia.
- proneness.** Pröpensio.
- a prong.** Dens—tis, *masc.*
- a pronoun.** Prönömen—nis, *neut.* Varr.
- to pronounce, i. e. articulate.** Dico, 3; prönuntio, 1 (Plin.); i. e. decide as a judge, stätuo, 3; jüdico, 1.
- pronuntiation.** Dictio, prönuntiatio, appellatio, prölätio.
- proof.** Argümentum, döcumentum.—Experimental proof, expëritam.—They wished to make proof of my good faith and diligence. Voluerunt meâ fidei diligentiaque periculum facere. Cic.
- to be proof against.** Rësisto, 3.—See to resist, to conquer.
- to prop.** Fulcio, 4; effulcio, sustíneo, 3.
- a prop.** Fulcrum, *fulcimen—nis, *neut.*
- to propagate.** Pröpägo, 1; (a report, an opinion, &c.) spargo, 3; dispergo.—An opinion has been widely propagated by general conversation. Opinio omnium sermone percrebuit. Cic.
- propagation.** Pröpägätio.
- propagator.** Pröpägätör; (of a report,) auctor.
- to propel.** Pröpello, 3; impello.
- propense.** Pröpensus.—See prone.
- propensity, i. e. proneness, propensio; i. e. general disposition, inddles, c. gen. or c. ad and acc.**
- proper, i. e. belonging especially to.** Pröprius, c. *gen.*, more rarely c. *dat.*; i. e. right, rectus, honestus; i. e. becoming, décorus; i. e. suitable (für a

- particular object), aptus, convēniens.—Therefore what was proper to prudence has been stated in its proper place. Itaque quæ erant prudentiæ propria, suo loco dicta sunt. Cic.—That was the proper day for holding the comitia. Dies is erat legitimus comitiis habendis. Cic.—See fit.
- to be proper.** Dēco, 2; convēnio, 4; usu. as *impers.*
- properly** (in every sense). Prōprie; *i. e.* rightly, recte, honeste; *i. e.* decorously, dēcōre, decenter; *i. e.* suitably, apte, convēnienter.
- property, i. e. income.** Res, census, 4; facultates, *pl. fem.*; *i. e.* peculiar attribute, prōprietas, prōprium (Plin.); *i. e.* effect, vis.—P. Valerius died with great reputation, but with such small private property that . . . P. Valerius moritur gloriā ingenti, copiis familiaribus adeo exiguis ut . . . Liv.
- prophecy, the power, or the act.** Prædictio, vaticinatio.—The prophecy uttered, prædictum, vaticinium. Plin.
- to prophecy.** Prædico, 3; vaticinor, 1.
- a prophet.** Vates, *vaticinator.—See soothsayer.
- prophetic.** Vaticinus, fatidicus, præsciens, præsignus, *prænuntius.
- propinquity.** Prōpinquitas, proximitas.—See relationship.
- to propitiate.** Placo, 1; *pio, 1; prōpitiō, 1 (Plaut., Plin.).—By sacrifice, lito, 1.
- propitiation.** Placatio; *i. e.* a propitiatory sacrifice, piaculum, *piamen—inia, neut.—Easily propitiated, placabilis.
- propitious, in every sense except that of propitious to entreaty.** Fælix.—Of a deity, prōpitiūs, præsens.—Of a deity or omen, or time, dexter—era—erum, *sync.* —tra—trum, bonus.—Of an omen or attempt, secundus, faustus.—Of an attempt, auspiciatus.—Propitious to (entreaties), benignus, æquus, 1.—See prosperous.
- propitiously.** Feliciter, fauste, prospere, auspiciato.
- to be propitious to.** Fæveo, 2; to entreaties, accipio, 3; audio, 4.
- proportion.** Prōportio; *i. e.* share, pars—tis, *fem.*; portio.—Due proportion (of the limbs, &c.), compositio.—In proportion to, pro.—It is our chief duty to help each person in proportion as he stands in need of help. Hoc maxime officii est ut quisque maxime opis indigeat, ita ei potissimum optulari. Cic.
- proportionally.** Æque, pârter.
- proportionate.** Par, pârta.—To be proportionate to, æquo, 1; sêquor, 3.
- well-proportioned.** Compôsitus.—See elegant.
- a proposal, i. e. condition proposed.** Cōditio.
- to propose, i. e. to offer, or to intend, q. v.** Prōpono, 3; *i. e.* to advise (a course of action, &c.), suadeo, 2.—To propose conditions of peace, &c.; (as an inferior,) peto, 3; postulō, 1; (as a superior,) fêro, *irr.*; dîco, 3.—To propose a law, rôgo, 1; prômulgo, 1; fêro, *irr.*
- a proposer of a law, or of a course of action.** Auctor.
- a proposition.** Prōpôsitiō; *i. e.* a design, prōpôsîtum.
- a proprietor.** Dôminus, possessor.
- propriety.** Dêcus—ôris, neut; dēcentia, dēcōrum.—See to be proper.
- prorogation.** Prôrôgatio.
- to prorogue.** Prôrôgo, 1.
- to proscribe.** Proscribo, 3.
- proscriber.** Proscriptor. Plin.
- proscription.** Proscriptio.
- prose.** Oratio—ônis, *fem.*; sermo—onis, *masc.*; soluta verba (Cic.); pedester sermo (Hor.), prosa oratio (Quint.).—Prose histories, pedestres histôriæ. Hor.
- to prosecute at law.** Persêquor, 3; accûso, 1.—He was prosecuted. In iudicium vocatus est. Cic.—If any one wished to prosecute Sthenius in his absence on a capital charge. Si quis absentem Sthenium rei capiteum facere vellet. Cic.—They adopted the design of prosecuting for parricide. Consilium ceperunt ut nomen ejus de parricidio. Cic.—Domitius prosecuted Silanus. Domitius Silano diem d—See to impeach, to accuse.

to prosecute a design. Persequor, 3; exsequor.—I think that you should prosecute your journey. Censeo ut iter tuum conficere pergas. Cic.
prosecution, *i. e.* accusation. Accusatio, persecutio (*see* action).—Of a design, &c., exsecutio.

a prosecutor Accusator.

prosody. Prōsōdia. Gell.

prospect. Prospectus, 4; aspectus, 4; *i. e.* hope, spea, expectatio.

prospective. Futūrus, ventūrus.

to prosper, *intrans.*, as an attempt, &c. Succēdo, 3.—Praying that that event might prosper. Precatus ut ea res fauste feliciter prospereque eveniret (Cic.): elsewhere he says, bene atque feliciter.—When his hopes, rashly conceived, did not prosper greatly. Postquam nihil conceptæ temere spei successisset (Liv.); *i. e.* be prosperous (as a man), floreō, 2.—And may it prosper. Quod bene vertat. Liv.

to prosper, *trans.*, an attempt. Jūvo, 1; adjuvo.—A person, augeo, 2.—(Praying) them to prosper so arduous an undertaking. Ut oras tanti operis successus prosperos darent.

prosperity. Felicitas, res sēcundæ, res prosperæ.

prosperous (of men or events). Félix.—Of events, &c., faustus, sēcundus, prosper -ēra -erum.

prosperously. Bēne, feliciter, fauste, prospere.

to prostitute. Prostituo, 3.

a prostitute. Mētrix.

to prostrate. Sterno, 3; prosterno, dējicio, prōjicio, prōvolvo (*in pass.* to prostrate oneself, provolvor), affligo, 3 (only of prostrating others, esp. enemies).

prostrate. Dejectus, afflictus.—*See* to prostrate.

prostration. Dējectio; the form of homage to Persian kings, &c., ādūlatio.

to protect. Tueor, 2; tūtor, 1; dēfendo, 3; prōtēgo.—While he was protecting the weaker classes from injury. Cum prohiberet injuriā tenuiores. Cic.

protection. Tutēla, præsīdium, *tutamen -īnis, *neut.*

a protector. Dēfensor, tūtor, prōpugnātor, præsēs -īdis, *masc., fem.*; conservātor, pātrōnus; protectress, pātrōna.

to protest. Testor, 1; obtestor, testīficor, 1; prōnuntio, 1 (*esp. formally*); intercedo, 3 (*esp. as a tribune of the people*); to protest against, vērō, 1.—*See* to assert.

a protest. Prōnuntiatio.—A protest against, intercessio.—*See* above.

a protester against. Intercessor, *c. gen.* of the measure.

protestation. Obtestatio.

a protocol. Cōdex -īcis, *masc.*

a prototype. Exemplum, exemplar -āris, *neut.*; spēcīmen -īnis, *neut.*

to protract. Dūco, 3; traho, 3; prōduco, protraho, prōfēro, *irr.*; prōlato, 1; prōrōgo, 1 (*esp. of the period of a person's command, &c.*).

protracted. Longus.

protraction. Prōductio, prōlatio.

to protrude. Exsto, 1; prōmīneo, 2.

protuberance.—*See* swelling.

proud. Sūperbus, arrōgans, fastīdiōsus, tūmīdus; of any particular thing, elātus, sūblatus.

to be proud. Sūperbio.

proudly. Sūperbe, arrōganter.

to prove. Prōbo, 1; vinco, 3; convinco, 3.—He said that this proved conclusively that the letters were forged. Hoc cogēre volebat falsa esse litteras. Cic.—To prove, *i. e.* to test, expērior, 4; tento, 1; pēriclitor, 1; spectro, 1.

to prove, *intrans.* *i. e.* turn out. Fīo, *irr.*; ēvado, 3.

provender. Pabūlum, victus, 4.—*See* food.

proverb. Prōverbium.—It has become a proverb. In proverbii consuetudinem venit. Cic.

proverbial. Proverbialis. Gell.

to provide. Pāro. 1.—To provide for, consūlo, 3; prōvīdeo, 2; prospīcio, 3 (all *c. dat.*); cāveo, *c. dat.*, but more usu. *c. ne* (to provide against).—To provide, *i. e.* to supply, suppēdīto, 1; mīnistro, 1; præbeo.—To provide with, *i. e.* furnish, instruo, 3.—Which was provided by the Gabinian Law. Quod lege Gabinia sanctum est. Cic.—You always thought that you would have provided sufficiently for your own defence. Semper existimasti satis cautum tibi ad defensionem fore. Cic.—Cæsar provides for their being injured in no point. Ne quid eis noceretur a Cæsare cavetur. Cæs.

provided that. Mōdō, dummodo, dum.—Provided they do not interrupt me. Dum ne interpellent. Cic. So (more usual) modo ne. Cic.

providence. Prōvidentia, prudentia; *i. e.* the Deity, nūmen —inis, *neut.*—See God.

provident. Prōvidens, prōvīdus, prūdena.

providently. Prōvidenter, prūdeniter.

a provider. Mīnister —tri, mīnistrātor.

a province. Prōvincia.

provincial. Prōvincialis.

provisions. Pēnus, 4; also penus —ōris, *neut.*; victus, 4; annōna; for an army, commeatus, 4; provision for a journey (including everything), viaticum.

provision, i. e. care. Prōvisio, cura.—There is especially one thing against which we should be on our guard, and against which we should make provision. Omnino una cautio est atque una provisio, ne . . . Cic.

a proviso. Cautio.

provocation. Irritatio; *i. e.* anger, *q. v.*, ira.

to provoke, i. e. challenge.—Prōvōco, 1; *i. e.* irritate, irritō, 1; lācesso, 3.—See to excite.

prow. Prōra.

proress. Virtus —tutis, *fem.*

to prow about. Ōbeo, 4.—Nor does the bear at evening prow around the sheepfold. Nec vespertinus circumgemit ursus ovile. Hor.

proximate. Proxīmus.

proximity. Proxīmitas.—See nearness.

prudence. Prūdentia, consīlium, sagācitas.

prudent. Prūdena, sāgax, prōvīdus, cautus, considērātas.

prudently. Prudenter, caute, considērāte.

to prune. Pūto, 1; attondeo, præcido, 3.—To prune away, ampūto, 1.

a prune. Prūnum.

a pruner. Pūtātor (Plin.), frondātor.

a pruning-knife. Falx —cis, *fem.*

prurience. Prūritus. Plin.—See wantonness.

to pry into. Spēcūlor, 1; perscrūtor, 1; conspīcio, 3.—See to examine.

puberty. Pūbertas, ādōlescentia.

of the age of puberty. Pūber —ēris, ādōlescens.

to be of or arrive at the age of puberty. Pūbesco, 3; ādōlesco, 3.

public. Pūblicus.

a publican. Caupo —onis, *masc.*; *i. e.* a farmer of the revenue, pūblicānus.

publication of a law, &c. Prōmulgatio.

a publichouse. Pōpīna.

publicity. Nōtītia.

publicly. Pūblice; *i. e.* generally, vulgo.

to publish (a fact). Vulgo, 1; dīvulgo; (a book) ēdo, 3; prōfēro.—It is the act of a man who collects as many witnesses as possible of his folly by publishing it himself. Hominis est stultitiæ suæ quam plurimos testes domestico præconio colligentis. Cic.

a pudding. Bōtūlus. Mart.

a puddle. Stagnum.

puerile. Puērilis.

puerility. Puerilitas. Sen

- to puff up. Effēro, *irr.*—To be puffed up (with pride, &c.), tūmeo, tumeo, 3; turgesco.
- puffed up. Elātus, tūmīdus.
- puissant. Pōtens.—See powerful.
- to puke. Vōmo, 3.
- to pull. Traho, 3; tracto, 1; dūco, 3; vello.—A bow, tendo, 3.—To pull away, abduco, abstraho.—To pull back, retraho, rēduco.—To pull down, ēruo, 3; dīruo, ēverto, 3.—To pull off (clothes, &c.), exuo, 3.—To pull towards, adduco, attraho.—To pull up, vello, ēvello, ēruo.
- a pull. Tractus, 4.
- a pulley. Trochlea. Vitr.
- pulp. Pulpa. Plin.
- pulpit. Suggestum, pulpītum.
- pulse. Pulsus, 4.
- pulse, the vegetable. Pula, pultis, *fem.*
- to pulverise. In pulverem verto. Hor.
- pumice-stone. Pūmex —Icis, *masc.*
- of pumice-stone. Pūmīceus.
- a pump. Antlia. Mart.
- to pump up. Haurio, 4.
- to punch. Perfōro, 1; pungo, 3; *i. e.* to beat, contundo, 3.
- punctilious. Fastīdiosus.
- punctual. Accūrātus.
- punctuality. Accūrātio, fīdea.
- punctually at the same moment. Puncto temporis eodem. Cic.
- punctuation. Interpunctio.
- a puncture. Punctus, 4. Plin.
- pungency. Acūleus, ācerbītas.
- pungent. Acūtus, ācerbus.
- puniness. Exīguītas.
- to punish. Pūnio, 4; ānīmadverto, 3; *c.* in and *acc.* (when used in *pass.*, only of the fault, not of the offender), castīgo, 1.
- punishable (of a person). Puniendus; of a fault, obnoxius, *c. dat.* of the penalty.
- punishment. Pōena, animadversio, supplicium (*esp.* capital punishment).
- a punisher. Punītor, ultor; (of a fault, not of a person) castigatōr.
- puny. Parvus, exīguus, pūillus.
- a pup, or puppy. Cātūlus, cātellus.
- a pupil (of the eye). Pūpūla, pūpilla, ācies; *i. e.* a ward, pūpillus; *i. e.* a scholar, ālumnus, discīpūlus.—Although now that you have been for a year a pupil of Cratippus you ought . . . Quanquam te . . . annum jam audientem Cratippum, oportet . . . Cic.
- of a pupil. Pūpillāris.
- a puppet. Pūpa. Pera.
- purchaseable. Vēnālis.
- to purchase. Ēmo, 3; mercor, 1.—See to buy.
- purchase, or the act of purchasing. Emptio.
- a purchaser. Emptor.
- pure. Pūrus, līquīdus, sincērus; *i. e.* unmixed, mērus.—Of manners, līf, etc., castus.
- purely. Pure.
- to purify, to purge. Purgo, 1.
- purification, purgation. Purīficātio.
- purity (of character). Castītas; (of style) mundītia, sānītas.
- purling. Sūsurrans.
- a purling noise. Sūsurrus.
- purlieu. Vicīnia.
- to purloin. Surrīpio, 3. See to steal.
- purple. Purpūra.
- purple, *adj.* Purpūreus.

to make purple. *Purpūro*, 1. *Col.*

to become purple. *Purpūresco*, 3.

clothed in purple. *Purpūrātus*.

the purport. *Sententia*.

to purport to be. *Præ me fero*.

purpose, *i. e.* intention. *Ānimus, consilium, prōpōsitum*.—So that all men may see that I am not saying this on purpose to accuse him. *Ut omnes intelligent me non studio accusare. Cic.*—They on purpose suppressed the report of the fall of Carthage. *Ex industriā famam captæ Carthaginis compresserunt. Liv.* (Also, *de industriā. Cic.*)—Men of the highest reputation were selected beforehand on purpose to stand. *Clarissimi viri ex composito præparati ad petendum. Liv.*

to purpose. *Volo, irr.; stātuo*, 3.—See to extend.

purposeless. *Inānis, irritus, vānus*.

purposely. *Consulto*.

a purse. *Crēmēna, saccus, sīnus*, 4; *saccūlus, lōcūlus* (*in pl.*).

in pursuance of. *Secundum, ex*.

to pursue. *Sēquor*, 3; *ināsequor, persequor, prōsequor, sector*, 1; *insector, insto*, 1 (*esp. of pursuing a flying enemy*).—A business, trade, etc., *exerceo*, 2; *versor*, 1, *c. in and abl.*

a pursuer. *Insectātor*.

pursuit. *Insectatio, connectatio; i. e. occupation, occupatio, stūdiūm*.

purulence. *Pus, pūris, neut.*

purulent. *Pūrulentus*.

to purvey. *Pāro*, 1; *mīnistro*.

a purveyor. *Minister*—*tri, c. gen.* of what.

to push. *Trūdo*, 3; *impello*, 3.

a push. *Impulsus*, 4; *impulsio*.

pusillanimity. *Tīmor*.

pusillanimous. *Tīmīdus*.

a pustule. *Pustūla. Plin.*

to put. *Pono*, 3; *lōco*, 1; *collōco*.—To put away, *i. e.* divorce, &c., *dimitto*, 3.—To put back, *restituo*, 3; *rēpōno*, 3.—To put to death, *interficio* (*see to kill*).—To put down, *pōno, dēpono; i. e.* write, *scribo*, 3; *i. e.* to repress, *prēmo, rēprimo, cohibeo*.—You have put down the madness and petulance of that worthless man. *Abjecti hominis furorem petulantiamque fregistis. Cic.*—To put forth, to put forward, *prōfēro*.—I put myself forward to oppose the wickedness of Antony. *Obtuli me Antonii sceleri. Cic.*—Without the man whom Cæcilius put forward in his own name. *Sine eo quem Cæcilius suo nomine perhiberet. Cic.*—To put out (the tongue, &c.), *exēro*, 3; *i. e.* extinguish, *extinguo*, 3.—To put on (clothes), *induo*, 3.—To put off (clothes), *exuo; i. e.* to postpone, *diffēro, irr.; rēficio, prōdūco*, 3.—To put up with, *fēro, irr.; i. e.* pardon, *ignosco*, 3.—See to bear.—What put that in your head I know not. *Id quomodo tibi in mentem venerit nescio*.—When the Persians had put into Delos. *Cum Persæ classem ad Delum appulissent. Cic.*—The ship puts into Syracuse. *Navis appellitur Syracusas. Cic.*—They put in at the island which is called Bacchius. *Ad insulam quam Bacchium vocant appulerunt. Liv.*—Having put to sea they came to Icus. *Velis in altum datis Icum pervenere. Liv.*—Would you like us at once to put to sea? *Statimne nos vela facere mavis? Cic.*—See to sail.—Put yourself in my place. *Eum te esse finge qui ego sum. Cic.*—See to place.

putrefaction. *Pūtrēdo*.

to putrefy, *trans.* *Pūtrēfācio*, 3; *corrumpo*, 3.

to putrefy, *intrans.* *Pūtresco*, 3.

putrid. *Pūtris, pūtrīdus*.

a puzzle. *Ænigma*—*ātis, neut.*; *lāqueus, nōdus*.

to puzzle. *Conturbo*, 1.

pygmy. *Pygmæus*.

a pyramid. *Pyrāmis*—*īdis, fem.*

pyramidal. *Pýrāmydatus* (Cic. but the reading is disputed).
 a pyre. *Rōgus, pýra*.
 pyrites. *Pýrites* —*æ, masc.* Plin.
 Pythagorean. *Pýthāgōrēus*.
 Pythian. *Pýthius*.
 Pythoness. *Pythia*.

Q.

to quack. *Tētrinnio*. Phil.
 a quadrant. *Quadrans* —*tis, masc.* (not of course in this sense in classical authors).
 to quadrate. *Quādro*, 1.—See square.
 quadruped. *Quādrupes* —*ēdia, masc.*
 quadruple. *Quadruplex* —*icis*; *quadruplum*.
 to quadruple. *Quadruplico*, 1 (Plaut.); *quadruplo*, 1 (Plaut.).
 to quaff. *Pōto*, 1; *bībo*, 3.—See to drink.
 quaggy. *Lūtulentus*.
 a quagmire. *Lūtum*.
 quail. *Cōturnix* —*icis, fem.*
 to quake, *i. e.* tremble, *q. v.* *Trēmo*, 3; *contremisco*, 3; *intremisco*, 3.
 qualification, *i. e.* endowment. *Fācultas*, *dos, dōtis, fem.* (both *usu.* in *pl.* in this sense); *i. e.* admixture, so as to mitigate, *températio*.
 qualified. *Aptus, idōneus*.
 to qualify, *i. e.* mix so as to lessen the force of. *Tempéro*, 1; *i. e.* to fit a person for, *instruo*, 3; *instituo*, 3.
 quality. *Qualitas* (see qualification).—Of quality, *i. e.* noble, *q. v.*, *nōbilia*.
 qualm.—When he found that the people had qualms of conscience about it. *Cum rem illam in religionem populo venisse sentiret*. Cic.
 quantity. *Quantitas* (Plin.); *i. e.* great quantity, *cōpia*.—When a great quantity of gold and silver was borne in the procession. *In pompā cum magna vis auri argentique ferretur*. Cic.
 quarrel. *Jurgium, contentio, rixa, lis, litis, fem.*—What quarrel had I with P. Clodius? *Quod mihi odium cum P. Clodio fuit?* Cic.—Has Flaccus any quarrel with your freedmen? *An simulates nescio quas cum libertis vestris Flaccus exercet?* Cic.—See altercation.
 to quarrel. *Rixor*, 1; *contendo*, 3.
 quarrelsome. *Pugnax, rixosus*. Col.
 a quarry. *Lāpīdīcina*; *i. e.* game, *præda*.
 quartan. *Quartanus*.
 a quarter. *Quarta pars*; *i. e.* a district, *q. v.*, *rēgio*.—They gave no quarter to the aged, nor to women, nor to children. *Non ætate confectis, non mulieribus, non infantibus pepercerunt*. Cæs.—To say that they gave them quarter. *Commemorare his se vitam dedisse*.—To beg for quarter. *Vitam oro*.
 quarters.—A soldier's quarters, *contubernium*.—Winter quarters, *hibernæ* —*orum, pl. neut.*; *hibernacula* —*orum, pl. neut.*
 to quarter. *Divido*, 3.—Then he quarters his army in the different towns. *Inde exercitum per oppida disperit*. Liv.
 to quash. *Frango*, 3; *extinguo*, 3.—A law, &c., *antiquo*, 1.
 a quatrain. *Tētrastichum*. Quint.
 a quay. *Mōles, crēpido*. Curt.
 queen. *Rēgina*.
 queenly. *Rēgius*.—See royal.

- to quell** (a rebellion, or rebels, &c.). Opprimo.—A rebellion, extinguo, 3;
sēdo 1.—Enemies, see subdue.
- to quench.** Extinguo, 3; restinguo.
- a querist.** Percontator.
- querulous.** Quēribundus, quērūlus.
- querulousness.** Quērēla.—See complain.
- query, question.** Quæstio, interrōgatio, percontatio; i. e. doubt, q. v., dūbī-
tatio.—A question, i. e. a subject of dispute, quæstio, disputatio.—Which
becomes entirely a question of expediency. Quæ deliberatio omnis in ra-
tione utilitatis cadit. Cic.—The question is whether . . . Res in dis-
crimen versatur utrum . . . Liv. (Elsewhere Liv. says, in discrimine
est.)—The question is, whether M. Antony shall have power given him
to crush the republic. Agitur utrum M. Antonio facultas detur oppri-
mendæ reipublicæ. Cic.—That question Conon said that it did not be-
long to him to decide. Id arbitrium Conon negavit sui esse consilii. Nep.
—The question, i. e. examination by torture, quæstio.—He determined
that they should be put to the question; and while they are under it . . .
Placuit quæstionem ex his haberi; qui dum quærantur . . . Liv.
- to question.** Interrōgo, 1 (see to ask); i. e. to doubt, q. v. dūbīto, 1.
- questionable.** Anceps —īptis, dūbius, ambiguus, incertus.
- a questioner.** Percontator.
- questor.** Quæstor.
- questorship.** Quæstūra.
- to quibble.** Cāvillor, 1.
- a quibble.** Cāvillatio, lāqueus.—Do you seek to draw me from this open
ground of equity to those verbal quirks and quibbles? Me ex hoc campo
æquitatis ad istas verborum angustias revocas? Cic.
- a quibbler.** Cāvillator.
- quick, i. e. immediately.** Cītus; i. e. swift, q. v., vēlox; in either sense,
rāpīdus, cēler —ēris —ere; i. e. intelligent, ācūtus, sāgax; i. e. quick-tem-
pered, irācundus; i. e. alive, vīvens.
- to be quick.** Festino, 1.—See to hasten.
- to quicken, i. e. excite, q. v.** Stīmūlo, 1; accendo, 3; incendo.
- quickly.** Cīto, rāpīde, cēlērīter, festīnante, prōpēre.
- quickness.** Cēlērītas; i. e. haste, q. v., festinatio; i. e. speed, vēlōcītas.—
Quickness of intellect, ācūmen —inis, *neut.*—See cleverness.
- quicksilver.** Hýdrargýrus. Plin.
- quiet.** Tranquillus, quīetus; of a country which has been disturbed,
pācātus.
- quiet, *subst.*** Quies —ētis, tranquillitas.
- to quiet (disturbances).** Sēdo, 1; opprimo, 3; (a country, &c.,) pāco, 1.
- quietly.** Tranquille, quīete.
- a quill.** Cālāmus, penna.
- a quilt.** Strāgūlum.
- a quince.** Cýdonium.
- quinquennial.** Quinquennis, quinquennalis.
- quinsy.** Angīna. Cels.
- to quit.** Linquo, 3; rēlinquo, dērelinquo, dēsēro, 3.—See to leave.
- quite.** Omnino, prorsus.
- a quiver.** Phārētra, *cōrýtus, *acc.* —ōn.
- wearing a quiver.** Phārētratus.
- to quiver.** Trēmo, 3; míco, 1 (*esp. of the heart*).—See tremble.
- a quoit.** Discus.
- a quota.** Para.
- quotation.** Commēmōrātio, prōlatio (neither without *gen.* of the author or
passage).
- to quote (an author).** Laudo, 1; (a passage,) commēmōro, 1; prōfēro.
- quoth I.** Inquam, *def.*
- quotidian.** Quōtidiānus.

R.

- a rabbit. Cūnīcūlus.
 a rabble. Turba.—The rabble, vulgus —i *masc.*—See people.
 rabid. Fūriōsus, rābiōsus, rābīdus.
 race, *i. e.* family, *q. v.* Gēnus —ēris, *neut.*; stirps —is, *fem.*; (on a racecourse) cursus, 4.
 to race. Curro, 3.—To race with, contendo, 3; c. cum and *abl.*
 a racecourse. Spātium.
 a rack, in a stable, præsēpe; *i. e.* torture, tormentum, usu. in *pl.*—See question.
 to rack, *i. e.* torture. Crūcio, 1; torqueo, 2.
 racy. Vivīdus, nervosus.
 radiance. Splendor, fulgor, nītor.—See light.
 radiant. Splendīdus, rūtīlus, cōruscus, lūcidus, clārus.
 to radiate, be radiant, *i. e.* shine, *q. v.* Lūcco, 2; illūcesco, 3; fulgeo, 2; effulgeo, rūtīlo, 1; nīteo, 2; enītesco, splendeo, 2.
 radical, *i. e.* innate. Nātīvus, innātus, insītus.
 radically. Pēnītus, radicītus.—See altogether.
 a radish. Rādex —icis, *fem.*; rāphānus.
 a radius. Rādīus.
 a raft. Rātis, trabs trābia, *fem.*
 a rafter. Trabs trābis; tignum, tīgillum.
 a rag. Pannus.
 rage. Ira, fūror, rābies.—See anger.
 to rage. Sævio, 4; dēsævio, fūro, 3; bacchor, 1; dēbacchor.
 ragged. Pannōsus.
 a rail. Clāthri; also, clathra —orum; cancelli —orum, *pl.*
 to rail at. Mālēdīco, 3; convicior, 1, both *c. dat.*; invehor, 3, *c. in* and *acc.*—To rail in, *i. e.* enclose (*q. v.*), claudio, 3; sepio, 4.
 a raller. Conviciator.
 railing, *i. e.* abuse. Convīcium, mālēdictio, prōbrium (usu. *pl.*).
 raillery. Cāvillatio, jocus, *pl.* joci and joca; dīcācītas.
 raiment. Vestia, vestītus, 4; vestimentum.
 rain. Plūvia, imber —bris, *masc.*; nimbua.—There were heavy rains that year. Aquæ magnæ et ingentes eo anno fuerunt. Liv.
 it rains. Pluit, dēpluit.
 rainbow. Arcus, 4; Iris —īdis, *fem.*
 rainy. Plūvius, plūvialis, nimbōsus, *imbrifer —ēra —erum.
 to raise, *i. e.* lift up. Erīgo, 3; tollo, 3; attollo, extollo, effēro, lēvo, 1 (chiefly poet. in this sense); ēlevo; *i. e.* to excite (hope, &c.), excito, 1; concito, accendo, 3; cieo, conflo, 1 (esp. odium against any one, &c.); *i. e.* to increase (hope, &c.), augeo; *i. e.* to collect (an army, &c.), conscribo, 3; compāro, 1; conflo, 1; *i. e.* to build, *q. v.*, condo, 3; *i. e.* to procure (money, &c.), pāro, 1; comparo; *i. e.* to abandon (a siege), as the besieging army does, ōmitto, 3; as an army which relieves the town does, solvo, 3.—On his arrival he compelled them to raise the siege of Isconda. Advēniens obsidione Iscondensæ exemit. Liv. Elsewhere he says, obsidione libere (1).
 a rake. Rastrum; *i. e.* a dissolute man, perdītus.
 to rake up. Collīgo, 3; conquiro, 3.—We will rake up all their pieces of luxury and folly. Excutiemus omnes istorum delicias, omnes ineptias. Cic.
 rakish. Dissōlūtus, impūdīcus, perdītus.
 to rally, *trans.*, *i. e.* reassemble beaten troops. Collīgo, 3.—Titinius

- rallied his men. Titinius restituit aciem. Liv.—To banter, ludo, 3; cāvillor, 1.—To rally, *intrans.*—The Roman generals exhort their soldiers not to permit the enemy to rally. Romani imperatores hortantur milites ne restitui aciem patiantur. Liv.—Rally your courage. Revocate animos. Virg.—I have lost my strength and my flesh; but if I can shake off the disease, I shall easily rally and recover them. Vires et corpus amisi, sed si morbum depulero facile illa revocabo. Cic.
- a ram.** *Ārica*, *gen. āriētis (trisyll.)*
- to ram,** *i. e.* push, *q. v.* Trūdo, 3.
- to ramble.** Spātior, 1; vāgor, 1; pālōr, 1.
- a ramble** (on foot). Ambulatio.—See journey.
- rambling.** Vāgus, errābundus.
- ramification.** Divisio.
- to ramify.** Divīdor, 3; distrībuor, 3.
- a rammer.** Fiatīca.
- rampant.** Pētūlans, *petulcus.
- rancid.** Rancīdus.—See putrid.
- at random.** Tēmēre, effuse.—In which nothing proceeds at random. In quibus nulla temeritas apparet. Cic.—I did nothing in a passion, nothing at random. Nihil feci iratus; nihil impotenti animo. Cic.—Those who are never carried away by random exultation. Qui nullā impotenti lētiā efferuntur. Cic.—See chance.
- to range,** *intrans.* Spātior, 1; vāgor.
- to range,** *i. e.* place, arrange. Pōno, 3; dispōno, compōno, lōco, 1; instruo, 3.
- a range.** Ordo —inis, *masc.*; sēries.—They had a long range of woods and morasses. Continentes sylvas paludesque habebant. Cæsar. See chain.—Out of range, ultra terminos. Hor.
- rank,** *i. e.* coarse. Crassus; *i. e.* putrid, *q. v.*, pūtrīdus; *i. e.* mere (in such a phrase as, rank folly), mērus.
- rank in life,** whether high or low. Lōcus, ordo —inis.—A particular rank, a high rank, dignitas.—To whom an office had been given too high for his rank. Cui curatio altior fastigio suo data esset. Liv.—Ælius Tubero lived at that time, a man of no rank among orators. Ælius Tubero fuit illo tempore, nullo in oratorum numero. Cic.
- to rank,** *i. e.* place, *q. v.* Pōno, 3; dispono; *i. e.* to consider, sētimō, 1; existimo, habeo, 2; duco, 3.—To rank among, ascribo, 3; *intrans.*, ascribor.—They are of such authority as to rank among those of the ancients . . . Tantā auctoritate sunt, ut in illo antiquorum hominum numero reponantur . . . Cic.—Democritus ranks images among the Gods. Democritus imagines in numerum Deorum refert. Cic.
- to rankle.** Sævio, 4.
- to ransack,** for the purpose of examination. Scrūtōr, 1; perscrutor, excūtio, 3.—For the purpose of plunder, dirīpio.
- to ransom.** Rēdīmo, 3.
- ransom.**—The act of ransoming, or the right to ransom, rēdemptio.—The price paid, prētium.
- to rant.** Vōcīfērōr, 1; tūmultuor.
- ranting.** Vōcīfērātio.
- to rap.** Pulso, 1.—See to strike.
- a rap.** Ictus, 4.—See blow.
- rapacious.** Rāpax, appētens (not absolutely, but *c. gen.*).
- rapaciously.** Appētenter, cūpīde.
- rapacity.** Rāpācitas.
- rape.** Raptus, 4; stūprum.
- rapid.** Rāpīdus, vēlox, cēler —ēris —ere, ocior, only in *compar.*
- rapidity.** Rāpīditas, vēlōcitas, cēlēritas; *i. e.* haste, festinatio.
- rapidly.** Rāpīde, velociter, cēlēriter (occurs only in *compar.*); *i. e.* in haste, festinanter.
- a rapier.**—Ensis.—See sword.

- rapine. Rāpina, raptum.—See plunder.
 rapt, *i. e.* inspired. Concītus.
 rapture, *i. e.* joy, *q. v.* Exsultatio.
 rapturous. Effusus, effrēnātus
 rapturously. Effūse; *i. e.* joyfully, læte.
 rare. Rārus, infrēquens.—Very rare, perrārus.
 rarely. Rāro.—Very rarely, perrāro.
 to rarefy. Rārēfācio (Lucr.).—To become rarefied, rāresco.
 rarity, in every sense. Rārītās; *i. e.* seldomness, infrēquentia.
 a rascal, rascally. Nēquam, *indecl.*; scēlestus, perdītus.
 rascality. Nēquitia.
 to rase. Excido, 3; ēruo, 3; diruo, complāno, 1; dējicio, 3; ēverto, 3.
 rash. Præceps—īpītis, tēmērārius, incautus, inconsultus, inconsiderātus.—
 See imprudent.
 rashly. Tēmēre, incaute, inconsulto, inconsiderate.
 rashness. Tēmērītās.
 to rasp. Rādo, 3.
 rate, *i. e.* toll. Vectīgal—ālis, *neut.*; *i. e.* price, value, prētium.—At this
 rate. Quæ cum ita sunt. Cic.
 to rate, *i. e.* value. Œstīmo, 1; *i. e.* reproach, objurgo, 1.—A man rated
 at the income necessary for a knight. Censu equestrem summam annu-
 morum. Hor.
 rateably. Pro ratā (Liv.); pro ratā portione. Cic.
 rather. Pōtius.—I would rather, mālō, *irr.*—See to prefer.
 ratification. Sanctio.
 to ratify. Sancio, 4.
 ratified. Rātus.
 ratio. Rātio.
 ratiocination. Rātio, rātiōcīnātio, argūmentātio.
 rational, *i. e.* endowed with reason, as opp. to brutes. Mente præditus,
 ratione præditus; *i. e.* prudent, *q. v.* (of a design, &c.), prūdens, scītus.
 rationality. Rātio.
 rationally, *i. e.* prudently. Prūdenter; *i. e.* with sufficient reason (to think
 or say so and so), jūre.—You rationally think ' . . . Jure existimas.
 Cic.
 to rattle, *intrans.* Crēpo, 1; crēpīto; *trans.*, quātio, 3; concutio.
 a rattle or rattling sound. Crēpītus, 4.—An instrument to make such a
 sound. Crēpītāculum. Quint.
 to ravage. Vasto, 1; dēvasto, pōpūlor, 1; dēpopulor, ūro, 3.
 ravage. Vastātio, vastītās, pōpūlātiō.
 ravager. Vastator, pōpūlātor.
 to rave. Dēlīro, 1; fūro, 3.
 a raven. Corvus.
 ravenous. Vōrax, žvīdus.
 ravenously. Āvide.
 ravenousness. Vōrācītās. Plin.
 raving. Dēlīrus, fūriōsus, āmens.—See mad.
 to ravish. Rāpio, 3; ābrīpio, 3; aufēro, *irr.*—Damsels, stūpro, 1; *i. e.* de-
 light, *q. v.*, dēlecto, 1; oblecto.
 ravishing, *adj.*, *i. e.* delightful. Dulcis, exquisītus, pergratus.
 raw. Crūdus; inexperienced, *q. v.*, rūdis.
 rawness. Crūdītās.
 a ray. Rādīus, jūbar—āris, *neut.*
 a razor. Nōvācūla.
 to reach, *i. e.* arrive at. Attingo, 3; consēquor, 3; asēquor, advēnio, 4;
 pervenio, ādeo, accedo; in a ship, appello, 3.—The matter appears to be
 out of Lentulus's reach. Res a Lentulo remota videtur esse. Cic.
 beyond or out of the reach of.—See beyond.
 to reach out, *trans.*, *i. e.* stretch out. Porrīgo, 3; extendo, 3.
 reaction. Rēcīprōcātio. Plin.

- to react. *Rēcīprōco*, 1.
 to read. *Lēgo* 3; *perlego*.—To read over again, *rēlego*.
 a reader. *Lector*.
 reading. *Lectio*.
 readily. *Prompte*, *pārāte*; *i. e.* willingly, *libenter*; *i. a.* speedily, *citā*.
 readiness. *Fācilitas*.
 to readmit. *Rēcīpio*, 3.
 ready, *i. e.* prepared. *Pārātus*, *expēditus*; *i. e.* quick, *promptus*.—Of money, *nūmērātus*, *præsena*.—All the things which were ready to their hand.
Omnia quæ in promptu erant. *Liv.*
 to make ready, get ready. *Pāro*, 1; *comparo*.—See to prepare.
 real. *Vērus*.
 reality. *Vērītas*.
 really, in reality. *Revera*, *re ipsā* (both in *Cic.*).—The feeling of dying,
 if there can really be any . . . *Sensus moriendi, si aliquis esse potest*
 . . . *Cic.*
 to realize, *i. e.* feel to be real. *Sentio*, 4.
 realm. *Regnum*, *impērium*.
 to reanimate. *Rēsuscito*.
 re, to reannex, reascend, &c. *Iterum adjungo*, *iterum ascendo*.—See to
 ascend, to annex.
 to reap. *Mēto*, 3; *dēmēto*; *metaph.*, *fruo*, 3; *excipio*, 3.—Let them
 reap the consequences of the scarcity which they have caused by their
 own madness. *Utantur annonā quam furore suo fecere.* *Liv.*
 a reaper. *Messor*.
 a reapinghook. *Falx*.
 reaping time. *Messis*.
 to rear. *Ālo*, 3; *nūtrio*, 4.—The horse rears. *Tollit se arrectum qua-*
drupea. *Virg.*
 rear of an army. *Extremum agmen* (*Liv.*); *novissimum agmen* (*Cæs.*).—
 The light-armed troops and the cavalry brought up the rear. *Levis*
armatura, et equites agmen cogeant. *Liv.*—He orders them to attack
 the enemy in the rear. *A tergo hostes adoriri jubet.* *Cæs.*
 reason, in every sense. *Rātio*; *i. e.* the faculty of reason, *mens*; *i. e.* a
 cause, *causa*; *i. e.* an argument, *argumentum*.—There is no reason why
 you should fear our arrival. *Nihil est quod adventum nostrum extimecas.*
Cic.—I can give a reason why I believe it. *Afferre possum cur credam.*
Cic.—See ground.
 by reason of. *Ob*, *propter*, *per*.
 to reason. *Rātiōcinor*, 1; *argūmentor*, 1.—It is the part of a brave and
 consistent man not to be agitated in difficulties, nor to be reasoned out of
 his opinion, as they say. *Fortis et constantis est non perturbari in rebus*
asperis, nec de gradu dejici, ut dicitur. *Cic.*
 reasonable, *i. e.* rational. *Mente*, or *ratione præditus*; *i. e.* according to
 reason, fair, *æquus*.
 reasonableness, *i. e.* fairness. *Æquitas*; *i. e.* good sense, *prudentia*.
 reasonably, *i. e.* with good sense. *Prūdenter*; *i. a.* with fairness, *æque*.
 a reasoner. *Rātiōcinātor*.
 reasoning. *Rātio*, *rātiōcinatio*, *argūmentatio*.
 to reassume. *Rēsūmo*, 3.
 to reassure. *Confirmo*, 1.
 to reattempt. *Rētento*, 1.
 to rebate. *Rētundo*, 3.—See to blunt.
 rebel, rebellious. *Rēbellus*.
 to rebel. *Rēbello*, 1; *rebellionem facio*. *Cæs.*—See to revolt.
 rebellion. *Rēbellio*, *rēbellium*.—See *revolt*.
 to rebound. *Rēsilio*, 4; *rēsulto*, 1; to make to rebound (as an opposing
 power), *rēpello*.
 a rebound. *Rēpulsus*, 4.
 rebounding. *Rēpulsus*, *rēpercussus*.

- a rebuff.** Rēpulsā.
to rebuff. Rēpello, 3; rējicio.
to rebuild. Rēficio, 3; restituo, 3; restauro, 1. Tac.
to rebuke. Rēprehendo, 3; culpo, 1; objurgo, 1; increpo, 1.—See to reproach.
rebuke. Rēprehensio, objurgatio.
a rebuker. Rēprehensor, objurgator.
rebuking (of language, &c.). Objurgatōrius.
to recall (in every sense). Rēvoco, 1; from exile, &c., rēduco, 3; i. e. retract (a decision) rētracto, 1.
recall. Rēvocatio, *rēvocāmen —īnis, *neut.*
to recant. Rētracto, 1; rēcanto, 1.
recantation. Rētractatio.
to recapitulate. Rēpēto, 3; facta, rēnarro, 1.
recapitulation. Rēpēitio. Quint.
to recede. Cēdo, 3; rēcēdo, rēgrēdior, 3.—See to retire.
receipt. Acceptio.
to receive. Cāpio, 3; accipio, recipio.
receiver. Rēceptor.—A receiver of taxes, exactor.
recency. Nōvitas.
recent. Nōvus, rēcena.
recently. Nūper, rēcena.
receptacle. Rēceptāculum.
reception. Admissio. Plin.
recess. Rēcensus, 4; sēcensus.
reciprocal. Mūtuum.
reciprocally. Vīcissim, invicem, mutua.
a recital. Expōsitio, narratio.
recitation. Rēcitatio.
to recite, i. e. relate. Narro, 1; ēnarro, expōno, 3; explico, 1; ostendo, 3; i. e. read or repeat by heart, &c., rēcito.
a reciter, i. e. relater. Narrator; i. e. reader, repeater; rēcitator.
to reckon, i. e. regard. Curo, 1.—See to regard.
reckless. Inconsidērātus.—See rash.
recklessly. Inconsidērāte.
recklessness. Incūria.
to reckon, i. e. count. Nūmero, 1; dīnumero, enumero, rēcenseo, 2; compūto, 1; i. e. to consider, esteem, aestīmo, 1; existimo, jūdico, 1; hābeo, 2; dūco, 3.
a reckoner. Calculator. Mart.
a reckoning. Computatio. Plin.
to reclaim.—An image, which even though mute, ought to have reclaimed you from such wickedness. Imago, quæ quidem te a tanto scelere etiam muta revocare debuit. Cic.—See to correct.
to recline. Rēcumbo, 3; rēcīnor, 1.—See to lie.
recluse. Sōlus, *gen.* —ūs, sōlītārius.
recognizance. Sponsio.
to recognise. Agnosco, 3.
recognition. Agnitio.
to recoil (see rebound), retreat.—And, frightened, he suddenly recoiled from it swelling in anger. Trepidusque repente refugit attollentem iræ Virg.—And he recoiled. Retroque pedem repressit. Virg.—So, refero pedem, &c.—While others recoil from such vices. Cum alii talibus vitiis abhorreant. Cic.
to recollect. Rēmīniacōr, 3 (no *perf.*); mēmīni, *def.*; rēcorder, 1; rēcog-nosco, 3.—When I think over and recollect ancient facts, those men appear to me to have been very happy. Cogitanti mihi et memoriā veteris repetenti, perbeati fuisse illi videri solent. Cic.—He also has memoriā repeto.—And he recollected what he had promised him on my behalf. Quidque sibi is de me recepisset in memoriā redegit. Cic.—I thoroughly recollect this. Hoc in memoriā meā penitus inedit. Cic.

—How then can we recollect all these innumerable facts? *Quomodo igitur hæc infinita memoriâ complecti possumus?* Cic.—*So, memoriâ teneo* (Cic.); *memoriâ custôdio* (Cic.); *memoriæ mando*, 1 (Cic.); *memoriam conseruo* (Cic.).

recollection. *Mēmōria, rēcordatio.*

to recommence. *Rēdintēgro*, 1; *rēnōvo*.—*See renew.*

to recommend, *i. e. advise*, *q. v.* (a course of action). *Suadeo*, 2; *c. acc.* of the act, hortor, 1, *c. infin.*; *i. e. introduce* (one friend to another, &c., to another's protection, &c.), *commendo*, 1.—Things which nature recommends to man as his first objects. *Res quas primas homini natura conciliat.* Cic.

recommendable. *Commendabilia.*

recommendation. *Commendatio.*

recommendatory. *Commendatīvus.*

to recompense. *Rēmūnēro*, more usu. *rēmūnērō*, 1.

recompense. *Præmium, remuneratio, merces* —*ædia*, *fem.*

to reconcile. *Concilio*, 1; *reconcilio*.—Be reconciled to Luceius. *Cum Luceio in gratiam redi.* Cic.—That you may reconcile Cæsar and Pompey, who have been separated by the bad faith of men. *Ut Cæsarem et Pompeium perfidiâ hominum distractos in pristinam concordiam reducas.* Cic.—The Macedonians were indignant at his being preferred to them, but they reconciled themselves to it. *Macedones eum sibi anteponi indigne ferebant, neque tamen non patiebantur.* Nep.

a reconciler. *Conciliator, fem.* —*atrix, rēconciliator.*

reconciliation. *Conciliatio, reconciliatio*.—[Saying] that Pompey's chief desire was that there should be a reconciliation, and that both sides should lay down their arms. *Pompeii summam esse voluntatem ut componeretur atque ab armis discederetur.* Cæs.

reconciliable. *Placabilia.*

recondite. *Abstrusus, reconditus*.—More recondite literature. *Interiores et reconditæ literæ.* Cic.

to reconduct. *Rēduco*, 3.

a reconnaissance. *Exploratio.* Tac.

belonging to a reconnaissance. *Spēcūlātōrius.*

to reconnoitre. *Exploro*, 1; *spēcūlor*, 1; *perspeculo*.

a reconnoitrer. *Explorator, spēcūlator.*

to record. *Narro*, 1.—*See to relate.*

records, public records. *Acta* —*orum, pl. neut.*—*See annals.*

to recover, trans., i. e. get back. *Rēcūpēro*, 1; *rēcīpio*, 3; *i. e. heal*, *q. v.*, *sāno*, 1; *rēcicio*, 3.—To recover, *intrans.* (from a disease), *convalesco*, 3.—I have lost my strength and flesh, but if I recover from the disease I shall easily recover them. *Vires et corpus amisi sed si morbum depulero facile illa revocabo.* Cic.—When the mind has recovered. *Cum animus se collegit.* Cic.—When they had recovered their courage. *Cum animos recepissent.* Liv.—I think of staying here till I recover. *Ego hic cogito commorari quoad me reficiam.* Cic.—Good health is pleasanter to those who have recovered from a severe sickness. *Bona valetudo jucundior est eis qui e gravi morbo recreati sunt.* Cic.

recovery, i. e. a getting back. *Rēcūpēratio*.—From sickness, *rēfectio* (Cels.), *rēcreatio*. Plin.

to recount. *Narro*, 1.—*See relate.*

recourse.—It does not suit me to have recourse to sad prayers. *Non est meum decurrere ad miseras preces.* Hor.—They had recourse, however, to the plan of his entering the city with an oration. *Decurrebatur tamen ut orans urbem iniret.* Liv.—Having expended their javelins, they had recourse to their swords. *Pilis missis, ad gladios redierant.* Cæs.

recreant. *Imbellis, tīmidus.*

to recreate. *Rēcreeo*, 1.—*See to refresh.*

recreation.—To descend to every kind of recreation and sport. *Ad omnem animi remissionem ludumque descendere.* Cic.—*See relaxation.*

recriminate. Without recriminating on others. Ita ut non culpam in alios transferamus. Cic.

to recruit, in every sense. Rēficio, 3; rēdintegrō, 1.—Health, &c., rēcreo, 1; rēficio, 3.—Time enough to recruit his army. Spatium quod supplendo exercitui satis esset. Liv.

a recruit. Tiro —ōnis, masc.

a recruiting officer. Conquisitor.

to rectify. Corrigo, 3.

rectitude. Prōbitas.

recumbent, on one's face. Prōnus.—On one's back, supīnus. —See to lie.

to recur. Rēdeo, 4; rēcuro, 3; rēcuro, 1.—See to return.

recurrence. Itērātio.

red. Rūber —bra —brum, rūbens, rūbīcundus, rōeus.

to redder, trans. Rūbēficio.

to redder, intrans. Rūbeo, 2; rubeo, 3; ērubesco. —To be red hot, candeo, 2.

reddition, i. e. surrender. Dēditio.

to redeem. Rēdimo, 3.—See to deliver; i. e. repair, q. v. (a fault), rēpāro, 1.

redeemer. Libērātor.

to redemand. Rēpēto, 3; rēposco.

redemption. Rēdemptio.

redintegration. Rēdintēgrātio.—See renewal.

redness. Rūbor.

redolence. Ōdor.

redolent. Ōdorus, ōdorātus, frāgrans.

to be redolent. Rēdōleo.

to redouble. Itēro, 1; gēmīno, 1; more usu., esp. in prose, ingemino, cōgemino.—See to double.

redoubtable. Formīdābilis.—See formidable.

to redound.—Which may redound to the disgrace of all of us. Quæ nobis omnibus infamiae esse possunt. Cic.—It was thought to redound to Fabius's credit that he was a painter. Fabio laudi datum est quod pingeret. Cic.

to redress. Sarcio, 4; resarcio, mēdeor.

redress. Rēmēdium.

to reduce, i. e. subdue, q. v. Vinco, 3; dōmo, 1; (a town,) expugno, 1; i. e. bring back (to order, &c.), rēdigo, 3; rēdūco, 3; i. e. to weaken, debilito, 1.—He saw himself reduced to the ranks. Se in ordinem duci videbat. Liv.

reduction (of a town). Expugnatio.

redundance. Abundantia, rēdundantia.

redundant. Abundans.

to reduplicate. Dūplīco.

reduplication. Dūplīcatio.

to reecho. Itēro, 1; ingēmīno, 1; rēpēto, rēcīno, 3.

a reed. Ārundo, cālāmus, canna.

reedy (made of reeds). Ārundīneus; (full of reeds,) ārundīnosus.

a reef. Saxa —orum, pl.—See rock.

to reef. Contraho, 3.

to reek, i. e. smoke. Fūmo, 1; i. e. smell, ōleo.

reeking, i. e. dripping with blood. Cruentus, cruentātus.—See bloody.

to reel. Tītūbo, 1.

to reelect. Rēficio, 3.—See to elect.

to reenter.—See return.

to reestablish. Restituo, 1.

a reestablisher. Restitutor.

reestablishment. Restitutio.

refection. Convivium.—See feast, food.

refectory. Cenāculum.

to refer (in every sense). Rēfēro, irr.; (for decision, &c.) rēmitto, 3.—

- You refer me to Democritus, with whom I do not agree. Me ad Democritum, vocas cui non assentior. Cic.—By referring everything to the senate. Omnia ad senatum vocando. Tac.—He neither referred to him nor to any of us (for our advice). Neque ad illum neque ad nostrum quenquam retulit (subaud. rem). Cic.
- to refer, *i. e.* attribute, *q. v.* Ascribo, 3; attribuo, 3.—To refer to, *i. e.* allude to, *q. v.*, tango, 3; attingo; *i. e.* mention, mēmo, 1.—To refer to (have reference to), *i. e.* concern, specto, 1; *c. ad* and *acc.*, pertineo; *c. ad*, rēfēro, *irr.*
- referee. Sēquester—tris.—See umpire.
- reference. Rēlatio.—In reference to; *i. e.* concerning, de; *i. e.* as far as concerns, de.—In reference to his temperance. Quod ad abstinētiā attinet. Cic.—See to refer.
- to refine. Pargo, 1; manners, &c., excōlo, 8; ēmollio, 4.
- refined. Cultus, hūmānus.
- refinement. Cultus, 4; hūmānitas.
- to refit. Rēficio.—See repair.
- to reflect, *trans.* Rēpercūtio, 3; reddo, 3; *intrins.*, *i. e.* to consider, *q. v.*, cōgito, 1; considēro, 1.—To reflect upon, *i. e.* blame, *q. v.*, rēprehendo, 3; perstringo, 3.
- reflection. Repercussus, 4 (Plin.); & *a.* consideration, *q. v.*, considēratio; *i. e.* blame, reprehensio.
- reflecting, *i. e.* prudent. Prudens, considērātus.
- refluent. Rēfluus. Plin.
- reflux. Rēcēssus, 4.
- to reform, *i. e.* amend. Corrigo, 3; ēmendo, 1; *i. e.* remarshal (ranks of soldiers), reatituo, 3 (ordines).—Polemo when reformed. Mutātus Polemo. Hor.
- reform. Res novæ. Liv.
- reformation. Correctio, ēmendatio.
- reformer. Corrector, ēmendātor.
- refractorily. Contūmācter.
- refractoriness. Contūmācia.
- refractory. Contūmax.—See obstinate.
- to refrain. Tempēro, 1; tēneo me, abstineo me, contineo me (poet., and in late prose the pronoun is omitted): all *c. ab* and *abl.*
- to refresh. Rēficio, 3; rēcreeo, 1.—Then they refresh themselves with food and sleep. Tum corpora cibo somnoque curant. Liv.
- refreshment. Rēfectio (Quint.); *i. e.* food, *q. v.*, cibus.
- refrigerate, &c.—See cool.
- rest. Orbis, orbātus.
- a refuge. Rēfūgium, perfūgium, rēceptāculum, receptus, 4. — We take refuge with you. Ad te confugimus. Cic.—Epicurus takes refuge in denying... Epicurus confugit illuc ut neget... Cic.
- a refugee. Perfūgam.
- refulgence. Fulgor, splendor.
- refulgent. Splendīdus.—See bright.
- to refund. Reddo, 3.
- refusal. Rēcūsatio.
- to refuse (in every sense), *i. e.* to object or to reject. Rēcūso, 1; rēnuo, 3; abnuo.—To reject, respuo, 3.—To object, nēgo, 1; dēnego.
- refuse, *adj.* Rejectāneus.
- refuse, *subst.* Quisquillia, purgamentum, usu. in *pl.*
- refutation. Rēfūtatio, confutatio.
- to refute. Confūto, 1; rēfuto, rēfello, 3.
- to regain. Rēcūpēro, 1.
- a regaining. Rēcūpēratio.
- regal. Rēgius, rēgālis, rēgīficius.
- regally. Rēgie, rēgālīter, rēgīfice.
- to regale. Epulis excipio, Tac.—Canis came to dinner at the appointed

- time: he was splendidly regaled by Pythius. *Ad coenam tempore venit Canius; opipare a Pythio apparatus convivium. Cic.—See feast.*
- regalia.** *Regius apparatus. Cic.*
- to regard** (in every sense). *Respicio, 3; i. e. look at, aspicio, intueor, 2; specto, 1; i. e. esteem, q. v. (whether favourably or not), aestimo, 1; facio, 3, only c. magni, parvi, &c.; i. e. to have a regard for, love, cōla, 3; amo; i. e. provide for, consūlo, 3; prospicio, 3: both c. dat.*
- regard, i. e. attention.** *Cūra; i. e. consideration for, respectus, 4; i. e. affection, amor.—Due regard must be had to what is dignified and amiable. Adhibenda est dignitatis commoditatisque diligentia. Cic.—Old as regards our own annals. Ad nostrorum annalium rationem, veteres. Cic.—In regard to that state. Quod ad eam civitatem attinet. Cic.—A new astrologer, who fixed his regards not in the heaven so much as on chased plate. Novus astrologus qui non tam coeli rationem quam cælati argenti duceret. Cic.*
- regardful.** *Cautus.—See careful.*
- regardless.** *See careless.*
- regent.** *Tutor. (Applied to Lycurgus, though rather as guardian of his nephew than as regent.)*
- to be regenerated.** *Rēnascor, 3.*
- a regiment.** *Lēgio —onia, fem., cohors.—Of cavalry, turma.*
- a region.** *Rēgio —onis, fem.; tractus, 4; ōra (neither of these two very common).*
- a register.** *Tābula, usu. in pl.*
- to register.** *Perscribo, 3.*
- regress.** *Rēgressus, 4.—See return.*
- regret for what is lost.** *Dēsīdērium.—Simply sorrow, q. v., dōlor.*
- to regret what is lost.** *Dēsidēro, 1.—Simply to be sorrow, dōleo.—See to repent.*
- regular.** *Justus, lēgītīmus; i. e. recurring at certain periods (as a festival, &c.), sōlennis.*
- regularity.** *Constantia, ordo —inis, masc.*
- regularly, i. e. in a regular manner.** *Iuste, lēgītīme; i. e. in a regularly recurring order, regularly every day, quotidie—Regularly every year, quotannis.—As often as he turned his eyes towards his enemy Juturna regularly turned away his chariot. Quoties oculos conjecit in hostem, aversos toties currus Juturna retorait. Virg.*
- to regulate.** *Rēgo, 3; dīrigo, mōdēror, 1; tempēro.—See to govern.*
- regulation.** *Lex, lēgis, fem.; rēgūla, norma, no pl.—See law.*
- regulator.** *Rector.*
- rehearsal, i. e. relation, q. v.** *Narratio.*
- to rehearse, i. e. relate, q. v.** *Narro, 1; i. e. repeat, rēpēto, 3.*
- to reject.** *Rējicio, abjicio, repudio, 1; respuo, 3.—What one already has, pono, 3; depono, dimitto.—A proposed law, antiquo, 1.—To reject contemptuously, aspernor, 1.*
- rejection.** *Rejection, repudiatio.—Contemptuous rejection, aspernatio.*
- to reign.** *Regno, 1; dōmīnor, 1.—Cleanthes thinks that the sun reigns and is supreme. Cleanthes solem dominari et rerum potiri putat. Cic.*
- reign.** *Regnum, dominatio.—In the reign of Xerxes. Xerxe regnante. Nep.*
- to reimburse, i. e. pay back.** *Rēpendo, 3.*
- rein.** *Hābēna, lōrum.—It is best to have the reins of friendship very easy, so as to be able to tighten or slacken them at pleasure. Commodissimum est quam laxissimas habere habenas amicitiae, quas vel adducas cum velis, vel remittas. Cic.*
- the reins, of the body.** *Rēnes, pl. masc.*
- to rein, i. e. restrain.** *Frēno, 1; infreno, rēfreno, coerceo, 2.*
- to reinforce an army.** *Rēdintēgro, 1; suppleo, 2.—An argument, confirmo, 1.—On the actual march the army was reinforced by volunteers. In ipso itinere auctum voluntariis agmen erat. Liv.*

reinforcement. Subsidium, supplementum.—To send as a reinforcement, submitto, 3.

of, as a reinforcement. Subsidiarius.

to reinstate. Restituo, 3.

to rejoice. Gaudeo, 2; lætor, 1; exsulto, 1; delector, 1.—See to please.

rejoicing, subst. Gaudium, lætitia, exultatio.

rejoicing, adj. Lætus.—See glad.

to rejoice, i. e. return to. Rēdeo (4) ad; i. e. to reply, respondeo.

rejoinder. Responsum.—See reply.

to reiterate. Itero, 1; rēpēto, 3; *ingēmīno, 1.

reiteration. Iteratio, rēpēitio.

to rekindle. Rēuscito, 1; rēŕveo.

to relapse. Rēlābor, 3; rēcīdo, 3.—Waiting for the result of the relapse which Germanicus had had. Opperiens ægritudinem quæ rursus Germanico acciderat. Tac.

to relate. Narro, 1; enarro, rēŕro, irr.; mēmōro, 1.—To relate to, i. e. to concern, pertīneo, 2; attīneo, specto, 1: all c. ad and acc.—As is related. Ut memoriæ proditur. Cæs.—See to tell.

a relator. Narrator.

a relation, i. e. story related. Narratio.—See reference.

a relation, relative. Cognatus, prōpinquus, consanguīnus; by marriage, affinis.

relationship. Cognatio, prōpinquitas, consanguinitas; by marriage, affinitas.

relative. Relativum. Gramm.

relative to, i. e. concerning. De.—See reference.

to relax, trans. Laxo, 1; (esp. of relaxing the mind) rēlaxo, rēmīto, 3.

to become relaxed. Diffuo, 3.

relaxation. Rēlaxatio; (esp. of the mind) laxamentum, rēmīssio; (of efforts) i. e. a relaxed state of manners, or laws, &c. &c., dissolutio.

relaxed. Solutus, dissolutus

to release. Solvo, 3; exsolvo, libéro, 1; exīmo, 3.—A prisoner, &c., dimitto, 3.

release. Libératio, dimissio.

to relegate. Rēlēgo, 1.

to relent. Manusco, 3; mītesco, 3; plācor, 1; lenior, 4.

relenting. Mīsericordia.

relentless. Immitis, immansuetus, inhūmānus, implācābilis.—See cruel.

relentlessly. Inhumane, æve.

reliance. Fīdes, fiducia.

relics. Rēliquiæ.

a relict. Vidua.

relief. Lēvatio, allevatio, lēvāmentum, lēvāmen —inis, neut.; (of soldiers,) subsidium.

to relieve. Lēvo, 1; allevo, rēlevo, mītígo, rēlaxo, 1; subvénio, 4, c. dat. —If K. Fabius had not relieved them in time. Ni K. Fabius in tempore subsidio venisset. Liv.

relief, relieve. Eminētia, expressio. Vitr.

religion (in every sense). Rēligio; i. e. pietas, piētas, sanctitas.

religious (in every sense). Rēligiōsus; i. e. pious, pius, sanctus.

religiously. Religiose, pie, sancte.

to relinquish. Linquo, 3; rēlinquo, dēséro, 3.—See to leave.

relinquishment. Derelictio.

relish. Gustus, 4.

to relish.—He confesses that he has always relished a comfortless and morose kind of life. Fatetur sibi vitam omnino semper horridam atque aridam cordi fuisse. Cic.—See to please.

reluctance. Aversatio. Quint.

reluctant. Invltus.

to be reluctant. Nōlo, irr.; grāvor, 1.

reluctantly. Grāvāte.—I more reluctantly blame the new temples

- because reluctantly, sparingly). Nova templa verecundia, reprehendo.
Cic.
to rely upon. Confido, 3; nitor, 3, c. in and *abl.*—Nor is there any contemporary writer on whose authority we can sufficiently rely. Nec quisquam aequalis temporibus illis scriptor exstat quo satis auctore certo stetur.
Liv.—See to trust.
relying upon. Frētus, c. *abl.*
to remain. Māneo, 2; rēmaneo, resto, 1.—To remain over, supersum.
remainder. Rēliquum.
remaining, over and above. Rēsidua, rēliqua, sūperstes —itis.
remains. Rēliquae.
to remark. Observo, 1; nōto, 1; animadverto, 3.
a remark. Dictum, vox, vōcis, *few*.
the remarking. Observatio, nōtatio.
remarkable. Insignis, nōtābilia.—See illustrious.
remarkably. Insigniter.
remediable. Sānabilia, mēdicabilia.
remedial. Efficax.
remediless. Insānabilia, immēdicabilia.
a remedy. Rēmēdium, mēdicina.
to remedy. Mēdeor, 2; sāno, 1; corrigo, 3.
to remember. Memini, *def.*—See to recollect.
remembrance, reminiscence. Mēmōria.—See recollection.
to remind. Mōneo, 1; admoneo, commoneo (usu. c. de and *abl.*); commonefacio, 3.—To be reminded of.—See to recollect.
remiss. Segnis, sōlūsus, negligens, iners.—Since I have been so remiss in paying attention to that man. Quoniam in isto homine colendo tam indormivi. Cic.
to be remiss in. Nēglīgo, 3.—See above.
remission. Rēmissio, intermissio.
remissly. Segniter, otiose, negligenter, rēmisse.
remissness. Segnitia, nēgligētia.
to remit (efforts, &c.). Rēmitto, 3; intermitto, ōmitto.—Taxes, &c., rēmitto; i. e. to pardon, q. v., ignosco, 3.—He remitted some of the taxes imposed on the cities. Urbes tributis levavit. Tac.
remnant. Rēliquae.
to remodel. Rēficio, 3.
to remonstrate against. Obsisto, 3.—See to oppose.
remorse. Pēnitentia.—The Furies persecute them, not with burning torches, but with the agonies of remorse and tortures of dishonesty. Eos insectantur Furiae, non ardentibus tædiis, sed angore conscientiae fraudisque cruciati. Cic.
remorseless. Dūrus, immītis.—See cruel.
remote. Rēmōtus, distans, longinquus.
remotely. Rēmōte, longe, prōcul.
remoteness. Longinquitas, distantia.
removal. Amōtio, rēmōtio; i. e. departure, discessus, 4.
to remove, *trans.* Mōveo, 2; amoveo, rēmoveo, summoveo; esp. as a constable does, from a rank or a list, &c., exīmo.
to remove, *intrans.*, i. e. depart, q. v. Discēdo, 3; ābeo, 4.—See to emigrate.
to remunerate. Rēmūnēro, 1; more usu. remuneror, *dep.*
remuneration. Rēmūnērātio, merces —ēdis, *few*.
reencounter. Conflictus, 4.—See encounter.
to reencounter. Confligo, 3.—See to fight.
to rend. Lācēro, 1; dilacero, lānio, 1; dilanio, discerpo, 3.
to render (in every sense). Reddo, 3; i. e. restore, restituo, 3; i. e. make (of such and such a character), fācio, 3; præsto, 1.
to rendezvous. Convēnio, 4; congrēdior, 3.
a renegade. Transfuga.
to renew, to renovate. Rēnōvo, 1; instauro, 1; rēdintēgro, 1.

- renewal.** Rēnōvātio, instauratio.
- to renounce.** Rēnuntio, 1; repudio, 1; respuo, 3.—Scipio had renounced the friendship of Q. Pompey for my sake. Ab amicitia Q. Pompeii meo nomine se removerat. Cic.
- renown.** Fama, gloria, laus —dis, decus —oris, *neut.*
- renowned.** Clārus, praeclarus, insignis, illustris, inclŷta.
- rent, i. e. a tear, q. v.** Scissura (Plin.); (money paid for hire) merces —edis, *fem.*
- to rent.** Condūco, 3; conductum habeo (fundum sc.). Cic.
- rentroll.** Census, 4.
- renunciation.** Rēnuntiatio, rēpudiatio.
- to repair, trans.** Rēficio, 3; rēpāro, 1; rēcoucino, 1; sarcio, 4; rēsarcio; (buildings, &c.) restituo, 3.
- to repair, i. e. to go, q. v.** Eo, 4; prōfiscor, 3.
- a repairer.** Restitutor, rēpāror, (Stat.) rector, Suet.
- reparable.** Rēpārabilia.
- reparation.** Rēfectio, (Suet.); (of buildings) restitutio; i. e. amenda, compensatio.
- repartee.** Responsio.
- a repast.** Cœna.
- to repay.** Solvo, 3.—See to pay.
- to repeal.** Abrōgo, 1; antiquo, 1; rescindo, 3; rēfīgo.
- repeal.** Abrōgatio.
- to repeat, in every sense.** Itēro, 1; rēpēto, 3.—Unless I had been angry with the Athenians for not repeating the mysteries. Nisi Atheniensibus, quod mysteria non referrent, succensussem.
- repeatedly.** Sæpe, crebro, etiam atque etiam. Cic.
- to repel.** Pello, 3; rēpello, prōpulso, 1.
- to repent.** Pœnitēt me, pīget me, dōleo.
- repentance.** Pœnitentia.
- to repeople.** Suppleo, 2.
- repetition.** Rēpēitio, itēratio.
- to repine.** Dōleo, ægre fero, ægre pātior.—See discontent.
- to replace.** Restituo, 3; rēpōno.
- to replenish.** Rēpleo, 2; suppleo.
- replete.** Plēnus.—See full.
- repletion.** Satietas.
- to reply.** Respondeo, 2; *responso, 1.
- reply.** Responsio, responsum.
- to report.** Fēro, *err.*; rēfēro, nuntio, 1; rēnuntio.—To report beforehand, prænuntio.
- report.** Rūmor, fama.—A report had got about. Sermo manārat. Cic.
- a reporter.** Nuntius.
- to repose, trans.** Pōno, 3; rēpono; *intrans.*, quiesco, 3; conquiesco.
- a repository.** Āpōthēca.
- to repossess.** Rēcūpēro, 1.—See to recover.
- to reprehend.** Culpo, 1; rēprehendo, 3.—See blame.
- reprehender.** Rēprehensor.
- reprehension.** Rēprehensio, culpa, vituperatio.—See blame.
- to represent, i. e. be a representation of,** exhibeo, 2; exprīmo, 3; effingo, 3; i. e. to describe, q. v., describo, 3; exprīmo, 3; i. e. act (a play); āgo, 3; i. e. to show by argument, ostendo, 3.—See to argue.
- representation.** Īmāgo, sīmūlācrum, effigies; i. e. argument, argumentum.—A theatrical, &c. representation, spectācūlum.
- a representative.** Lēgātus.
- to repress.** Rēprīmo, 3; comprimo, cohībeo, 2.
- one who represses.** Repressor.
- repression.** Cohibitio.
- a reprieve.** Dilatio.
- to reprimand.** Rēprehendo, 3; incrēpo, 1.—See to blame.

a reprimand. Reprehensio.

reprisal. Clārīgatio, in *sing.*

to reproach. Objurgo, 1; incrēpo, 1; vitupera, exprōbro, 1; c. *acc.* of the act for which, *dat. pers.*—See to blame.

reproach. Objurgatio, vituperatio, exprōbratio, conviciū.—They read me letters full of all kinds of reproaches against me. Epistolas mihi legerunt plenas omnium in me probrorum.—I think it not only no credit, but even a reproach to them. Iis non modo non laudi, verum etiam vitio dandum puto. Cic.—He would never have suffered himself to become for his sake an object of such reproach and blame to men. Nunquam commisisset ut propter eum in sermonem hominum atque in tantam vituperationem veniret. Cic.—For if it was a reproach to Pœtunus. Nam si Postumo fraudi fuerit. Cic.

a reproacher. Objurgator.

reproachful. Prōbrōsus, mālédīcus.

reprobate. Perdītus, nēquam, *indecl.*

to reprobate. Imprōbo, 1; reprobo, rēprehendo.

reprobation. Imprōbatio, rēprehensio.

to reproduce. Rēfīcio.

reproof. Rēprehensio, objurgatio.—See blame.

to prove. Rēprehendo, 3; objurgo, 1; culpo, 1; incrēpo, 1.—See to blame.

a reptile. Serpens.

a republic. Respublica.

to repudiate. Rēpudio, 1; rejicio.

repudiation. Repudiatio; (of a wife) repudium (Tac.).

repugnance. Aversatio. Quint. See dislike.—With repugnance, *in vitas*.—With repugnance to, *aversus*.

repugnant to. Aliēnus, c. *gen.*, *dat.*, *abl.*, or c. a and *abl.*

to be repugnant to. Abhorreo, 2, c. a and *abl.*—But most people fail to see how repugnant these things are to one another. Sed hæc inter se quam repugnent plerique non vident. Cic.

repulse. Rēpulsio, propulsio.

to repulse. Pello, 3; rēpello, 3; prōpulso, 1; rējicio, 3 (*esp. a base offer, &c.*).

repulsive. Inhūmānus.

to repurchase. Rēdīmo, 3.

reputable. Dēcōrus.—See creditable.

reputably. Dēcōre.

reputation. Fāma, existīmatio; i. e. glory, glōria, laus —*dis*.

to repute. Existīmo, 1.—See to think.

to request. Rōgo, 1; pēto, 3; postūlo, 1.—Earnestly, flāgīto, 1; efflagito.—To obtain a request, impētro, 1.

a request. Postulatio, postulātum, pētītio.—An earnest request, flāgītio, efflagitatio.—An obtaining by request, impetratio.

to require. Exīgo, 3; posco, 3; i. e. to need, q. v., ēgeo, 2, c. *abl.*; indīgeo, c. *abl.*, very often c. *gen.*

requirement. Usus, 4.

requisite. Nēcessārius.—See necessary.

requisition. Postulatio.

requital. Merces —*edis, fem.*; rēmūnératio, prētium.

to requite, a person. Rēmūnēro, more usu. remuneror, *dep.* 1.—For I cannot say that I shall be able to requite you. Nam relaturum me affirmare non possum. Cic.—For there is no duty more indispensable than that of requiting a favour. Nullum enim officium referendā gratiā magis necessarium est. Cic.—So much more inclined are men to retaliate an injury than to requite a kindness. Tanto proclivius est injuriæ quam beneficiæ vicem reddere. Tac.

to rescind. Abrōgo, 1; rescindo, 1; rēfīgo, 3.

to rescue. Libéro, 1; expēdio, 4; rētraho, 3; rēdīmo, 3.

- rescue.** Libératio.
- research.** Investigatio, inquisitio.
- resemblance.** Símilitudo.
- to resemble.** Rěšěro, *irr.*
- resembling.** Símilis.—*See like.*
- to resent.** Āgre fěro, *irr.*; graviter fero.—*See anger.*
- resentful.** Irātus, iracundus.
- resentfully.** Iracunde.
- resentment.** Ira.
- to reserve.** Rěšěno, 2; rěpono; (one's opinion) cělo, 1.—If I were to reserve my opinion. Si reticeam. Liv.—*See to keep.*
- reserves.** Rěšěcentia.
- reserved (of a man.)** Těcětus, rěcondětus.—*See cautious.*
- a reservoir.** Lěcus, 4.
- to reside.** Hěběto, 1.—*See to dwell.*
- residence.** Děmus, 4, with some cases, esp. *abl. sing.* and *gen., pl.*, as if 2.; domicilium.—*See home.*
- residue.** Rěliquię.
- to resign.** Abděco, 1; děpono, 3; *rěsigno, 1; (to another) cědo, 3.
- resignation.** Abděcatio; i. e. patience, pătientia.
- resin.** Rěsina. Plin.
- resinous.** Rěsiněsna. Plin.
- resined.** Rěsinětus. Juv.
- to resist, to make a resistance.** Rěsisto, 3; obaisito, rěpugno, 1; rěńitor, 3; obsisto, *reluctor.—Both generals uniting their forces prepare to resist and oppose his attempts. Ambo duces junctis copiis ire obviam cęptis atque obsistere parant. Liv.—Then for the first time resistance was made to the arrogance of the nobility. Tum primum superbie nobilitatis obviam itum est. Sall.
- resistless.** Invictus.
- resolvable.** Dissolubělia.
- to resolve, i. e. determine, q. v.** Stětuo, 3; constituo.—I am resolved and determined to say everything which I think important to the case. Certum est deliberatumque quę ad causam pertinere arbitror omnia dicere. Cic.
- to resolve, i. e. dissolve.** Solvo, 3; dissolvo, rěsolvo; i. e. remove (a doubt, &c.), tollo, 3. (*See to explain.*)—It resolves itself into a question of utility. Cadit in rationem utilitatis. Cic.
- a resolve (a resolution).** Prěpěsitum, věluntas, mens.
- resolved (of a person).** Certus; (of a plan) fixus, constětutus.
- resolute.** Constans, firmus, confirmatus.
- resolutely.** Constante, firme.
- resolution.** Constantia, firmitas, firmitudo, (after defeat) pertěnēcia.—*See courage.*
- resonance.** Sěnus.—*See sound.*
- to resort.** Versor, 1.—To resort to (habitually), frěquento, 1; (on a particular occasion) confugio, 3; confero me (both *c. ad* and *acc.*).
- a resort.** Perfugium.—*See refuge.*
- to resound.** Rěsěno, 1.
- resounding.** *Rěsěnus, *rěsěněbělia.
- resource, i. e. means.** Rětio, via, fěcultates, *pl. fem.*—(They said) that their daily coin was not given to the soldiers, and that there were no resources from which it could be supplied. Neque frumentum ad diem dari, neque, unde daretur, esse. Liv.
- respect, i. e. reverence.** Observantia, rěvěrentia, respectus, 4; věněratio.—One who has no respect for those with whom he is. Qui eorum quibuscum est rationem non habet. Cic.—In one respect. In unā parte. Liv.
- to respect.** Rěspicio, 3; suspicio, věreor, 2; rěvereor, observo, 1.—To respect, i. e. concern, attěno, 2; pertěno, 2; both *usu. as inpers.*, both *c. ad* and *acc.*—*See to regard.*

- respectability.** Existimatio, fama.
respectable. Pröbus, probatus, honestus.
respectability. Pröbitas, honestas.
respectably. Pröbe, honeste; *i. e.* tolerably, satis, satis bene.
respectful. Vêrécundus.—Of any particular person, observans, *c. gen.*
respectfully. Vêrécunde.
respectful demeanour. Vêrécundia, observantia.
respective.—So that whatever each individual excelled in he would be called a Roscius in his respective art. Ut in quo quisque artificis excelleret, is in suo genere Roscius diceretur.—*See own.*
respiration. Respiratio, hálitus, 4.
to respire. Spiro, 1; respiro.
respite.—A respite from tribute and from the levy of men was granted. Tributo ac delectu superessum est. Liv.—When we are enjoying a respite from every kind of annoyance. Cum vacuitate omnis molestie gaudemus. Cic.
to respite. Différo, *irr.*
resplendence. Splendor.
resplendent. Splendíus.
to be resplendent. Splendeo, 2.—*See to shine.*
to respond. Respondeo, 2.—*See to answer.*
response. Responsio, responsum.
responsibility. Obligatio.
responsible.—That you may appear to be responsible to the allies, the citizens, and the republic, not only for your own conduct, but for that of all the subordinate officers of your government. Ut non te unum, sed omnes ministros imperii tui sociis et civibus et reipublice præstare videaris. Cic.—They make themselves responsible for the debts of their friends. Æs alienum suscipiunt amicorum. Cic.—The engagement of a vow, by which we make ourselves responsible to God. Voti sponsio, quæ obligamus Deo. Cic.
responsive. Consonus.
rest. Quies —etia, réquies —ei, otium.—Absolute rest, idleness, cessation, inertia.—A rest, *i. e.* a prop, fulcrum.—The rest, *i. e.* the remainder, reliquæ.
the rest, adj. Rêliquis, cæteri, *pl.*
to rest, intrans. Quiesco, 3; conquiesco, acquiesco.—To rest upon, *i. e.* lean upon, incumbio, 3; *i. e.* lean on or depend upon, nitor, 3; innitor; *i. e.* cease from acting, cesso, 1; desisto, 3.
to rest, trans. Pöno, 3; depöno.
restiff. Indöcília, contumax.
restitution. Restitutio.
restless. Inquietus, irrequietus.—*See anxious.*
to make restless. Sollicito, 1; inquieto, 1. Tac.
restlessness. Inquietudo (Suet.).—*See anxiety.*
restoration. Restitutio, (of an exile) reductio, (of a ruined building, &c.) rênovatio.
to restore, i. e. give back. Reddo, 3; restituo, 3; rêféro, *irr.*; (an exile) redüco, 3; (a building, &c.) rêficio, 3; rênovo, 1; instauró, 1; *i. e.* to refresh, rêficio, 3; rêcreo, 1.
a restorer. Restitutor, *rêpostor.
to restrain. Cohibeo, 2; coerceo, 2; frëno, 1; rêfreno, comprimo, 3; (esp. one's feelings, &c.) rêprimo, (anger, &c.) compesco, 3.
unable to restrain. Impötens, *c. gen.*
restraint, metaph. Frënum, in *acc. pl.* sometimes frenos.
to restrict. Tëneo, 2; (so as to cut off from) interclüdo, 3.—He restricts Cassivellaunus from injuring Mandubratius. Interdicit atque imperat Cassivellauno, ne Mandubratio noceat. Cæsar.—He restricts them all to attacking Indutiomarus alone. Præcepit atque interdicit omnes unum præterent Indutiomarus. Cæsar.
restriction. Circumscriptio.

restricted. *Arctua*.

restrictedly. *Arcte, restricte*.

to result from. *Orior*, 3, *c. infin.* *oriri*; *prōficiscor*, 3; both with *e* and *abl.*
—The result of the violence of Pausanias and the justice of Aristides was that. . . *Intemperantiā Pausaniæ et justitiā factum est Aristidis ut . . .*

Nep.

result, *subst.* *Eventus*, 4.—Recollect that the result of this whole war depends on the life of one brave and great man. *Tenete vestrā memoriā hujus totius belli in unius viri fortissimi et maximi vitā positum esse discrimen.* *Cic.*

to resume. *Rēpēto*, 3; *rēdeo*, 4, *c. ad* and *acc.*; *rēsūmo*, 3.—I have resumed my former studies. *Me ad pristina studia revocavi.* *Cic.*

to resuscitate. *Rēsuscito*, 1.—See to revive.

to retail.—See to sell.

to retain. *Tēneo*, 2; *rētineo*, *dētineo*, *contineo*; *i. e.* preserve, *q. v.*, *servo*, 1; *conservo*.

a retainer, *i. e.* dependant. *Cliens*, *sectator*, *assectator*.

to retake. *Rēcīpio*, 3,

to retaliate.—Take care that there shall be means to retaliate. *Provide ut sit unde par pari respondeatur.* *Cic.*—So much more are men inclined to retaliate an injury than to requite a kindness. *Tanto proclivius est injuriæ quam beneficio vicem reddere.* *Tac.*

retaliation. *Talio -ōnis, fem.*

to retard. *Mōror*, 1; *rēmōror*, *tardo*, 1; *rētardo*.

retardation. *Mōra*, *rētardatio*.

to retch. *Nauseo*, 1.

retention. *Rētentio*.

retentive. *Tēnax*.

retentively. *Tēnāciter*.

retentiveness. *Tēnācitas*.

retinue. *Cōmītatus*, 4.

to retire. *Cēdo*, 3; *rēcēdo*.—Lest you should retire. *Ne te retrahas.* *Hor.*—Therefore I am retiring to Tusculum. *Itaque me pedes referunt in Tusculanum.* *Cic.*—See to retreat.

retired (of a place). *Sēmōtus*, *rēductus*.

retirement. *Solitudo*.—A retirement, *i. e.* a place of ret., *rēcensus*, 4; the place or the act, *sēcensus*.

to retort. *Rēfēro*, *irr.*, *rēgēro*, 3, *c. in* and *acc.*, or *c. dat.* *Plin.*

a retort. *Rēlatio*.

to retouch. *Rētracta*, 1.—See to polish.

to retrace. *Rēpēto*, 3.

to retract. *Rēvōco*, 1; *rētracto*, 1; **récanto*, 1.

retraction. *Rētractatio*.

a retreat, the act. *Rēcēptus*, 4 (*esp. in war*); the act or the place to which, *sēcensus*, 4; a place to which, *rēcēptaculum*.—For who would hasten to fight when the Senate recalls him, and sounds a retreat? *Quis enim, revocante et receptui canente Senatu, properet dimicare?* *Cic.*

to retreat. *Cēdo*, 3; *rēcēdo*, *rēcīpio*, 3.—They were retreating hither. *Huc se referebant.* *Cæs.*—They began to give ground, and because there was a hill at hand, to retreat thither. *Pedem referre, et, quia mons suberat, eo se recipere coperunt.* *Cæs.*—They retreated into the woods. *Abdiderunt se in sylvas.* *Cæs.*—He pretended to be retreating. *Simulabat se reverti.* *Cæs.*

to retrench. *Mīnuo*, 3; *imminuo*, *dīminuo*, *rēcēdo*, 3.

retrenchment. *Imminutio*; *i. e.* economy, *parsimonia*.

retribution. *Merces*, *ēdis*.—See revenge.

retrievable. *Sanābilia*.

to retrieve. *Restituo*, 3.—See to remedy.

retrograde, *adv.* *Rētro*, *rētrorsum* and *retorsus*.

to retrograde. *Rēgrēdior*, 3; *rēcēdo*, 3; *retrogradior*. *Plin.*

retrograde. Rēcēdens, reversus, rētrōgrādus. Plin.

retrogression. Regressus, 4.

retrospect. Respectus, 4.

to return, *trans.*, *i. e.* give back. Reddo, 3; restituo, 3.—I return thanks to thee, O sublime Sun. Grates, tibi ago, summe Sol. Cic.

to return, *i. e.* come back. Rēdeo, 4; rēvertor, 3; rēmeo, 1; *i. e.* to recur to, rēcuro, 3; *c. ad* and *acc.*—That my speech may return to the point from which it digressed. Ut eo, unde digressa est, referat se oratio. Cic.—He returned again to Rome. Iterum Romam se retulit. Cic. So, refero pedem. Cic.—To return, *i. e.* give in an account of (property, &c.), prōfiteor, 2.

a return, *i. e.* restitution. Restitutio; *i. e.* a coming back, rēditus, 4, rēditio, rēgressus, 4; reversio (reditio is used with an accusative case after it, as, All hope of a return home being taken away. Domum reditionis spe sublatā. Cæc.); *i. e.* requital, merces, ēdia, *fem.*; *i. e.* statement of property, professio.

to reveal. Pātēfācio, 3; āpērio, 4; māñfesto, 1; dēnūdo, 1; rētego, 3; illustro, 1.—To the public, vulgo, 1; ēvulgo, divulgo.

a revealer. Vulgator.

revelation. Pātēfactio.—Giving information of a crime, &c., dēlatio.

to revel. Cōmissor, 1.—See to feast.

a revel. Cōmissatio.

a reveller. Cōmissator.

to revenge. Ulciscor, 3; vindīco, 1.

revenge. Ultio, vindictio, vindicta (Tac.).

revengeful, a revenger. Ultor, *fem.* ultrix, vindex —*icis, masc. fem.*

revenue. Fructus, 4; vectigal —*alis, neut.*, rēditus, 4.

to reverberate, *trans.* Rēpercūtio, 3; *i. e.* to resound, resōno, 1.

reverberation. Rēpercussus, 4. Tac.

to revere. Vēñror, 1; rēvēreor, 2.

reverence. Vēñrātio, rēvērentia.

reverend. Vēñrābīlis, sanctus, augustus, vērendus.

reverential. Vēřcundus.

reverentially. Vēřcunda.

reverie. Somnium.

reversal. Ābrōgatio.

to reverse a law, &c. Rescindo, 3; ābrōgo, 1, more generally rēřco, 1; *i. e.* to change, *q. v.*, mūto, 1.

a reverse, *i. e.* misfortune, *q. v.* Infortūnium, adversa fortuna, adversa res; both in Cic.—It will be necessary for me to tear reverses both to myself and others. Mihi necesse erit meam et aliorum vicem pertimescere. Cic.

reversible. Ābrōgandus, rēřcābīlis.

to revert. Revertor, 3.—See to return.

to review (an army, &c.). Rēcenseo, 2; *i. e.* to consider, *q. v.*, reconsidero, considēro, 1.—It is by him also that the rule is said to have been established of reviewing the cavalry on the Ides of July. Ab eodem institutum dicitur ut equites idibus Quintilibus transveherentur. Liv.

a review. Transvectio, rēcensio; *i. e.* consideration, considēratio.

to revile. Convicior, 1; mālēdīco, 3.—See to abuse.

reviling. Convicium, prōbrum, usu. in *pl.*

fond of reviling. Mālēdīcus, *comp.* —entior.

to revise. Rēcognosco, 3.

revisal. Rēcognitio.

to revisit. Rēviso, 3.

revival. Rēñōvatio.

to revive, *trans.* Rēsuscīto, metaph. rēcōlo, 3; *i. e.* to refresh, *q. v.*, rēcresco, 1; rēřcicio, 3.

to revive, *intrans.* Rēřvisco, 2; rēñascor, 3.

reunion, *i. e.* reconciliation. Rēcōnciliatio.

to reunite, *i. e.* reconcile. Rēcōncīlio, 1.

- revocable. Rēvocābīlis.
 revocation. Rēvocatio.—See abrogation.
 to revoke. Rēvōco, 1; rētracto; *i. e.* abrogate, *q. v.* ābrōgo, 1; rescindo, 3.
 to revolt. Dēficiō, 3; rēbello, 1; descisco, 3.
 revolt. Dēfectio, rebellio.
 a revolver. Dēfector. Tac.
 to revolve, *trans.*, in all senses. Volvo, 2; rēvolvo, vōlūto 1 (*esp. metaph. of considering*); *i. e.* to consider, *q. v.* considēro, 1.
 to revolve, *intranz.* Revolver, circumvolver.
 revolution. Conversio; *i. e.* change, mūtatio, vīciassitudo, vīces, usu. *pl.*, *fem.*—Political rev. res novae (Cic., Liv.); rerum mutatio. Cic.
 to reward. Mūnērōr, 1; rēmūnero, more usu. remuneror, 1.
 reward. Prāmīum, merces —edis, *fem.*; prētium, rēmūnērātio.
 rhetoric. Rhētōricē. Quint.
 rhetorical. Rhētōricus.—See oratorical.
 rhetorically. Rhētōricē.
 a rhetorician. Rhētōr—ōris.
 rheumatic. Rheumāticus. Plin.
 rheumatism. Rheumatismus. Plin.
 a rhinoceros. Rhīnōcēros —ōtis, *masc.*
 rhythm. Nūmērus.
 rhythmical. Nūmērōsus.
 rhythmically. Nūmērōse.
 a rib. Costa.
 a riband. Tēnia, lemniscus.
 dressed with ribanda. Lemniscātus.
 rice. Ōryza.
 rich. Dives —tis, pēcūniōsus, lōcūples —etis, ōpulentus.—Of feasts, lautus.—Of feasts or land, ōpīmus.—Of land, pinguis; *i. e.* abundant, cōpiōsus, ābundans, amplius, largus; *i. e.* splendid, splendīdus.
 to be rich. Ābundo, 1.
 to make rich. Dito, 1; lōcūplēto, 1; ōpūlento.
 richly. Abundanter, cōpiose, ample.
 riches. Dīvitiæ, ōpes *pl. fem.*; ōpūlentiā.—See property.
 richness (of land, &c.). Ūbertas.—Of a feast, &c. lautitia.—Of appearance, splendor.
 a rick. Ācervus, cūmulus.
 to rid. Lībēro, 1; expēdio, 4; exsolvo.—To get rid of, dīmitto, 3; abjicio, 3.
 a riddle. Ānigma —tis, *neut.*
 to ride. Equito, 1.—So that he was an excellent rider. Optime ut equis uteretur. Cic.—So that no one ever saw him riding. Ut eum nemo unquam in equo sedentem videret. Cic.—Riding down to the bank of the river. Equo advectus ad fluminis ripam (Cic.).—Riding back, rēvectus.—He himself rode at anchor one night. Ipse ad ancoram unā nocte constitit. Cæs.
 a ride, riding. Equitatio, equitātus, 4 (both in Plin).
 a rider. Eques —tis.
 a riding party. Equitātus, 4.
 a ridge (of mountain). Jūgum.
 ridicule. Rīsus, 4; rīdicūlum.
 to ridicule. Rīdeo, 2; irīdeo, dērideo.
 ridiculous. Rīdicūlus, absurdus.
 ridiculously. Rīdicūle, absurde.
 rife. Commūnia.
 to rifle. Spōlio, 1; dīrīpio, 3.—See plunder.
 a rift. Hīstus, 4; rīma.
 to rig. Instruo, 3.
 rigging. Armāmēnta —orum, *pl. neut.*
 right, *i. e.* virtuous. Rectus, prōbus, justus; *i. e.* true, vērus.—Opposite to

- left, dexter —tēra —tērum: often *sync.* —tra —trum.—You are right.
Recte sentia. Cic.
 to the right. *Dextrorsum.*
 right, *adv.*, rightly. *Recte, bēne, jūre.*—I do not ask whether they are
 rightly or wrongly enemies. *Non quæro jure an injuriâ inimici sint.*
Cic.—See wrongly.
 the right hand. *Dextēra, sync. dextra.*
 right, *subst.* *Jus, jūria, neut.*—What is right, *fas, indecl.*, often opposed to
nefas.
 to right.—An error, *corrigo, 3.*—A person injured, *vindico, 1.*
 righteous. *Iustus, prôbus, hōnestus* (of the act rather than of the agent).
 righteously. *Iuste, hōneste, recta, bēnē.*
 righteousness. *Prôbitas, justitia, virtus -tis* (rather of the agent than of
 the action).
 rightful. *Lēgitimus, justus*
 rightfully. *Lēgitime, jūre, juste.*
 rightfulness. *Jus, jūria, neut.; æquitas.*
 rigid, rigorous. *Rigīdus, dūrus, sēvērus.*
 to be rigid (of things). *Rīgeo, 2; dēridgeo.*
 rigidly. *Sēvēre.*
 rigour. *Rigor, sēvēritas.*
 rill. *Rivus, rivulus.*
 a rim. *Ora, margo -inis, masc., fem.*
 rime. *Prûna.*
 rind. *Cortex -icis, masc.*
 a ring. *Annulus.*—Of people, *circulus.*—Any round thing, *orbis*—
 An earring, *inauria, usu. in pl.* Plin.
 to ring, *i. e.* sound. *Sôno, 1; rësono, strëpo, 3* (used also by Liv. for the
 ears ringing with a noise).
 a ringdove. *Pålumbes.*
 a ringleader. *Auctor, princeps -ipis* (conjuratiōis *ac.*).
 a ringlet. *Cincinnus, cirrus.* Juv.
 to rinse. *Lävo, 1.*
 riot. *Tūmultus, 4.*—Seditious riot, *sēditiō.*—Riot of revelry, *bacchatio*
 —When he knew that there was a riot in the camp. *Cum tumultum*
in castris sciret. Liv.
 to cause a riot. *Tūmultuor, 1.*
 to riot, as revellers. *Bacchor, 1.*
 riotous. *Tūmultuosus; i. e.* seditious, *sēditiōsus.*
 riotously. *Tūmultuose; i. e.* seditiously, *sēditiōse.*
 to rip. *Discindo, 3.*—That I might not seem to be ripping an old sore of
 the republic. *Ne refricare obductam jam reipublicæ cicatricem videret.*
Cic.
 ripe. *Mäturus; i. e.* ready (of a person), *pärätus, promptus.*
 ripely. *Mätüre.*
 to ripen, *trans.* *Mätüro, 1; cöquo, 3.*
 to ripen, *intrans.*, be ripe; lit. and metaph. *Mätüresco, 3.*—To be thoroughly
 ripe, *ematuresco.* Plin.
 ripeness. *Mätüritas.*
 rippling waves. *Exsultantes undæ, Liv.*
 to rise (as one lying down, as trees, &c.). *Surgo, 3; exsurgo, consurgo; (as*
the sun rises) orior, 3 with infin. oriri; (as events, &c. rise from other
circumstances) orior, nascor, 3; (as a river, or as prices, or as reputation
rises) cresco, 3; accresco; as the wind rises (i. e. gets violent), incre-
bresco, 3; ingravesco, 3; i. e. to ascend (as flame, &c.), ascendo, 3.—To rise
 out of the water, *ëmergo, 3.*—Because they wished to rise by the un-
 popularity of others. *Quod splendere alienâ invidiâ voluissent.* Liv.—
 When the tide rose. *Cum ex alto se æstus excitavisset.* Cæsar.—When
 every one of every rank had risen in arms. *Cum omnes omnium ordinum*

homines arma cepissent. Cic.—The price of corn is rising. *Annona ingravescit.* Cic.

to rise up before (so as to do honour to). *Assurgo.*

rise; *i. e.* rising (as of the sun, &c., or affairs). *Ortus*, 4; *i. e.* beginning *q. v.*, *origo*—*inis fem.*; *principium*; *i. a.* increase, *auctus*, 4; *incrementum*.—To give rise to, *pārio*, 3; *gigno*, 3 (*see to cause*).—A rise in the ground, rising ground, *collis*.—*See hill.*

risibility. *Risus*, 4.

rising, *i. e.* sedition, *q. v.* *Seditio*.

risk. *Pēriclūm*, *sync.*, *periclūm*, *alea*.—*See danger, v. infra.*

to risk. *Pēriclitōr*, 1; *usu. c. abl.*, but also *acc.*—In which case, what else should I be risking but my reputation for ability? *Quum quid aliud, quam ingenii famā periclitarer?* Liv.—Since, not being contented with the assurance of freedom, we are running the doubtful risk of empire or slavery. *Quoniam non contenti libertate certā, in dubiam imperii servitūque aleam imus.* Liv.—Warning him not to risk everything unnecessary. *Monens ne summam rerum in aleam non necessariam daret.* Liv.—Men who would dare to risk themselves and their own safety for the constitution. *Qui auderent se et salutem suam in discrimen offerre pro statu civitatis.* Cic.

a rite. *Ritus*, 4; *cērimōnia*; funeral rites, *exsequiæ*.—*See funeral.*

ritual. *Ritualia*.

a rival. *Æmulator*, *amūlus*, **rivalis*; a rival candidate, *compētitor*, *fem.*—*trix.*

to rival. *Æmulor*, 1.

rivalry. *Æmulatio*, *rivalitas*.

to rive. *Findo*, 3; *diffindo*, *rumpe*, 3; *dirumpo*, *divida*.

river. *Flūvius*, *flūmen*—*inis, neut.*; *amnis*, **fluentum*; a little river, *rivus*, *rivulus*.

of a river. *Flūviālis*, *flūmīneus*.

to rivet. *Infigo*, 3.

a rivulet. *Rivus*, *rivulus*.

a road. *Via*, *iter*—*inēria*, *neut.*—Then the soldiers were brought to make a road over the rock. *Inde ad rupem muniendam milites ducti.* Liv.—As if Appius made that road. *Quasi Appius viam munierit.* Cic.—The censors issued contracts for paving the roads with flint. *Censores vias sternendas silice locaverunt.* Liv.

a place where three roads meet. *Trivium*; where four meet, *quadrivium*.

a roadstead. *Statio*.

to roam. *Vāgor*, 1; *spātor*, 1; *erro*, 1.

roaming. *Vāgus*, *errābundus*.

to roar. *Frēmō*, 3.

a roar. *Frēmītus*, 4.—A roar of laughter, *risus omnium.* Nep.

to roast. *Torreo*, 2.

roasted. *Torridus*; of meat, *assus*.

to rob. *Spōlio*, 1; *expilo*, 1; *rāpio*, 3; *sine c. pra.* (though Liv. has *diripiendae provinciae*).—*See to plunder, to steal.*

robber. *Lātro*—*onis, masc.*, *prædo*, *spōliator*, *prædator*.—A highwayman, *grassator*.—A petty thief, *fur*, *fūris, masc.*

robbery. *Lātrōcinium*, *rāpina*, *spōliatio*, *pædatio*. Tac.—*See plunder.*

a robe. *Tōga*, *vestis*.—*See gown.*

to robe. *Vestio*, 4.

robust. *Rōbustus*, *vālidus*.

robustness. *Rōbur*—*ōria, neut.*

a rock. *Scōpūlus*, *rūpes*, *saxum*, *cautes*.

to rock, *trans.* *Quātio*, 3; *concūtio*, *vībro*, 1; *āgito*, 1, *intrans.*; *trēmo*, 3; *contremisco*.

rocket (the herb). *Ērūca*.

rocky. *Saxosus*, *scopulosus*.

a rod. Virga.—See scourge.

to rodomontade. Glorior.

a roe. Căprea.

a rogue. Nēbŭlo -onis, *masc.*; furcifer -ŕi.

roguery. Malitia, fraus -dis, *fem.*

roguish. Mălitiōsus, fraudulentus.

roguishly. Mălitiōse.

to roll, or to roll up, *trans.* Volvo, 3; convolve.—To roll forward, prŏvolvo.
—To roll down, dēvolvo.

to roll, *intrans.* Vŏltor, 1; volvor, 1; (as a ship rolls) āgitor, 1; i. e. to fall, cādo, 3; dēcīdo.

rolling in (pleasure). Volutabundus (in voluptatibus). Cic.

a place to roll in. Vŏlutabrum.

a roll, or list. Album; i. e. a rolling motion (of a ship, &c.), āgitiatio.

a roller. Cylindrus.

rolling. Vŏlubiŭlia, rēvŏlubiŭlia.

Roman. Rŏmānus.

a romance. Fabŭla.

to romance. Fabŭlor, 1.

to romp. Lascivio, 4.

a rood. Pertica.

a roof. Tectum, fastigium.—A thatched roof, culmen, -inis, *neut.*

to roof. Tēgo, 3.

a rook. Cornix -icis, *fem.*

room. Spātium, lŏcus, *pl.* loci and loca.—A room, conclave.—A bed room, cŭbicŭlum.—A dining-room, cŏnācŭlum.—As far as the age of M. Caelius could give room for that suspicion. Quoad setas M. Caelii dare potuit isti suspicioni locum. Cic.—In the house of an eminent man one should take care that there be plenty of room. In domo clari hominis adhibenda est cura laxitatis. Cic.

roomy. Amplus, spātiōsus.

to roost. Inaldo, 3.—See to sleep.

root. Rādix -icis, *fem.*; stirps -pis, *fem.*

to be rooted. Rādicor, 1.

deep-rooted (of an opinion, &c.). Confirmatus.—It is deeply rooted in my soul and feelings. In animā sensuque meŏ penitus affixa atque inrita est. Cic.

by the roots. Rādīcitus, stirpītus

to root up or out. Exstirpo, 1; *metaph.* tollo, 3; exstinguo, 3.

a rope. Fūnis, *dim.* fūnicŭlus, restia, lāqueus, esp. for hanging.

a ropedancer. Schœnŏbātes -æ, *masc.*

a ropemaker. Restio. Plant.

a rosary. Rŏsārium.

a rose. Rŏsa.

rosy. Rŏseus.—Of roses, rŏsaceus. Plin.

rosemary. Ros (rŏris, *masc.*) mārīs (*gen.* from mare), rosmarinus (Col.) rosmarinum. Plin.

rostrum. Rostrum.

to rot, *trans.* Pŭtrēfacio, 3; corrumpto, 3.

to rot, *intrans.* Pŭtresco.

rot, rottenness. Pŭtrēdo -inis, *fem.*; pŭtror. Lucr.

rotten. Pŭtrīdus, pŭtria.

rotation. Ordo -inis, *masc.*—See turn.

by rote (to repeat, &c.). Mēmŏrīter.

rotund. Rŏtundus.—See round.

to rove. Vāgor, 1; spātior, 1; erro, 1; palor, 1.

a rover. Erro -onis, *masc.*; i. e. a pirate, q. v., prædo -ōnis.

roving. Vāgus, errābundus; i. e. changeable, mutābiliŭs, mŏbiliŭs.

rouge. Rŭbrica, mīnium.

to rouge. Inficio, 3.

- rough** (lit. and metaph.). *Asper* -*ēra* -*erum*, poet. *sync.* -*pra* -*prum*, *dūrus*, *sālēbrōsus*; only lit. *scāber* -*bra* -*brum*; *i. e.* clownish, *dūrus*, *rusticus*.—
Of weather, *prōcellosus*, *violētus*.
rough ground. *Asprētum*, *sālēbræ*.
to roughen. *Aspēro*, 1; *exaspero*.
roughly. *Aspēre*, *dūre*.—In manner, *ācerbe*.
roughness, in every sense. *Aspēritas*, *dūritia*.—Of manner, *acerbitas*.
round. *Rōtundus*, *glōbōsus*.—Round and smooth, *tēres* -*ētia*.
round, prep. *Circum*, *circa*.
a round. *Orbis*, *gŕus*.
to round, or make round. *Rōtundō*; *i. e.* to go round, *circūmeo*, 4; (for the purpose of examining) *lūstro*, 1; *ōbeo*, 4.—See to surround.
a going round. *Lustratio*.
roundly. *Rōtunde*; *i. e.* plainly (to say, &c.), *aperte*, *expresse*.
roundness. *Rōtunditas*. *Plin.*
to rouse. *Excito*, 1; *suscito*.—To any action, *concito*, *incito*.—See to excite.
 —An insult which did not break his spirit, but roused him. *Quæ contumelia non fregit eum, sed erexit.* *Nep.*—Rouse your attention. *Erigite mentes auresque vestras.* *Cic.*
to rouse oneself, i. e. awake (lit. and metaph.). *Expergiscor*, 3.
roust, i. e. a multitude. *Multiitudo*; *i. e.* a total defeat, *fūga*; (with reference to the broken army) *clādea*.
to rout. *Fūgo*, 1; *prōfūgo*, 1; *fundo*, 3.
route. *Via*, *iter* -*inēria*, *neut.*
a row. *Ordo* -*inis*, *masc.*; *sēries*; *i. e.* a tumult, *tūmultus*, 4.
to row. *Rēmigo*, 1; *subrēmigo*.
a rower. *Rēmex* -*igis*, *masc.*—A crew of rowers, *rēmīgium*.—See sailor.
rowing. *Rēmīgatio*, *rēmīgium*.
royal. *Rēgius*, *rēgālis*, *rēgīficus*.
royally. *Rēgie*, *rēgālīter*, *rēgīfice*.
royalty, i. e. royal power. *Regnum*, *impērium*; *i. e.* royal dignity, *regia majestas*, *Cæs.*
to rub. *Fricō*, 1; *dēfrico*, *perfrico*, *tēro*, 3; esp. so as to wear away by rubbing; *attero*, *contero*.—To rub out, *dēleo*, *līno*, 3.—To rub up, *rēnōvo*, 1.
rubbing. *Fricatio*, *fricatus*, 4. *Plin.*
a rub, i. e. difficulty, q. v. *Nōdus*, *lāquena*.
rubbish. *Quisquiliæ*, *rūdus* -*ēria*, *neut.*
rubicund. *Rūbicundus*, *rōseus*.
a rubric. *Lex*, *lēgia*, *fem.*—See law.
a rudder. *Gūbernācūlum*, *sync.* -*clūm*, *clāvus*.
ruddy. *Rūbicundus*, *rōseus*.
rude, i. e. uncivilised. *Incultus*, *rusticus*, *āgrestis*; *i. e.* ill-bred, *īnurbānus*, *īnhūmānus*.
rudely. *īnurbane*, *īnhūmāne*, *rustice*.
rudeness. *īnhūmānitās*, *rusticitās*.
rudiment. *Rūdimentum*, *ēlémentum*.—See beginning.
rudimental. *Primus*.
to rue. *Dōleo*, 2; *pœnitet me*.
rueful. *Tristis*, *lūgūbria*.—See sad.
ruefully. *Triste*.
ruffianly. *Atrox*, *nēfārius*.
to ruffle. *Turbo*, 1; *conturbo*, *sollīcito*, 1; *āgito*, 1.
rugged (of everything). *Asper* -*ēra* -*erum*, *dūrus*; of places only, *sālēbrōsus*.—See rough.
ruggedness. *Aspēritas*.
rugged ground. *Asprētum*, *sālēbræ*.
rugose. *Rūgōsus*.
ruin. *Ruīna*, *exitium*, *intērītus*, 4; *perniciēs*.
ruins. *Rēliquię*.—Of buildings, *pārietinæ*.
ruined (of a person's fortune, or a party). *Fractus*.—You will not be more

ruined than the rest. *Futurus es non afflictiore conditione quam ceteri.* Cic.

to ruin. *Perdo*, 3; *disperdo*, 3; *everto*, 3; (a man, as to his prospects) *exhaurio*, 4, esp. in pass.

ruinous. *Exitiosus*, *exitialis*, *perniciosus*.

ruinously. *Exitiose*, *perniciose*.

rule, i. e. the power of ruling. *Regnum*, *dōminatio*, *dōminatus*, 4; *dñs*, *gubernatio*, *mōdēratio*, **moderamen -inis*, *neut.*

a rule. *Lex*, *lēgia*, *fem.*; *norma*, *rēgula*.

to rule. *Rēgo*, 3; *dominor*, 1; *impēro*, 1; *mōdēror*, 1; *gūberno*, 1.—*See* to reign.

a ruler. *Rector*, *gūbernator*, *fem.* -*trix*; *mōdērator*, *fem.* -*trix*.

to rumble. *Murmuro*, 1; *ingēmo*, 1.

rumbling noise. *Murmur -ūris*, *neut.*; *gēmītus*, 4.

to ruminate. *Rūmīno*, 1.—To ruminate on, metaph., i. e. to consider, *considero*, 1; *contemplor*, 1; *mēdītōr*, 1.

rumination. *Mēditatio*, *cōgitatio*.

to rummage. *Perscrutor*, 1.—*See* to search.

rumour. *Rūmor*, *fāma*, *sermo -onis*, *masc.*

to be rumoured. *Dicor*, 3; *fēror*, *irr.*; *rēferor*.

rump. *Clōnis*.

to rumple. *Rūgo*, 1; *corrugo*.

to run, *intrans.* *Curro*, 3.—As a river does, *fluo*, 3; *labor*, 3.—To run about, to and fro, *curso*, 1.—To run towards, *accurro*.—To run down, *decurro*; (as a river) *defluo*, 3.—To run out, *excurro*; i. e. project, *ēmisso*, 2.—To run through, *percurro*.—To run against, *incurro*, 3.—Part of the fleet having run upon the rocks. *Para alia ad scopulos*. *Cass.*

to run down, *trans.*, i. e. disparage, *q. v.* *Elēvo*, *dērecto*, 1.

a running. *Cursus*, 4.—A running down, *dēcursus*.

a runaway. *Fūgītīvus*, *perfūga*, *masc.*

a runner. *Cursor*.

running (of water). *Jūgia*.

to rupture. *Rumpo*, 3.—*See* to break.

a rupture. *Abruptio*; i. e. a quarrel, *dissonāia*.

rural. *Rusticus*.

a rush. *Juncus*.—*See* reed.

of rushes. *Juncēus*.

full of rushes. *Juncōsus*.

a bed of rushes. *Juncētum*. *Varr.*

to rush. *Ruo*, 3.—To rush in, *irruo*.—To rush out, *erumpo*, 3.—*See* to hasten.

rust. *Sītus*, 4; *rōbigo -īnia*.

to rust, metaph., *trans.* *Hēbēto*, 1; *intrans.* *hēbesco*, 3.

rustic. *Rusticus*, *āgrestis*.

to rusticate, i. e. live in the country. *Rustīcor*, 1.

rusticity. *Rusticitas*.

rusty. *Rōmīgīnōsus* (Plaut.); i. e. old fashioned, antiquus, *obsoletus*.

to be rusty, i. e. obsolete. *Obsōlesco*, 3.

to rustle. *Strēpo*, 3; *sūsurreo*, 1.

a rut. *Orbita*.

ruthless. *Immitis*, *immisericors*, *crūdēlis*.—*See* cruel.

ruthlessness. *Sāvītia*.

ruthlessly. *Crūdēlīter*.

rye. *Sēcāle*. *Plin.*

S.

Sabbath. Sabbātum.

sable. Nīger -gra -grum.—See black.

sabre. Acinēces -ia, mase.—See sword.

a sack. Saccus, dim. saccūlus.

to sack. Diripio, 3; vasto, 1.

the sack or sacking (plundering) of a town. Direptio, vastatio.

sackcloth. Cilicium.

sacerd. Sacer -ra -crum, sanctus, sācrātus, religiōsus.

sacredly. Sancte, religiōse.

sacredness. Sanctitās.

a sacrifice. Sācrificium, sācrum.

to sacrifice. Sācrifico, 1; i. e. slay, mactō, 1; immōlo, 1; metaph., i. e.

throw away, prōjicio, 3.—You have seen him daily sacrifice to those Gods. Res illum divinas apud eos Deos quotidie facere vidistis. Cic.

—When I sacrifice a heifer. Cum faciam vitalā. Virg.—I have sacrificed my own anger and enmities to the interest of the republic.

Dolorem atque inimicitias meas reipublicæ concessi. Cic.—Yet I sacrificed my own serious business to their sport. Posthabui tamen illorum mea seria ludo. Virg. (So, postpono, Cic.)

sacrificing (the act). Sācrificatio, immōlatio.

sacrificing, adj. Sācrificus.

sacrificial. Sācrificālia. Tac.

sacrilege. Sācrilēgium.—Than he who has committed sacrilege by night.

Quam qui nocturnus sacra divum legerit. Hor.

sacrilegious. Sācrilēgus.

a sacristan. Œdītuna.

sad, in every sense. Tristis, mæstus, lūgūbris, flēbilia.

to be sad. Dōleo, 2; mæreo, 2.—See to grieve.

to sadden. Contristo, 1.

sadly. Mæste, tristē, flēbilit̃er.

sadness. Tristitia, dōlor, mæror, luctus, 4.—See grief.

a saddle. Strātum, ēphippium, usu. in *pl*.

to saddle. Insterno, 3.

safe. Tūtus, salvus, incōlūmis.—(They added) that you meant to cross the sea as soon as it was safe. Te primā navigatione transmissurum. Cic.

a safeconduct.—The Lusitanians having been put to death by Ser. Galba, the prætor, in violation, as was generally thought, of a safeconduct. Lusitanis a Ser. Galbā prætore contra interpositam, ut existimabatur, fidem interfectis. Cic.—The full phrase is, fides publica.

safeguard, i. e. protection, q. v. Præsīdium.

safely, in safety. Tūto.

safety. Sālus -tūta, fem.; incōlūmitas.

saffron. Crōcus.

saffron, adj. Crōceus.

sagacious. Sāgax, āctus, ingēniosus.

sagacionally. Sāgacit̃er, āctite.

sagacity. Sāgacitas, ācūmen -inis, neut.; ingenium.

sage. Salvia. Plin.

sage, i. e. wise, q. v. Sāpiens, prādens.

sagely. Sāpienter, prūdenter.

sageness. Sāpientia, prūdētia.

- a sail. Vēlum, *carbāsus, in *pl.* carbasa, *neut.*; *lintea —orum, *pl. neut.*
 —What do you choose then? that we shall at once set sail? Utrum igitur mavis? statimne nos vela facere? Cic.—And I spread my sails to that point from which any wind arises. Et ad id, unde flatus aliquis ostenditur, vela do. Cic.—Set sail quickly. Solvite vela citi. Virg.
 —I asked, therefore, whether I should at once spread the sails of oratory. Quærebam igitur utrum panderem vela orationis statim. Cic.—And when he saw this he ordered the sails to be furled without delay, and the yards to be struck. Quod ubi conspexit celeriter vela subduci, demittique antennas jubet. Cæa.—I furled (or reefed) my sails. Contraxi vela. Cic.—When you yourself, as the captain of the pirates, were sailing on with full sail. Cum ipse archipirata plenissimis velis navigares. Cic.
 to sail. Nāvigo, 1; vēlīfīco, 1.—To sail by, prætervehor, 3; præternavigo. —To sail round, circumnavigo. Vell.
 sailing. Navigatio.
 a sailor. Nauta, poet. nāvīta, *masc.*—Marcus Junius the prætor had the charge given him to repair the old ships, and to enlist freedmen as sailors for that fleet. Veteres naves ut reficeret, M. Junio prætori negotium datum est, et in eam classem socios navales libertinos legeret. Liv.
 a sailyard. Antenna.—To strike the yards. Demittere antennas. Cæa.
 saint, saintly. Sanctus, pins.
 sake.—For the sake of. Gratiā, causā.—A man very dear to me for my own sake and for that of the republic, Vir carissimus mihi meo nomine et reipublicæ. Cic.
 salacious. Lascīvus.
 salaciousness. Lascīvia.
 salad. Acētāria —orum, *pl. neut.* Plin.
 a salamander. Sālāmandra. Plin.
 a salary. Merces —ēdis, *fem.*—A yearly salary, annua merces.
 sale. Venditio, (by auction, *q. v.*) auctio.
 for sale, saleable, to be sold, &c. Vēnālis, vendībīlis.—That his family should be exposed for sale at the temple of Ceres. Ut familia ejus ad ædem Cereris venum iret. Liv.
 to offer for sale. Proscribo, 3; vēnundo, 1.
 a salesman. Venditor.
 salient. Sāliens; *i. e.* projecting, conspicuous, ēminens, conspīcuus.
 saline. Nitrōus (Plin.), salmācidus, Plin.
 saliva. Sālīva.
 swallow. Pallidus.
 sallowness. Pallor.
 a sally (out of a town, &c.). Eruptio, excursio.—A sally of wit, sāles, *pl. masc.*
 to sally out. Erumpo, 3; excurro, 3.—On a sudden they sallied out of the woods. Subito se sylvis ejecerunt. Cæa.
 a salmon. Salmo —ōnis, *masc.* Plin.
 salt. Sal, sālis, *masc.* and *neut. sing.*; *pl.* only *masc.*
 to salt. Sallo, 3; sālio. 4. Varr.
 salt, *adj.* Salsus.
 salt pits. Sālīnæ.
 a saltcellar. Sālīnum.
 saltpetre. Nitrum.
 salubrious. Sāluber —bris —bre, and salubris —bre, sālūtāris.
 salubriously. Sālūbrīter.
 salubrity. Sālūbrītas.
 a salve. Unguentum, metaph. mēdicīna.
 salutary. Sālūtāris, ūtilis.
 salutation. Sālūtatio.—A delightful salutation it seemed which was sent me from her, through you. Mihi dulcis salus visa est per te missa ab illā. Cic.

to salute. *Sāluto*, 1.—For he saluted me as a message from you. *Salutem enim verbis tuis mihi nuntiavit. Cic.*

a saluter. *Sālūtator*.

the same. *Idem*.—The very same Gorgias in the very same book of Plato professes . . . *Ipse ille Gorgias in illo ipso Platonis libro proficitur . . . Cic.*

—They depart the same as they came. *Idem abeunt qui venerunt. Cic.*

—It ought to be the same as if his father gave the information. *Idem valere debet ac si pater indicaret. Cic.*

—We relate the discussion almost in the very same words in which it was carried on. *Disputationem habitam exponimus eisdem fere verbis ut actum disputatumque est. Cic.*

—Thinking it the same as if he had employed them. *Perinde æstimans ac si usus esset. Cæs.*

—To the same place, to the same point, to the same thing, &c., *eodem*.—At the same time, *simul*.—At the same place, *ibidem*.—At the same time or place (with some one else), *una*.—In the same manner, *similiter*.

sameness. *Similitudo*.

a sample. *Exemplum, exemplar* —*aria, neut.*; *specimen* —*inis, neut.*

sanative. *Sānans, efficax*.

sanctification. *Consēcratio*.

to sanctify. *Consēcro*, 1.

to sanction. *Sancio*, 4; *confirmo*, 1.—But I will not only sanction what you say you have brought for me. *Attamen ista quæ te emisse scribis, non solum rata mihi erunt. Cic.*

sanction. *Sanctio, confirmatio*.

sanctity. *Sanctitas*.

a sanctuary. *Asylum, perfugium*.

sand. *Arēna, sabbulum* (not of sea sand, *Plin.*).—A quicksand, *syrtis*.

a sandal. *Calceus, calceamentum, sandalium*.

wearing sandals. *Calceatus*.

to sandal or put sandals on a person. *Calceo*, 1.

sandarach. *Sandārācha. Plin.*

sandy. *Arēnōsus, sabbulosus* (not of sea sand, *Plin.*).

sane. *Sānus, rationis et consilii compos (ōtis). Cic.*

sanely. *Sāne*.

sanguinary. *Sanguinārius, sanguineus, *cruentus*.

sanguine, to be. *Spēro*, 1.—To be very sanguine, *confido*.—I entertain a most sanguine, and, as I confidently believe, a most well-grounded hope.

In spem maximam et quemadmodum confido verissimam adducti sumus. Cic.

sanity. *Sanitas*.

sap. *Succua*.

full of sap. *Succosus. Plin.*

to sap, i. e. undermine. *Sūbruo*, 3; *lābēfacto*, 1.

sapient, i. e. wise, *q. v.* *Sāpiens*.

sapless. *Exsuccus. Quint.*

a sapling. *Virgultum, arbustum*.

sappho (of verse, &c.). *Æōlius; Lesbios, Lesbōus*.

sapphire. *Sapphirus, fem. Plin.*

sarcasm. *Illūsiō*.

sarcastic. *Mordax*.

sarcophagus. *Sarcōphāgus. Juv.*

sardinian. *Sardus, Sardōus*.

a sardonyx. *Ōnyx* —*ycia, masc., fem.*; *Sardonyx*.

a sash. *Zōna, cingulum, balteus (esp. military)*.

a satchel. *Saccus, crumēna*.

to sate, or satiate. *Sātio*, 1; *exsatio, expleo, sātūro*, 1; *exsaturō*.

sated. *Sātur* —*ura* —*urum, plēnus*.

satiety. *Sātiētas, satio*, 3; i. e. the disgust produced by satiety, *fastidium*.

to satiety. *Sātis, affātim*.

satire. *Sātīra*.

satirical. Mordax.

to satirise. Destringo, 3; mordeo, 2.

a satirist, *metaph.* Censor, rēprehensor.

satisfaction, *i. e.* sufficient excuse or atonement. Satisfactio; *i. e.* pleasure, *q. v.*, gaudium, lætitia.—To make satisfaction for, *i. e.* atone, *q. v.*, expia, 1.
satisfactory, *i. e.* sufficient to satisfy. Prōbabilis; *i. e.* pleasing, grātus, acceptus, jucundus.

satisfied, *i. e.* contented. Contentus.

to satisfy. Satisfacio, 3; satio.—A thing of which I cannot satisfy Cato.

Quod Catoni probare non possum. Cic.—I had before received a letter from Cæsar begging me to allow myself to be satisfied by you. Acceperam jam ante Cæsaris litteras ut mihi satisfieri paterer a te.

a satrap. Sātrāpes, —æ and —ia, mæc.

a satrapy. Satrapia. Plin.

to saturate. Sātūro, 1; exsaturō.

Saturday. Dies Saturni.

a satyr. Sātýrus.

of a satyr. Sātýricus.

savage, in every sense. Fērus; *i. e.* wild, uncivilised, barbārus, incultus, immansuetus; *i. e.* cruel, crūdēlis, sævus, immanis, immittis.

savagely. Sæve.

savageness. Fērītās; *i. e.* cruelty, sævītia, immanitas.

sauce. Condimentum.

to season with sauce. Condio, 4.

sauciness. Prōtervītās, petulantia.

saucy. Prōtervus, pētūlans.—See impudent.

to saunter. Vāgor, 1; spātiōr, 1.

to save. Servo, 1; conservo, tueor, 2.—From, deliver from (danger, &c.), libéro, 1; ēripio, 3.—To save (money), parco, 3.—To save myself trouble.

Vitandi laboris mei causā. Cic.

save, *i. e.* except, *q. v.* Præter.

a savor, or saviour. Servātor, *fem.* —trix. Conservator —trix.

saving, *i. e.* the act of saving. Conservatio; *i. e.* parsimony, parsimonia.

saving, *adj.*; *i. e.* economical. Parcus, frūgi, *indecl.*

savory. Thymbra. Plin.

savour. Sāpor.

to savour. Sāpio, 3.

savoury. Lutus, dulcis.

a saw. Serra, *dim.* serrūla.

like a saw. Serratim. Vitr.

saxifrage. Saxifragum. Plin.

to say. Dico, 3; loquor, 3; eloquor (these two never without a case after them); for, 1, *def.*, not used in 1st *sing. pres.*; effor, usu. in *part. effatus*; aio, *def.*; inquit, more usu. inquam, *def.* (these two without a case).

to say, to keep on saying, to say often. Dictita, 1.—They say, dicant, dicitur, ferant, fertur, referunt, memerant, perhibent.—As they say, aiunt. Liv.—Thus he said. Talia dicta dabat. Ov.—See to speak.

a saying. Dictum; *i. e.* a proverb, proverbium.—For what other reason can we think there is why you, a veteran general of great courage, should sit with your hands folded, as the saying is. Quid enim aliud esse cense credemus, cur veteranus dux, fortissimus bello, compressis, quod aiunt, manibus sedens? Liv.

scab. Scābies.

scabbard. Vagina.

scabby. Scābiōsus.

a scaffolding. tābulatio, tābulatim.

to scald. Uro, 3.

to scale. Scando, 3; ascendo, 3.—The soldiers scale the walls with ladders. Milites scalis positos muros ascendunt. Cæsar.

scaling-ladder. Scala, usu. in *pl.*

- a scale (to weigh). Lanx -cis, *fem.*—A pair of scales, libra.—The scale of a fish, or serpent, squāma.—I do not find in other writers that the battle was on anything like such a large scale. Apud alios nequam tantam molem pugne inveni. Liv.
- like scales. Squāmātum. Plin.
- a scallop. Pectuncūlus. Plin.
- a scalp. Calva.
- scaly. Squāmeus, squāmōsus, *squāmīger -ēra -erum.
- scammony. Scammōnia. Plin.
- a scamp. Nēbūlo -ōnis, *masc.*
- to scamper. Curro, 3; (away,) fūgio.
- to scan. Scrūtōr, 1; perscrutor.
- scandal, i. e. offence. Offensio; i. e. evil report, q. v., mālēdictum, prōbrum, usu. in *pl.*—See calumny.
- to scandalise. Offendo, 3.—See to offend.
- scandalous, i. e. shameful. Turpis, prōbrōsus; i. e. fond of speaking ill, mālēdīcus, *comp.* -entior, &c.
- scandalously. Turpiter.
- scantily. Parce, pārū, exīgue.
- scanty. Parcus, exīguus.
- scantiness. Brēvitas.
- a scar. Cīcātrix -icis, *fem.*—Then he began to exhibit his back, scared with the traces of recent scourgings. Inde ostentare tergum fœdum recentibus vestigiis verberum. Liv.
- scarce. Rārus.—Very scarce, perrarus.
- scarcely. Vix, ægre.
- scarcity (of anything). Īnōpia, dēfectus, 4; rārītas (Plin.).—The scarcity, annōna (prop. the high price of corn arising from a scarcity).—The incredible scarcity of public money. Incredibiles angustiae pecuniae publicae. Cic.
- to scare. Terreo, 2; absterreo, dēterreo.
- a scarf. Pallium.
- scarification. Scārfīcatio. Plin.
- to scarify. Scarifico. Plin.
- scarlet, *subst.* Coccum.
- scarlet, *adj.* Coccīneus (Plin.), coccīnus (Juv.).—Clad in scarlet, coccīnatus. Suet.
- scatheless. Incōlūmis, illæsus.
- to scatter (*trans.*). Spargo, 3; dispergo, dissipō, 1; (enemies) fundo, 3; prōfundo.
- to scatter (*intrans.*). Dīgrēdior, 3; distrahor, 3.
- a scene. Scēna; i. e. spectacle, spectācūlum.
- scenic, scenical. Scēnicus.
- scent. Ōdor.
- to scent, i. e. smell out.—Olfācio, 3; ōdōror, 1; i. e. to taint with a smell, ōdōro; inodoro, 1. Col.
- scented, i. e. fragrant. Ōdōrus, frāgrans.
- scepticism. Dūbītatio.—See to doubt.
- a sceptre. Sceptrum.
- sceptred. Sceptrifer -ēra -erum.
- a schedule. Tābūla.
- a scheme. Rātio, consēlium, prōpōsitum.
- to scheme. Excōgito, 1; commīniscor, 3.—See to contrive.
- a schism. Divisio.
- a scholar, or pupil. Discīpulus, *fem.*, discipula, audītor, ālumnus; i. e. a learned man, littērātus, doctus, ērūdītus—To be a scholar of, audio, 4. —Having been now for a year a scholar of Cratippus. Annū jam audiens Cratippum. Cic.
- scholarship. Doctrīna, ērūdītio.
- scholarlike. Doctus, ērūdītus.

- scholastic.** Scholasticus. Quint.
a school. Lūdus, schōla.—The school (or sect) of Plato. *Disciplina Platonica.* Cic.—Every school and every sect of philosophers will cry out that all this belongs to them. *Clamabunt omnia gymnasia atque omnes philosophorum scholæ sua hæc esse omnia propria.* Cic.
to school. Dōceo, 2; instituo, 3.—*See* to teach.
a schoolboy. Alumnus.
a schoolfellow. Condiscipulus.
a schoolmaster. Lūdīmāgister—tri, magister.—*See* teacher.
sciatica. Iachias—ādia. Plin.
afflicted with sciatica. Ischiadicus. Plin.
science. Scientia, doctrīna.
scientific. Doctus
most scientifically. Scientissime.
a scimitar. Acināces—ia, *masc.*
to scintillate. Scintillo, 1.
scintillation. Scintilla, scintillatio. Plin.
a scion. Surcūlus, metaph., i. e., son, filius.
a pair of scissors. Forfex—īcia, *masc.* Col.
scoffing. Irrisio, dērisio.
to scoff at. Irrideo, 2; dērideo.
a scoffer. Irrisor, derisor.
to scold. Objurgo, 1; incrēpo, 1.
scolder. Objurgator.
scolding. Objurgatio.
a scone. Castellum; i. e. a candlestick, lampas—ādis, *fem.*
to scoop out. Cāvo, 1; excavo (Plin.); i. e. ladle out (water), haurio, 4.
scope, i. e. room. Locus.—The scope, or aim, *q. v.*, finis, *masc.*, rarely *fem.*
 —When there is ample scope for eloquence to move freely in. *Cum sit campus in quo exsultare possit oratio.* Cic.
to scorch. Ūro, 3; aduro, torreo.
a score, i. e. an account, or reason. Rātio.—Although I am vexed at being suspected by you on the score of negligence. *Quonquam me nomine negligentiae suspectum tibi esse doleo.* Cic.
to score, or mark. Nōto, 1; signo 1.
scorn. Contemptio, contemptus, 4.—A rejecting with scorn, aspernatio.
to scorn. Temno, 3; more usu. contemno, sperno, 3.—So as to reject, aspernor, 1.
a scorner. Contemptor, *fem.*—trix.
scornful. Fastidiōsus.—*See* arrogant.
scornfully. Contemptim, fastidiōse.
a scorpion. Scorpions—i, *masc.*; scorpio. Plin.
a scoundrel. Perdītus, furcifer.
Scotch. Cālēdōnius (Lucan.), Scōtus. Claudian.
Scotland. Caledonia. Tac.
to scour, i. e. clean. Purgo, 1; dētergeo, 2; or detergo, 3; i. e. to go over
 ōbeo, 4; lustrō, 1; pērrerō, 1.
a scourge. Flāgellum, verber—ēria, *neut.*; virga, usu. in *pl.*; metaph.
 pestis, pernīcia.
to scourge. Verbēro, 1; cædo, 3; mulco, 1; usu. in *pass. part.* mulcatus.
scourging. Verbēratio, verbēra—um, *pl. neut.*
a scout. Explōrator.
to go as a scout. Explōro, 1.
to scout, i. e. reject with disdain. Aspernor, 1.
scowl.—*See* frown.
scraggy. Mācilentus. Plaut.
to scramble for. Dirīpio, 3. Suet.
a scrap. Fragmentum, *fragmen—inis, *neut.*; frustum.
to scrape. Rādo, 3.—To scrape together, collīgo, 3.—To scrape off,
 abrādo.

- a scrape. Angustie.
a scraper. Rādūla. Col.
to scratch. Scābo, 3; *i. e.* tear, lācēro, 1.
a scratch. Laceratio.
to scrawl, *trans.* Exāro, 1.—*See* write.
a scream. Strepitus, 4; clamor, ūlūlatus, 4.
to scream, to screech. Strepo, 3; intrepo, clāmo, 1; ūlūlo, 1.
a screech owl. Strix, strigis, *fem.*—*See* owl.
to screen. Defendo, 3.
a screw. Cochlea. Vitr.
to screw. Torqueo, 2.—To screw out, extorqueo.—To screw together, screw up, contorqueo.
to scribble, *trans.* Exāro, 1.
a scribe. Scriba, *masc.*; *i. e.* amanuensis, librārius.—Simply writer, scriptor.
a scrip. Capsa.
a scrivener. Scriba, *masc.*
scrofula. Strūma.
scrofulous. Strūmōsus. Juv.
a scroll. Cōdex -icis, *masc.*; tābūla, vōlūmen -īnia, *neut.*
to scroll. Scribo, 3; perscribo, exaro, 1.—*See* to write.
to scrub. Tergo, 3, or tergeo, 2; detergo, detergeo.
a scruple. Scrūpulus, religiō.
to scruple. Dūbīto, 1; mētuo, 3.—*See* to hesitate.
scrupulous. Diffīcilis, mōrōsus; *i. e.* anxious, sollicitus; *i. e.* inclined to hesitate, cunctābundus; *i. e.* very exact, diligētia, accurātus.
scrupulously, *i. e.* anxiously. Sollicitē; *i. e.* carefully, accurāte, diligēter.
scrupulousness, *i. e.* careful accuracy. Accurātio, diligētia.
to scrutinise. Investigo, 1; perscrūtor, 1; inquirō, 3; *c. in* and *acc.*—*See* to investigate.
a scrutineer. Investigātor, inquisitor.
a scrutiny. Investigātio, inquisitio.
to scud. Carro, 3.
a scuffle. Rixa, contentio.—*See* tumult.
to scuffle. Rixor, 1.
to sculk. Lāteo, 2; delītesco, 3; lātīto, 1.
a scull. Calva; *i. e.* small oar, rāmus.
to scull. Rēmigo, 1.—*See* row.
a scullion. Lixa, *masc.*
a sculptor. Sculptor.
sculpture. Sculptūra. Plin.
to sculpture. Sculpo, 3; exculpo.
scum. Fœx -cis, *fem.*, ēlūvia.
scurf. Porrigo.
scurrility. Scurrilitas.—*See* abuse.
scurrilous. Scurrilis, mālēdīcus.
scurrilously. Mālēdīce.
sourvy. Vilis.—*See* mean.
a scythe. Scythē.
a scythe. Falx -cis, *fem.*
a Scythian. Scythēs -æ or Scytho, *masc.*; *fem.* Scythīs -īdis, Scythissa.
Scythian. Scythicus.
the sea. Māre, pontus, frētum (*esp. a narrow sea or strait*), pēlāgus -ī, *neut.* (rare in prose); *æquor -ōria, *neut.*; *marmor -ōria, *neut.*—The open sea, altum.—Having put to sea they came to Icum. Velis in altum datis Icum pervenere. Liv.
of the sea. Mārinus, æquōreus.—A sea fight. Pugna navalis. Liv.
beyond the sea. Transmārinus.
the sea coast. Littus -ōria, *neut.*, ōra,
seagreen. Cærūleus, glaucus.

- a seagull. *Mergus*.
 a seaman. *Nauta*, poet. *nāvīta* —*ae*, *masc.*
 a seaport. *Portus*, 4.
 seasick. *Nauseabundus*. *Sen*.
 to be seasick. *Nauseo*, 1.
 seasickness. *Nausea*.
 seaweed *Alga*.
 a seal (animal). *Phoca*.
 a seal (to seal with). *Signum*, *sīgillum*.
 to seal. *Signo*, 1; *obsigno*.
 a seam. *Sūtūra*.
 to seam, *i. e.* sow. *Suo*, 3; *i. e.* mark, *nōto*, 1.
 to sear. *Ādūro*.
 search. *Indāgatio*, *investigatio*, *inquisitio*.
 to search. *Investigo*, 1; *pervestigo*, *scrūtor*, 1; *perscrūtor*, *explōre*, 1.—To search for, search out, *quero*, 3; *exquiro*, *perquiro*, *indāgo*, 1.
 a searcher. *Investigātor*, *inquisitor*.
 searching (of an investigation). *Ācer* —*cris* —*cre*, *sēvērus*.
 to season. *Condio*, 4.
 a season. *Tempestas*, *tempus* —*ōria*, *neut*; *i. e.* opportunity, *occāsiō*, *lōcus*, *pl.* *loci* and *loca*.
 seasonable. *Tempestivus*, *opportūnus*.—Very seasonable, *pēroportūnus*.
 seasonably. *Tempestive*, *opportūne*.—Very seasonably, *pēroportūna*.
 seasoning. *Condimentum*.
 a seat. *Sēdes*, *sella*, **sēdile*.—These countries which were long the seat of war. *Hæ terre in quibus diuturnum bellum versatum est. Cic.*
 to seat. *Lōco*, 1 (*see* to place).—To seat oneself, *sēdeo*, 2 (*see* to sit).—To be seated at, *i. e.* to dwell at, *incōlo*, 3; *hābito*, 1.
 to secede. *Sēcēdo*, 3.
 secession. *Sēcēssio*.
 to seclude. *Sēclūdo*, 3.
 seclusion. *Sōlītūdo*.
 second. *Sēcundus*.—The second, alter —*ēra* —*erum*, *gen.* —*tērias*.
 to second, *i. e.* aid, *q. v.* *Jūvo*, 1; *adjuvo*.—To second (a motion, &c.), *subscribo*.
 a second or seconder. *Adjūtor*, 1.—Of a motion, *subscriptor*.
 a second (of time). *Mōmentum*, *punctum*.
 secondary. *Infērior*, *parvus*.—See little.
 a second time. *Iterum*.
 secondly. *Sēcundo*, *dēinde* (*dissyll*).
 secrecy. *Silentium*.
 secret. *Arcānus* (chiefly of things, feelings, &c.); *sēcretus* (chiefly of places); *occultus*, *i. e.* clandestine, *clandestinus*; *i. e.* unknown (as of fate, &c.) *cæcus*.—Most secret (feelings, councillors, &c.), *intimus*.
 a secret. *Sēcretum*, *arcānum*.
 a secretary. *Librārius*.
 to secrete. *Abdo*, 3; *abscondo*, 3; *cēlo*, 1.—See to hide.
 secreting, or secretion. *Secretio*.
 secretly done. *Sēcreto*, *occulte*, *lātenter*, *abscondite*, *abdite*.
 a sect. *Secta*, *disciplīna*, *fāmīlia*.
 a section. *Divisiō*, *pars* —*tis*, *fem.*; *sectio*. *Plin*.
 secular. *Civilis*.
 secure, *i. e.* safe. *Tūtus*; *i. e.* indifferent, *sēcūrus*.
 to secure, *i. e.* ensure the safety of (as of a town by a garrison, &c.). *Firmo*, 1; *tueor*, 2; *dēfendo*, 3.—To secure (the possession of a thing to a person) *confirmo*, 1; *i. e.* to imprison, *claudio*, 3; *custodio*, 4; *coerceo*, 2.
 securely. *Tūto*.
 security, *i. e.* safety, *q. v.* *Incōlūmītas*, *i. e.* bail, *vādimōnium*; *i. e.* the person who gives bail, *vas*, *vādis*, *masc.*; *præa*, *prædia*, *masc.*—To give

security, spondeo, 2; sponsionem facio. Cic. (*see* bail).—A feeling of security, fiducia.

sedate. Sērēnus, sēdātus, tranquillus, plācīdus.

sedately. Tranquille, plācīde.

sedateness. Sērēnitas, tranquillitas, animi sedatio. Cic.

sedentary. Sēdētārius. Plaut., Col.

sedge. Cārex —īcis, *masc.*; ulva.

a bed of sedge. Cārectum.

sediment. Fōx —cis, *fem.*, crassamen —īnis, *neut.* (Col.); crassamentum. Col.

sedition. Sēdītio.—To excite a sedition, seditionem conflo, concito (both in Cic.).—A sedition being almost excited. Pene seditione factā. Cic.

seditions. Sēdītiones.

seditionously. Sēdītiosē.

to seduce, i. e. persuade (to folly or misconduct). Pellīcio, 3; īnesco, 1; (*a woman*) corrumpto, 3.—*See* to allure.

a seducer. Corruptor, *fem.* —trix.

seduction. Corruptio; *i. e.* allurement, illēcētrā, *pl. fem.*

seducing. Blandus.

sedulity. Sēdūlitas, diligentia.

sedulous. Sēdūlus, diligens.

to be sedulous. Lābōro, 1.

sedulously. Sēdūlo, dīlīgenter.

to see. Vīdeo, 2; pervideo, aspīcio, 3; conspicio, specto, 1; cerno, 3 (*the perf. crevi, scarcely found in this sense*); tueor, 2; intueor.—To see to, *i. e.* provide for, consūlo, 3; provideo, 2; prospicio, 3: all *c. dat.*—To see into, *i. e.* examine, *q. v.*, investigo, 1.—To see from a distance, prospicio.—To see beforehand, provideo (*see* to foresee).—The enemy was waiting to see if our men would cross the marsh. Hanc (paludem, *sc.*) si nostri transirent hostes expectabant. Cæsar.—You always thought that you would have seen sufficiently to your defence. Semper existimāsti satis cautum tibi ad defensionem fore. Cic.—*See*, in God's name, that a new proscription does not appear to be renewed. Cavete per Deos immortales ne nova proscriptio instaurata esse videatur.—*See* to beware.

see, i. e. behold. En, ecce, aspice.—Do you see? do you not see? vīdēn'?

to be seen. Spectābilis.—*See* visible.

seed. Sēmen —īnis, *neut.*

seed time. Sēmentis. Col.

seeing that. Quōniam.—*See* since.

to seek. Quæro, 3; exquiro, perquiro, anquiro, pēto, 3; expeto; *i. e.* desire, cūpio, 3; sēquor, 3; prōsequor; *i. e.* attempt, *q. v.*, cōnor, 1.—Men who we think will seek their own advantage alone. Quos suis commodis inservituros arbitramur. Cic.

the act of seeking. Inquisitio.

a seeker for. Inquisitor.

to seem. Vīdeor, 2.—If that which seemed honourable were inconsistent with that which seemed useful. Si id quod speciem haberet honesti pugnet cum eo quod utile videretur. Cic.

seeming, i. e. appearance. Spēcies.

seemliness. Dēcōrum.

seemly. Decens, dēcōrus.

in a seemly manner. Dēcēter, dēcōre.

a seer. Vātes.

to seethe. Cōquo, 3.

a segment. Segmentum, pars —tis, *fem.*

to seize. Rāpio, 3; arripio, corripio, occūpo, 1; (*esp. as feelings or diseases do*) invādo, 3.—To seize hold of, prehendo, 3; apprehendo.

a seizer. Raptor.

a seizure. Raptus, 4.

seldom. Rāro.

select. *Lectus, selectus, egregius, eximius.*

to select. *Lēgo, 3; eligo, deligo.*

selection. *Selectio, delectus, 4.*

self, oneself, myself, yourself, &c. *Ipse —a —um, gen. ipsū. —Himself, itself, themselves, &c., sui, sibi, acc. and abl., se: of both numbers and all genders.—Another self, alter idem. Cic.—By oneself, solus, gen. solū.*

self-conceited, &c.—See *conceited, &c.*

self-willed. *Pertinax.—See* *obstinate.*

to sell. *Vendo, 3; divendo.—To put up or offer for sale, proscribo, 3; vñnundo, 1.*

a seller. *Venditor.*

semblance. *Spēcies, similitudo.*

a semicircle. *Semicirculus.*

a seminary. *Lūdu.—See* *school.*

sempiternal. *Æternus.—See* *eternal.*

senate. *Sēnatus, 4.*

senate-house. *Cūria.*

a senator. *Sēnator.—The senators, pātres, pl. neut.*

senatorial. *Sēnātorius.*

to send. *Mitto, 3; (as an ambassador) lēgo, 1.—To send across, transmittō, 3.—To send against, immitto.—Away, ablēgo, 1; amando, 1; i. e. dimissus, dimitto.—To send back, rēmitto, 3.—To send on before, prēmitta.—To send forth, ēmitto.—To send as a reinforcement, sufficio, 3.—To send round, circummitto.—To send for, arcesso, 3.—To send word, nuntio, 1.*

a sending. *Missus, 4; missio.—Forth, emissio.—Across, transmissio, &c.*

senile. *Sēnilis.*

senior. *Sēnior, major, major natu. Cic.*

sensation. *Sensus, 4.*

sense, in every meaning. *Sensus, 4.—Sense, i. e. sound judgment, iudicium (see wisdom).—The sense, i. e. meaning of a passage, sententia, significatio.*

senseless. *Amens, dēmens, insānus.—See* *foolish.*

senselessness. *Amentia, dementia, insānia.—See* *folly.*

senselessly. *Dēmenter, insane.—See* *foolishly.*

sensible, i. e. perceptible by the senses. *Sentiendus, sensilis (Lucret.); sensibilis (Vitr.); i. e. wise, sapiens, prudens.*

to be sensible of. *Sentio, 4; i. e. acknowledge, fateor, 2; agnosco, 3; i. e. know, scio.*

sensibly, i. e. perceptibly. *Plane; i. e. wisely, sapienter, prudenter.*

sensitive. *Mollis.*

sensitively. *Acute.*

sensual. *Lībidinōsus.*

sensuality. *Lībido.*

a sentence, in every sense. *Sententia.—A short sentence, sententiola.—A criminal sentence, iudicium.—The sentence which all were about to propose openly. Sententia quam palam omnes latuuri essent. Cic.—What sentence then will reason pronounce? Quam igitur pronuntiabit sententiam ratio? (Cic.); so, sententiam dico. Cic.—In very short sentences, and then in shorter sentences still. Membratim deinde cæsim. Cic.*

to sentence. *Addico, 3; c. in and acc. of the punishment; so, adjudico, 1.—To sentence to death, damno, 1; condemnno.*

sententious. *Sententiōsus.*

sententiously. *Sententiōse.*

sentiment, i. e. opinion. *Sententia, opinio, mens; i. e. feeling, sensus, 4.—I think it becomes me to declare my sentiments. Puto esse meum quid sentiam exponere. Cic.*

a sentinel, sentry. *Vigil —ilis, masc. (esp. by night), excubitor.—A band of sentinels, excubiae, pl. fem.; vigiliæ, pl. fem.*

a sentinel, esp. by night. *Vigilo, 1; excubo, 1.*

separable. *Sēparābilis.*

to separate, *trans.* Sěpāro, 1; divído, 3; disjungo, 3; sejungo, sěgrěgo, 1; distraho, 3.

to separate, *intrans.* Digrědior, 3; discědo, 3.

separately. Sěpārātīm, scorsum.

separation. Separatio, sejunctio, disjunctio; *i. e.* departure, *q. v.*, discessus,

4.—Between husband and wife, dīvortium.

September. September—bris, *subst.* and *adj.*

septennial. Septennia. Plaut.

sepulchral Sěpulchrālis, fúněreus; *i. e.* sad, tristia.

a sepulchre. Sěpulchrum, mōnūmentum, bustum, tūmulus.

sepulture. Sěpultura, exsěquiae, fūnus—ēris, *neut.*—See burial.

sequel. Ewentus, 4; exitus, 4.

sequence. Sěries, ordo—inis, *masc.*; continuatio.—In a sequence, contīnuus, continuatus.

to sequester (oneself). Sēcūdo.

to sequesterate, *i. e.* confiscate. Publīco, 1; proscribo, 3.

serene. Sěiēnus, tranquillus, plācīdus.

serenely. Tranquille, placide.

serenity. Serenitas, tranquillitas.

a serf. Servus.—See slave.

a series. Sěries, ordo—inis, *masc.*; continuatio.

serious, of men or things. Grāvīs, sěrius (of persons, not before Quint.).—Of persons, sěvērus.—In politics the consideration of time is of the most serious importance. In republicā permagni momenti est ratio temporum. Cic.

seriously, *i. e.* not laughingly. Sěrio, sěvēre.

seriousness of demeanour. Sěvēritas.—Of demeanour, or importance of things, grāvitas.

a serpent. Serpens.—See snake.

a servant. Servus, fāmulus.—A page, puer—ēri.—A servant-maid, ancilla, fāmula.

to serve, *i. e.* be a servant. Servio, 4; fāmūlor, 1 (rare); *i. e.* be of use to, inservio, prōsum, juvo, 1; adjuvo.—If we had begun to serve (in the army) at once. Si statim mereri stipendia cōperamus (Cic.); also without stipendia.—As a young man he served under his own father. Adolescens patre suo imperatore meruit (Cic.); also, sub Asdrubale imperatore meruit. Liv.—As he had served in the infantry because of his poverty. Cum stipendia pedibus propter paupertatem fecisset. Liv.—Even after they had served their full time. Emeritis etiam stipendiis. Liv.—*Vide infra.*

service, *i. e.* the state of a servant. Servitium, servitus—utis, *fem.*; fāmūlatus, 4.—A service rendered by a servant, or by one making himself like a servant, mīnistērium.—Service which one is bound to perform, officium.—Gratuitous service, mēritum.—Military service, mīlitia.—If he had not, owing to my good service to the republic, been likely to have a city to triumph in. Nisi meo in rempublicam beneficio ubi triumpharet esset habiturus. Cic.—So that they may think my exertions both of body and mind, my property and good faith, at their service for every object. Ut operam, consilium, rem, fidem meam sibi ad omnes res parata putent. Cic.—I promise him every kind of service. Omnia ei obsequia polliceor. Cic.—I see that you will be of the greatest service to me in gaining their good will. Ad eorum voluntatem mihi conciliandum maximo te mihi usui fore video. Cic.—When I think that I have done the republic good service. Cum cogito me de republicā meruisse optime. Cic.

the service tree. Sorbus.

serviceable. Utilis, idōneus.

serviceably. Utiliter.

servile. Servilis.

servilely. Serviliter.

servitude. Servitus—utis, *fem.*—See service.

to set, *trans.*, *i. e.* place, *q. v.* Pōno, 3; lōco, 1; colloco; *i. e.* plant, *q. v.* sēro, insero; *i. e.* appoint, stātuo, 3; constituo.—To set (a limb), repōno (Sen.); *i. e.* adapt (to music), apto, 1.—To set about, incipio, 3.—To set down, *i. e.* write, inscribo, 3.—To set forth, expōno, 3.—To set up; *i. e.* put forth, prōfero, *irr.*—To set on fire, incendio, 3; accendo.

to set, *intrans.*, as the sun. Occido, 3.

to set out (on a journey). Prōficiator, 3.—See to go.

a set (of anything). Ordo—inia.

the setting (of the sun, &c.). Occasus.

setting (of the sun). Occidens, *occiduus.

a settle, or seat, *q. v.* Sēdes.

to settle, *trans.*; *i. e.* plan. Pōno, 3; lōco, 1; stātuo, constituo; *i. e.* arrange, dispōno, 3; constituo; (quarrel, &c.) dijūdico, 1.—That day the matter was not settled. Eo die res confecta non est. Cic.—In fine and settled weather. Bonā et certā tempestate. Cic.

to settle, *intrans.* Sēdeo, 2; subsido, 3.—To settle upon (as a bird on a tree), insido; *i. e.* determine, *q. v.*, statuo, constituo.—To settle in (a place to dwell in), consido.—See to inhabit.

settled; *i. e.* arranged. Compōsitus.—Arranged, or positively determined, certus (either of the person, or the conduct to be pursued).—These matters being settled. His rebus explicitis. Cæsar.

a settlement (of a plan, &c.). Institūtum, constitutio; *i. e.* a colony, cōlōnia; *i. e.* a place to dwell in, sēdes.

seven. Septem, septeni.

seventh. Septimus.

seven times. Septies.

seventeen. Septendēcim.

seventy. Septuāginta, septuageni.

seventieth. Septuāgēsimus.

seven hundred. Septingēni.

seven hundredth. Septingentēsīmus.

to sever; *i. e.* separate, *q. v.* Sēpāro, 1; *i. e.* cut off, abscindo, 3; abscido.

several. Multus.—See many.

severally. Sēpārātīm.

severance; *i. e.* separation. Sēpāratio; *i. e.* cutting off, abscissio.

severe. Sēvērus, dūrus, rīgidus.—Of reproof, &c., acer—cris—cre, grāvis, ācerbus.—When the scarcity was getting more severe. Cum annona ingravesceret. Cic.

severely. Sēvēre, dūre, rīgide.—Of reproof, ācrīter, grāvīter, ācerbe.

severity. Sēvērītas, rīgor (Tac.).—Of reproof, &c., gravitas, ācerbitas, aspērītas.—The severity of the winter prevented all naval expeditions.

Maritimos cursus præcludebat hiemis magnitudo. Cæsar.—Elsewhere he says, hiemis difficultas.

to sow. Suo, 3 (Cels.).—To sow on, assuo.—To sow together, consuo. Sen.

a sewer. Cloāca.

sex. Sexus, 4.

a sexton. Ædītus.

shabby, *i. e.* worn out. Trītus; *i. e.* mean, *q. v.*, stingy, parcus, tēnax, sordīdus (of habits or of dress).

shabbily. Sordide.

to shackle (lit. and metaph.). Vincio, 4; dēvincio, illīgo, 1; only metaph. irrētio, 4.—See to bind.

a shackle. Vinculum, *synec.*—clūm; compes—ēdis, *fem.*—See chain.

shade. Umbra, umbrācūlum.—The shades below, Infēri, Mānes.

a shadow. Umbra, *i. e.* an image, not a reality, imāgo, spēcies.

to shade. Ōumbro, 1; Inumbro, umbro (only in *pass. part.*), ōpāco, 1.

shadowy, *i. e.* unsubstantial. Inānia, tēnuis.

shady. Umbrōsus, ōpācus, *umbrifer—ēra—ērūm.—A shady place, a shady walk, umbrācūlum.

a shaft, *i. e.* arrow, *q. v.* Sāgitta.—The shaft of a spear, hastila.

- shaggy.** Hirsūtus, villōsus, sētōsus, *hirtus.
to shake, trans. Quātio, 3; concūtio, *quasso, 1; *trēměfācio, 3.—To shake (a person's opinion), lābēfacto, 1.—See to brandish.
to shake, intrans. Trēmo, 3; intremo, contrēmisco.
a shaking (the act). Quassatio, concussio (Plin.); concussus (Plin.); (the condition) trēmor.
a shallow. Phāsēlus, *fem.*—See boat.
shaky. Dēbīlis.—See weak.
a shallow. Vādum.
shallow, adj. Vādōsus; i. e. silly, Inānia.
shallowness, i. e. silliness. Inānitas.
sham. Fictus, falsus.
to sham. Fingo, 3.—See to picture
a sham, i. e. a false appearance. Spēcies, *fictum.—See deceit.
shambles. Mācellum.
to shame, it shames. Pūdet, *impers.*
shame, i. e. the feeling of shame on any cause. Pūdor; (from modesty) vērecundia; i. e. disgrace, dēdēcus -ōris, *neut.*; infāmia; i. e. a shameful action, prōbrum, turpitudō.
shamefaced. Pūdībundus.—See modest.
shameful. Turpis, prōbrōsus, infāmis (oftener of persons than of actions); (of actions) scōdus, pūdendus.
shamefulness. Turpītūdo.
shamefully. Turpiter, scōde.
shameless. Impūdēns, invērecundus.
shamelessly. Impūdentē.
shamelessness. Impūdentia.
shank, i. e. leg. Tibia.
shape. Forma, figūra, cōfōmātiō.
to shape. Fingo, 3; effingo, formo, 1; conformo.
shapeless. Informis, rūdis, indigestus.
shapely. Elēgans.—See beautiful.
a share. Pars -tis, *fem.*; portio; a ploughshare, vomer or vomis -ēris, *masc.*
to share. Partīcīpo, 1; cōmmūnīco, 1; cōsōcio, 1; i. e. to give a share to, partior, 4; impertio and impertior; dispertio and dispertior.—See to distribute.
a sharing. Partīcīpatiō, cōmmūnicātiō.
a sharer. Partīceps -īpis, *masc. fem.*
sharp, in every sense. Acūtus; of pain or taste, ācer -cris -cre, ācerbus.
to sharpen. Ācuo, 3; exacuo, prōcūdo, 3.
a sharper. Vētērātor, fraudātor.
sharply. Ācute; to reprove, &c., ācerbe, ācrīter.—See severely.
sharpness, in every sense. Āctūmen -īnis, *neut.*—A sharp edge or point, ācies; of reproof, &c., or of taste, ācerbītas, āspērītas, ācrīmōnia.
to shatter. Frango, 3; perfringo, effringo; enemicas, fundo, 3; prōstīgo, 1; dissīpo, 1.
to shave. Tondeo (lit. and metaph.), rādo, 3 (metaph.); keep close to, stringo, 3.
a shaver. Tonsor.
a shawl. Pallium.
she. Illa.—See he.
a sheaf. Mānīpūlus.
to shear. Tondeo, 2; dētōden. Col.
shears. Forfex -īcia, *masc.* Col.
a sheath. Vāgīna.
to sheath. Condo, 3; rēcondo.
a shed. Pergūla. Plin.
to shed. Fundo, 3; effundo, prōfundo.—To shed around, circumfundo.—

- To shed tears, *lācrymo*, 1; *fleo*, 2 (*see* to weep.—To shed (as stags shed their horns, trees their leaves, &c.), *amitto*, 3; *pōno*, 3; *dēpono*, *eruo*, 3.
- sheen. Splendor.—*See* brightness.
- sheep. *Ovis*, *pēcus* —*ūdia*, *fem.*; *bīdens* —*tia*, *fem.*
- of sheep. *Ōvillus*, *ōvīna*. Plin.
- a sheepfold. *Ōvile*.
- sheepish. *Pūdībundus*.
- a sheepwalk. *Pascuum*.—*See* pasture.
- sheer. *Mērus*.
- to sheer off. *Cēdo*, 3; *rēcedo*.
- a sheet. *Linteum*, *lōdix* —*icis*, *masc.*; of metal, *lāmīna*, *syns. lamina*; of paper, *charta*.
- a shelf. *Tābūla*.
- a shell, of a fish. *Concha*; of a nut or any fruit, *pūtāmen* —*inis*, *neut.*; *cortex* —*icis*, *masc.* (used also for the shell of an egg).
- to shell. *Dēcortico*, 1. Plin.
- shelter. *Rēfūgium*, *perfūgium*; *i. e.* protection, *præsīdium*.
- to shelter. *Dēfendo*, 3; *tēgo*, 3; *tueor*, 2.—I shelter myself under their authority. *Delitesco* in eorum auctoritate. Cic.
- shelving. *Dēclivis*.
- shepherd. *Pastor*, *ŏpīlio*.
- a shield. *Clýpeus*, more rarely *clypeum*, *scūtum*, *parma*, *parvula* (a light shield), *cētra*, *pelta*.
- armed with a shield. *Clýpeatus*, *scūtatus*, *cētratus*.
- to shield. *Dēfendo*, 3; *tēgo*, 3; *protego*, *tueor*, 2.—*See* defend.
- a shift, *i. e.* expedient. *Rātio*, *via*.—A cunning shift, *dōlus*.—A garment, *indūsium*. Varr.
- to shift, *i. e.* change, *q. v.* *Mūto*, 1; *i. e.* remove, *q. v.*, *mōveo*, 2; to another place, *transfēro*, *irr.*—To shift one's ground, *discedo*, 3.—For the sake of shifting the blame to another. *Criminis derivandi causā*. Cic.
- to shift, *intrans.*, as of quicksands. *Mūtor*, 1; as the wind, or fortune, *verto*, 3.—The wind shifted from south to south-west. *Auster in Africum se vertit*. Cæsa.
- a shin. *Tibia*.
- to shine. *Lūceo*, 2; *illuceo*, *colluceo*, *rēluceo*, *fulgeo*, 2; *effulgeo*, *nīto*, *enitescō*, 3; *mīco*, 1; *emico*, *splendeo*, 2; *splendesco*, 3; *cōrusco*, 1, esp. with a quivering light.
- shine, *subst.* *Lux*, *lūcis*, *fem.*; *nītor*, *fulgor*, *splendor*.—*See* brightness.
- shining. *Lūcidus*, *splendīdus*, *fulgīdus*, *cōruscus*; lit. or metaph., *clarus*, *præclarus*, *illustria*.
- shingle. *Glārea*.
- shingly. *Glāreōsus*.
- a ship. *Nāvis*, *nāvigium*, *rātia*, *trīrēmis* (lit. a vessel with three banks of oars), **puppis* (lit. the stern), **cārīna* (lit. the keel).—A small ship, *phlælus*, *fem.*; *nāvicūla*.
- to ship. *Impōno* (3) in *navem*.
- a shipper, shipowner. *Nāviculātor*, *nāviculārius*.
- of a ship. *Nāvalia*.
- shipwreck. *Naufrāgium*.
- shipwrecked. *Naufrāgus*.
- to shirk. *Dētrecto*, 1; *vito*, 1; *devito*.
- a shirt, *Sūbūcula*.
- to shiver, *trans.* *Frango*, 3; *confringo*.
- to shiver, *intrans.* *Horreo*, 2; *trēmo*, 3.—*See* to tremble.
- a shiver, *i. e.* shaking, through cold or fear. *Horror*; *i. e.* a fragment, *fragmentum*.
- a shoal. *Vādum*.—Shoals, **brēvia* —*um*, *neut. pl.*; *i. e.* a number, *multitudo*.
- shoal, *adj.* *Vādōsus*, *brēvis*.
- a shock. *Pulsus*, 4; *impulsus*; (of two conflicting parties) *concusus*, 4; *conflictus*, 4; *conflictio*; (of the mind) *perturbatio*.

- to meet with a violent shock. *Configo*, 3.
 to shock (the mind). *Percello*, 3, only in *perf.* or *pluperf.*; *perturbo*, 1; *offendo*, 3.
 shocking. *Horribilis*.
 shockingly. *Misère, misérabiliter*.
 a shoe. *Calceus, calceamentum, dim. calceolus*.
 to shoe. *Calceo*, 1.
 a shoemaker. *Sutor, calceolarius*. *Plaut.*
 a shoestring. *Corrigia*.
 a shoemaker's shop, a shoemaker's trade. *Sutrina*. *Plin.*
 to shoot, *trans.* *Mitto*, 3; *emitto, torqueo*, 2; *intorqueo, jácülör*, 1 (with or without a case); *intrans.*, of trees, *germíno*, 1.
 a shoot. *Surcülus, germen -inis, neut.*
 shooter. *Jácülátor, fem. -trix*.
 shooting. *Jácülátio, emissio*.
 a shop. *Täberna*.—A workshop, *offícina*.—A bookseller's shop, *cöllumna*.
 a shopkeeper. *Täbernärius*.
 shore. *Littus -öris, neut.*; *öra*.—It happened that Hasdrubal was anchoring close in shore. *Incidit ut Hasdrubal ancoris positis terræ applicaret naves*. *Liv.*
 to shore up. *Fulcio*, 4.—*See prop.*
 short. *Brévia, parva, exigua*.—Of a road, or an account, *compendiarius*; *i. e.* scanty, *curtus*.—In short, *ad summum, denique, quid multa* (*Cic.*).
 to shorten. *Contraho*, 3; *coarcto*, 1.—By cutting, *récido*, 3.—I will shorten what I have to say. *Brevi præcidam*. *Cic.*
 shortly. *Bréviter*; *i. e.* soon, *q. v.*, *mox*.
 shortness. *Brévitás*.—Of a syllable, *contractio*.
 shortsighted, metaph., *i. e.* ignorant of the future. *Imprövidus, cæcus*.
 shot.—Before he came within shot. *Priusquam ad conjectum teli veniret*. *Liv.*—He ordered the cavalry to hold their ground till they found themselves within reach of the enemy's shot. *Equitibus præcepit ut usque eo locum obtinerent donec ab hosti missum telum ad se perveniret*. *Cæs.*
 to shove. *Trüdo*, 3; *impello*, 3.
 a shove. *Impulsus*, 4.
 a shovel. *Ligo -önis, masc.*
 should.—*See ought*.
 shoulder (prop. of men, but also of animals). *Hümérus*.—Of animals, *armus*.—It is for your interest that a burden shall not be placed on your shoulders. *Tuâ interest non imponi cervicibus tuis onus*. *Liv.*
 the shoulderblade. *Scäpula, usu. in pl.*
 to shoulder. *Tollo*, 3.—*See lift*.
 a shoulder-belt. *Balteus*.
 a shout. *Clämor*.—In assent or approbation, *acclämätio*.
 to shout. *Clämo*, 1.—In assent or approbation, *acclämo*, 1.
 a show, *i. e.* thing shown, spectacle. *Spectäcülum*; *i. e.* appearance, not reality, *spécies, ostentätio*; *i. e.* a pretext, *q. v.*, *prætextus*, 4 (*Tac.*).—*Show, parade, display, ostentätio*.
 to show. *Ostendo*, 3; *ostento*, 1; *monstro*, 1; *démonstro, exhibeo*, 2; (*esp.* of a person's showing himself in such and such a character), *eo præsto*, 1; *i. e.* reveal, point out, *indico*, 1; *i. e.* prove, *q. v.*, *prübo*, 1; *döceo*, 2; *i. e.* manifest (a feeling, &c.), *décláro*, 1.—Duty and careful respect is shown to one's blood relations. *Sanguine conjunctis officium et diligens tribuitur cultus*. *Cic.*—Some respect therefore must be shown to men. *Adhibenda est igitur quædam reverentia adversus homines*. *Cic.*
 showing, *subst.* *Demonsträtio*; *i. e.* argument, argumentum.
 a shower, *i. e.* one who shows. *Monstrátor, demonstrátor*.
 a shower (of rain). *Imber -bris, masc.*—*See rain*.
 to shower. *Fundo*, 3. *Pröfundo*.
 showery. *Plüvialis, plüvius*.—*See rainy*.
 showy. *Spectäbilis, splendíus*.

- a shred. Pannus.
 to shred. Concido, 3.—*See* cut.
 shrewd. Acutus, callidus, sagax, versutus, subtilis.
 shrewdly. Acute, callide, versute, subtiliter.
 shrewdness. Acumen —inis, *neut.*; calliditas, subtilitas.
 a shrew mouse. Sorex —icis, *masc.*
 shrewish. Pugnax.
 a shriek. Ululatus, 4.
 to shriek. Ululo, 1.
 shrill. Acutus.
 shrilly. Acute.
 a shrimp. Squilla.
 a shrine. Aedum.—*See* temple.
 to shrink, *trans.* Contraho, 3; *intrans.*, contrahor.—To shrink from, *de-*
trecto, 1; fugio, 3.
 to shrivel, *trans.* Contraho, 3; corrigo, 1.
 to shroud. Tego, 3; celo, 1.—*See* to conceal.
 a shrub. Arbustum, frutex —icis, *masc.*; virgultum.
 a shrubbery. Fruticetum, viretum, arbustum.
 shrubby. Fruticosus.
 shrug.—Shrugging the shoulders is rarely becoming. Humerorum raro
decens alleratio atque contractio est. Quint.
 to shudder, or shudder at. Horreo, 2; horresco, perhorresco.
expavesco, 3.—You saw how I shuddered at the idea of leaving the
 city. Vidisti quam abhorrerem ab urbe relinquenda. Cic.—*See* to dread.
 to shuffle, *intrans.* Tergiversor, 1.
 a shuffler. Tergiversator. Gell.
 shuffling, conduct. Tergiversatio.
 to shun. Fugio, 3; vito, 1.—*See* to avoid.
 to shut, anything. Claudio, 3.—A door, an entrance, concludo, obsero, 1;
obstruo, 3.—One's eyes, &c., recondo, 3.—One's hand, or mouth, com-
primo, 3.—To shut in, includo, intercludo.—To shut out, excludo.—To
 shut (a door) against (a person), praeccludo, *c. dat. pers.*—Fear shuts his
 mouth. Vocem praeccludit metus. Phaedr.—Oh, ye immortal Gods,
 why do you at times shut your eyes to the wickedness of men. Proh Di
 immortales cur interdum in hominum sceleribus connivitis? Cic.
 a shutter. Foricula (Varr.).
 a shuttle. Radium.
 shy. Timidus, verecundus.
 to shy, as a horse. Absalio, 4 (Stat.).
 shyness. Verecundia.
 sibilant. Sibilus.—*See* to hiss.
 sibyl. Sibylla.
 sibylline. Sibyllinus.
 sick, in body. Aegrotus.—In body or mind, aeger —gra —grum.
 to be sick. Aegroto, 1; egresco, 3 (Lucr.); doleo, 2, *c. abl.* of the part
 affected; laebro, 1; *c. ex* and *abl.*
 sickly. Invalidus, infirmus.
 sickness. Morbus, aegrotatio.—General want of health, invaletudo.
 to sicken.—Then he first sickened. Ibi primum in morbum incidit.
 Cic.
 side, of the body. Latus —eris, *neut.*; *i. e.* party in the state, pars —tis, *fem.*,
usu. in pl.—We must discuss everything on both sides. Disputandum
 est de omni re in contrarias partes. Cic.—Our side conquered. Res
 nostra superior fuit. Cæs.—So that, as far as I could, I never quitted
 the old man's side. Ut quod possem a senis latere nunquam discederem
 Cic.—When one may almost say that the Gods themselves were on
 Hannibal's side (or, sided with Hannibal). Cum Dii prope ipsi cum Han-
 nibale starent. Liv.
 of the side. Lateralis. Plin.

- to side with.** *Adsum, adsto, 1; fāveo, 2 (see to favour); v. suprā, side.*
- a sideboard.** *Abācua.*
- sidereal.** *Sidērens.*
- sidewise, adj.** *Obliquus.*
- sidewise, adv.** *Oblique, *transversa.*
- siege.** *Obsidio, obsessio, obsidium (Tac.), circumsessio.*—He laid siege to their city. *Urbem eorum obsidione clausit. Nep. (see to besiege).*—The Gauls raise the siege. *Galli obsidionem relinquunt. Cæs.*—See to raise, to besiege.
- of a siege.** *Obsidionalis. Plin.*
- a sieve.** *Cribrum.*
- to sift.** *Excūtio, 3.*
- a sigh.** *Suspirium, suspiratus, 4.*
- to sigh.** *Suspiro, 1.*
- sight (the faculty, or the thing seen).** *Visus 4; aspectus, 4; conspectus.*—The thing seen, *visum, spectāculum.*—It sharpens the sight both of the eyes and the intellect. *Exacuit ut oculorum sic ingenii aciem. Cic.*—Whom you do not even know by sight. *Quam tu ne de facie quidem nōsti. Cic.*—Fabius led his army along the heights, so as neither to lose sight of him. *Fabius per loca alta agmen ducebat, ut neque omitteret eum . . . Liv.*
- sightless.** *Cæcus.*—See blind.
- sightly.** *Spectābilis, spēciōsus, pulcher -chra -chrum.*—See beautiful.
- a sign.** *Signum; i. e. indication, indicium, dōcūmentum; i. e. an omen, q. v., omen, augūrium; or nod, nutus, 4.*—To be a sign of, *significo, 3; indicio, 1.*—See to portend.—To make a sign to a person, *innuo, 3.*
- to sign.** *Subscribo, 3.*
- a signal.** *Signum.*—Catiline orders them to sound the signal for battle. *Catilina signa canere jubet. Sall.*—When the senate gives the signal for retreat. *Receptui canente senatu. Cic.*
- signal.** *Insignia, ēgrēgius.*
- to signalise.** *Insignio, 4.*
- signally.** *Ēgrēgie.*
- signature.** *Chirogrāphum.*
- signet.** *Signum, sigillum.*
- significancy.** *Vis.*
- signification.** *Sententia, sensus, 4; significatio, vis.*
- significant.** *Grāvis.*
- to signify, i. e. mean.** *Significo, 1; i. e. announce, dico, 3; edico, nuntio, 1; denuntio.*—Things which do not signify. *Quæ nihil attinent. Hor.*—He did not come because it did not at all signify. *Eā re non venit quia nihil attinuit. Cic.*
- silence.** *Silentium, rēticentia.*—Silence, or a habit of silence, *tācīturnitas.*
- to silence.** When Fabius had silenced the crowd. *Fabius cum silentium fecisset. Liv.*—His tongue was silenced by bribes. *Lingua astricta est mercede. Cic.*
- to be silent.** *Tāceo, 2; conticeo, reticeo.*—To be silent, or to be silent about, to bury in silence, *siléo, 2.*—And I do not think that even this should be buried in silence. *Ac ne illud quidem silentio prætereundum puto. Cic., who also has, silentio transeo, silentio prættermitto.*
- silent.** *Tācītus, silens.* Habitually silent, *tācīturnus.*
- silently.** *Tācīte.*
- siliceous.** *Siliceus. Varr*
- silk.** *Bombyx -ŷcis, masc., a silk dress, sēricum.*
- of silk, silken, sēricus, bombycīnus.** *Juv.*
- silkworm.** *Bombyx -ŷcis, masc. Plin.*
- a sill (of a door).** *Līmen -īnis, neut.*
- sillily.** *Insulse, inepte.*
- silliness.** *Insulitas, ineptiæ, pl. fem.*
- silly.** *Insulsus, ineptus.*

- silvan.** Sylvester -tris -tre, and sylvestris -tre, sylvaticus. Plin.
silver. Argentum.
silver, adj. of silver. Argenteus.—Plated with silver, wearing arms inlaid with silver, argentatus.
a silver-mine. Argentifodina (Plin.), argentarium metallum. Plin.
similar. Similis.
similarly. Similiter.
similarity, similitude. Similitudo.
a simile. Collatio, similitudo.
to simmer, trans. Suffervescio.
to simmer. Subrideo, 2.
simple. Simplex, icis; i. e. only, singly, unus, gen. unus.
simples. Herbae, pl. fem.
simplicity. Simplicitas.
simply. Simpliciter; i. e. only, tantum.
simulation. Simulatio.
to simulate. Simulo, 1; fingo, 3.—See to pretend.
simultaneously. Simul.
sin. Peccatum, delictum, scelus -tris, neut.
to sin. Pecco, 1; delinquo, 3.—He should rather not have kept his promise than committed so foul a sin. Promissum potius non faciendum quam tam tetrum facinus admittendum fuit. Cic. He committed no sin. Nihil sibi admisit. Suet.
since (in such phrases as, "since this is so"). Quum, quoniam, quoddamquidem.—Since, of time (in such phrases as "since I went"), ex quo.—Ever since you arrived in Asia. Ut primum Asiam attigisti. Cic.
since, i. e. after, q. v., prep. Post; adv. postea, posthac.—I have been long since wishing to see Alexandria. Jampridem cupie Alexandriam visere. Cic.—When our state had not long since been delivered from kingly power. Nostra civitate non ita pridem dominatu regio liberata. Cic.
sincere, i. e. frank. Sincerus, apertus, simplex -icis; i. e. trusty, fidus, fidelis.
sincerely, i. e. frankly. Sincere, aperte, simpliciter; i. e. faithfully, fideliter, fide.
sincerity, i. e. frankness. Simplicitas, sinceritas (Plin.); i. e. good faith, fides.
sinew. Nervus, *torum -orum, pl. masc.—To give him first of all the sinews of war, great supplies of money, which as yet he has not. Largiri primum nervos belli pecuniam infinitam quam nunc eget. Cic.
sinewy. Nervosus, *torus.
sinful. Sceleratus.—See wicked.
sinfully. Scelerate.
sinfulness. Scelus -tris, neut.—See wickedness.
to sing. Cano, cecini, 3; concino, irr. 3; incino, canto 1; decanto, *modulor; (over and over again) recino; i. e. to celebrate, q. v., celebrare.
to singe. Amburo, 3; ustulo, 1.
a singer. Cantor, cantator. Mart.
singing, subst. Cantus, 4.
singing, adj. Canorus.
single. Unus, gen. unus, unicus; (in opp. to composite) simplex.—For one must often employ single feet, very often two. Saepe enim singulis pedibus utendum est; plerumque binis. Cic.
single-minded, single-hearted. Simplex -icis.
singleness of mind. Simplicitas.
singly. Sigillatim, singulatim.
to single out. Eligo, 3.—See to elect.
singular, i. e. excellent. Singularis, unus, egregius; i. e. unusual, inusitatus, insolitus, rarus, novus.
singularity. Novitas.
singularly, in a singular manner. Singulariter, unus.

sinister. *Sinister* —tra —trum; *i. e.* bad, právus; *i. e.* unfortunate, adversus.
a sink. *Sentina.*

to sink, *trans.* Mergo, dêmergo, immergo, submergo; *intrans.* mergor, &c.,
sido, 3; *subsideo*.—To sink under, succumbo, 3.—*See yield.*—It is for
 your interest that a burden shall not be placed on your shoulders under
 which you will sink. *Tuâ interest non imponi cervicibus tais onus sub quo*
concidat. Liv.—Nor would the mind sink under such labours. *Nec*
animus tantis se laboribus frangeret. Cic.—He raised the spirits of the
 state sinking under its misfortunes. *Civitatem fractum malis erexit.* Cic.

sinless. *Innocens.*—*See innocent.*

a sinner. *Peccator.*

a sin-offering. *Expiatio, piaculum.*

to sip. *Sorbillo*, I. Ter.

a siphon. *Siphon* —onis, *masc.* Plin.

sire. *Pater* —tria.—*See father.*

siren. *Siren* —enis, *fem.*; in *pl.* **Äscheloides.*

a surname. *Cognomen* —inis, *neut.*—*See name.*

sister. *Soror* —oria, *fem.*; *germana.*

to sit. *Sedeo*, 2; *consido*, 3.—To sit by, *assideo*.—To sit round, *circum-*
sedeo.—To sit on, *insido*.—To sit as a hen, *incubo*, I. Col.

a site. *Situs*, 4; **pösitus*, 4.

a sitting. *Sessio.*

situation. *Situs*, 4; *pösitus*, 4; *löcus*, *pl.* loci and loca; esp. the situation of
 affairs, &c., *i. e.* condition (*q. v.*), *conditio*, *stätus*, 4.

situated. *Pösitus, situs.*—*See to place.*

six. *Sex*, *indecl.*, *sëni.*

sixth. *Sextus.*

sixteen. *Sexdecim*, or *sëdecim.*

sixteenth. *Sextus decimus.*

sixty. *Sexaginta, sexagëni.*

sixty years old. *Sexagënnarius.*

sixtieth. *Sexagësimus.*

sixty times. *Sexagies.*

size. *Magnitudo.*—Great size, *möles.*

a skein. *Glömus* —ëris, *neut.*

a sketch. *Forma.*

to sketch. *Informo.*

a skewer. *Vërculum.* Plin.

a skiff. *Cymba.*—*See boat.*

skilful, of men. *Përitus, doctus, *sciens.*—Of men or work, *artificiosus.*

skilfully. *Perite, artificiose, scite, scienter.*

skill. *Përitia, scientia, intelligentia, artificium, ars.*—Who by protracting
 the war sought for an opportunity of aiding his strength by skill. *Qui*
occasione[m] juvandarum ratione virum trahendo bello querebat. Liv.—
 And as Caius Cæsar, imperator, has with skill and energy successfully
 defended his camp. *Cumque C. Cæsar, imperator, consilio diligentiaque*
sua castra feliciter defenderit. Cic.—... the senate thinks that the
 Roman people has been saved from slavery by the valour and military skill
 of those three generals. *Eorum trium imperatorum virtute, imperio ...*
populum Romanum servitute liberatum. Cic.

to skim. *Despümo*, I.—(A book) which as you tell me you skimmed at
 Corcyra. *Quem tu Coreyræ ut mihi significas strictim attigisti.* Cic.

skin, of a living being. *Cütia.*—Of a dead animal when stripped off, *pellis*,
cörium; *i. e.* husk, *ëllýqua*, *cortex* —ícis, *masc.*

to skin. *Dëglubo*, 3.

skinny. *Mäcer* —cra —crum.

to skip. *Sällo*, 4; *exsulto*; *i. e.* pass over, *prætëreo*, 4; *ëmmitto*, 3; *præter-*
mitto.

a skirmish. *Cërtämen* —inis, *neut.*—*See fight.*

- skirmishers. *Vēlites*, usu. *pl. masc.*—They fought in skirmishing order protected by the woods. *Ipsi ex silvis rari pugnabant. Cæa.*
- a skirt. *Ōra*.—See border.
- to skirt, *i. e.* be close to the borders. *Adjāceo*, 2.
- skirting, *i. e.* bordering on. *Confinis*, *conterminus*.
- skittish. *Petulus*, *protervus*.
- skittishness. *Protervitas*.
- to skulk. *Lāteo*, 2; *dēlīteſco*, 3.
- sky. *Cælum*, *æther*—*ēris*, *masc.*; **æthra*.
- skyblue. *Cæruleus*, *cærilus*.
- skyey. *Celestis*, *æthērius*.
- a slab. *Tābūla*, *tābella*.
- slack. *Laxus*, *rēmissus*.
- to slacken. *Laxo*, 1; *relaxo*.—*Efforta*, &c., *rēmitto*, 3.
- slackness. *Laxitas*.—Of things, or of exertions, &c., *rēmissio*.
- to slake. *Restinguo*, 3; *extinguo*, *extio*, 1; *exto*, 1.
- slander. *Cālumnia*.—See calumny.
- to slander. *Cālumnior*.
- a slanderer. *Cālumniator*.
- slanderous. *Malēdīcus*, *falsus*.
- slanting. *Obliquus*, *transversus*.
- a slap. *Ālāpa*.
- to slap. *Fērio*, 4.—See to strike.
- to slash. *Cædo*, 3.—See to cut.
- slaughter. *Cædes*, *clades*; (esp. of a defeated army) *strāges*, *occīsia*.—
Universal slaughter (of a whole army or population), *internecio* (hardly found in the nominative).
- to slaughter, to slay. *Cædo*, 3; *occīdo*, *interfīcio*, 3; *obtrunco*, 1; *trūcido*.—See to kill.
- a slaughterhouse. *Lāniēna* (Plaut.); *lāniarium*. Varr.
- a slave. *Servus*, *fem. serva*, *dim. servulus*; born in the house, *verna*, *masc.*, *dim. vernulus* (Tac.); taken in war or purchased, *mancipium*.
- slavery. *Servitus*—*utis*, *fem.*; *servitium*.
- slavish, of a slave, like a slave. *Servilis*, *vernilis*. Tac.
- slavishly, like a slave, *adv.* *Serviliter*, *verniliter*.
- slayer. *Interfector*, *fem. -trix*.
- a sledge. *Trahea*.
- sleep. *Tēres*—*ētis*.
- asleep. *Somnus*, *sōpor*.
- to sleep. *Dormio*, 4; *dormito*, 1.—To sleep off, *ēdormio*.—To sleep over, *indormio*.
- to lull to sleep. *Sōpio*, 4; *consopio*.—He began to sleep soundly and heavily. *Arcte et graviter dormire cœpit. Cic.*
- sleepily, *i. e.* lazily, *q. v.* *Segniter*.
- sleepless. *Insomnia*, *exsomnia*; *i. e.* watchful, *vigil*—*ilia*.
- sleepy, half-asleep. *Sēmīsomnis*, *æmīsomnus*.
- sleet.—See snow.
- sleeve. *Mānica*.
- with sleeves, wearing sleeves. *Mānicatus*.
- sleeveless, *i. e.* useless. *Īnānis*, *vānus*.
- sleight. *Ars*—*tis*, *dōlus*, *præstigiæ*.
- one skilful in sleight of hand. *Præstigiator*, *fem. -trix*. Plaut.
- slender, *i. e.* thin. *Gracilis*; in every sense, *tenuis*; *i. e.* scanty, *parvus*, *mōdīcus*, *curtus*.
- slenderly, *i. e.* scantily. *Mōdīce*, *pārum*.
- slenderness, *i. e.* thinness. *Gracillitas*; in every sense, *tēnuitas*.
- a slice. *Frustum*.
- to slice. *Concido*, 3.—See to cut.
- to slide. *Labor*, 3.—To slide down, *dēlabor*.—See to slip.

- alight**, of persons. *Grācilis*; in every sense, *tēnuis*; i. e. little, *parvus*, *exiguus*; i. e. trifling, *lēvia*.
- a alight**. *Neglectio*.
- to alight**. *Nēglīgo*.
- alightly**. *Lēviter*; i. e. but little, *pārum*.
- alightingly**. *Contemptim*.
- alightness**, of person. *Gracilitas*.—Of anything, *tēnuitas*; i. e. want of importance, *lēvitas*.
- slim**. *Grācilis*.
- alime**. *Līmus*.
- alimy**. *Līmōsus*.
- a sling**. *Funda*.
- a slinger**. *Fundītor*.
- to slink away**.—You slunk away from me out of the forum. *Surripuisti te mihi de foro*. *Plaut*.
- a slip**. *Lapsus*, 4; i. e. an error, error, *erratum*, *peccatum*.—He gave his keepers the slip. *Clam se a custodibus subduxit*. *Nep*.
- to slip**. *Lābor*, 3.—To slip away, pass away, *elābor*, 3; *effluo*, 3.—All idea of peace had slipped from every one's mind. *Exciderat pacis mentio ex omnium animis*. *Liv*.—Before I completely slip from your mind. *Antequam plane ex animo tuo effluo*. *Cic*.—To let slip, i. e. allow to be lost, *ōmitto*, 3; *dimitto*.—And how many ideas to that effect do you suppose he himself let slip with me in conversation? *Quam multa autem ipsū mecum in sermone ita protulisse?* *Cic*.—To slip, i. e. let go (hands, &c.), *admitto*, 3; *dimitto*, 3.
- a slipper**. *Sōlea*, *crēpīda*.
- wearing slippers**. *Sōleātus*, *crēpīdātus*.
- a maker of slippers**. *Sōleārius*. *Plaut*.
- slippery**. *Lūbricus*; i. e. not trustworthy, *inconstans*, *incertus*, *mūtābilis*.
- to slit**. *Findo*, 3; *diffindo*, *dīvido*, 3.
- a slit**. *Rīma*, *fissio*.
- a sloop**. *Phāsēlus*, *fem*.—See ship.
- a slope** (in ground). *Dēclivitas*, *prōclivitas*, *dejectus*, 4.
- sloping**. *Dēclivis*, *prōclivis*.—Sloping to the sun, *sūpinus*. *Plin*.
- sloppy**. *Hūmīdus*.—See wet.
- sloth**. *Segnities*, *sōcordia*, *dēsīdia*.
- slothful**. *Segnia*, *sōcors*—*dis*, *dēses*—*īdia*, *dēsīdiōsus*, *ōtiōsus*, *īners*—*tis*.
- slothfully**. *Segniter*, *sōcorditer*.
- slowness**. *Squalor*.
- slovenly**. *Sordīdus*, *foedus*; i. e. careless, *nēglīgens*; lit. and metaph. *squālīdus*.
- in a slovenly manner**. *Sordide*, *squalide*, *foede*; i. e. carelessly, *nēglīgenter*.
- slough**. *Cōnum*; i. e. a snake's skin cast off, *extīvīe*.
- slow** (in pace). *Lēntus*; in every sense, *tardus*, *piger*—*gra*—*grum*; i. e. stupidish, *hēbes*—*ētis*.—He orders the Spaniards to advance at a slow march. *Hispanos presso gradu procedere iubet*. *Liv*.
- slowfooted**. **Tardipes*—*ēdis*, **tardigrādus*.
- slowly**. *Lente*, *tarde*.
- slowness**. *Tarditas*, *lentitudo*.
- a slug**. *Līmax*—*ācis*, *mass*.
- a sluggard**. *Sluggish*, *torpīdus*.—See slothful.
- to be sluggish**. *Torpesco*, 3.
- sluggishness**. *Torpor*, *vēternus*.
- a sluice**. *Cātāracta*.
- to sluice**. *Fundo*, 3.—See to pour.
- slumber**. *Somnus*, *quies*—*ētis*, *fem*.—See sleep.
- a slur**. *Mācūla*, *nōta*, *lācea*.
- to slur**, i. e. neglect. *Nēglīgo*, 3.
- sly**. *Vāfer*—*fra*—*frum*, *callīdus*, *dōlōsus*, *subdōlus*.
- a sly person**. *Vētērator*.

alyly. Vāfre, callīda, dōlōsa, subdōle.

slyness. Callīdītas.

a smack, or noise. Crēpītus.

small. Parvus, exīguus; (of property, &c.) tenuis.—See little.

smallness. Exīguitas; (of property, &c.) tenuitas.

smart. Nītīdus; i. e. witty, lēpīdus, iācētus.

smartly. Nītīde; i. e. wittily, fācēta, lēpīda.

smartness. Nītōr; i. e. wit, lēpor, fācētīa.

to smart. Dōleo, 2.—To make to smart, pungo, 3; ūro, 3.—I am smarting severely for my rashness. *Maximas poenas pendo temeritatis meae.* Cic.

smattering.—Do you think that this man has, as the proverb is, the least smattering of natural science. *Hunc censes primis, ut aiunt, labris attingisse physiologiam?* Cic.

to smear. Līno, 1; illino.

smeared. Illūtus, cērātus.

smell, i. e. the faculty, or act. Ōdōrātus, 4; olfactus, 4.—A thing to be smelt, ōdor.

to smell, *trans.* Olfācio, 3; ōdōror, 1.

to smell, *intrans.* Ōleo, 2; rēdoleo.

a smile. Risus, 4.

to smile. Rīdeo, 2.—To smile on, sūbrideo, arrīdeo.

to smite. Cædo, 4; fērio, 3; percūtio, 3; pulso, 1; percellō, 3; only in *perf.* and *pluperf.*, esp. as the mind is smitten.—See to strike.

a smith. Fāber —bri.

a smithy. Fābrīca.

a smock for women. Indūsium; for men, sūbucūla.

smoke. Fūmus.

to smoke. Fūmo, 1.

smoky. Fūmōsus, fūmeus, *fūmīficus.

smooth. Lævis.—Of ground, æquus, plānus.—Of style, fācīlis, liquides, fūsus, fluens, profluens.

to smoothe. Lævo, 1; lævigo, 1; i. e. to level, q. v. æquo, 1; complāno, 1; i. e. to make easy (a way, &c.), expēdio, 4.—They have smoothed the anxious brow. *Sollicitam explicuere frontem.* Hor.

smoothly. Lēnīter.

smoothness. Lævītas.—Of style, &c., lēnītas, suāvītas.

to smother. Suffōco, 1; metaph. exstinguo, 3; opprīmo.

smothering. Suffōcatio. Plin.

to smuggle, i. e. conceal, q. v. Cēlo, 1; abdo, 3.

smuggled, i. e. forbidden. Vētītus.

smut. Fūligo —inia, *fem.*

a snail. Cochlea.

a snake. Anguis, cōlūber —bri; *fem.* colubra, serpens, *hydrus.

of snakes, &c. Anguīneus.

a snap, i. e. noise. Crēpītus, 4; frāgor; i. e. clasp, fibūla.

to snap, i. e. break, q. v. Frangor, 3; dissilio, 3.

snappish. Pētīlana.

snappishly. Pētūlanter.

snappishness. Petulantia.—A snappish argument, cāvillatio.

a snare of any kind. Insīdīa; i. e. engine to catch animals, lāqueus (often used metaph.), pēdīca.—You think that the justice of the case ought to be strangled, in verbal snares. *Æquitatem rei verbi laqueo capi putas oportere.* Cic.

to lay snares for. Insīdior, 1.

to snare. Illāqueo, 1; cāpio, 3; capto, 1.

to snarl. Ringor.

to snatch. Rāpio, 3; arripeo.

to sneak in. Irrēpo, 3.—See to slink.

to sneer at. dērideo, 2; irrideo, contemno, 3.—See to despise.

- a sneer.** Irrisio, irrisus, 4.—*See* contempt.
a sneerer. Irrisor.
to sneeze. Sternuo, 3.
a sneeze. Sternutamentum.
to snip off. Abacinda, 3; rěšěco, 1.
a snore. Rhoncus. Mart.
to snore. Sterta, 3.
to snort, as a horse. Hinnio, 4.
a snout. Rostrum.
snow. Nix, nīvia, *fem.*
it snows. Ningit, *impers.*
snowy. Nīvōsus, nīvālis; *i. e.* like, white as snow, nīveus
to snub. Rěprimo, 3.
to snuff, i. e. breathe. Spiro, 1; respiro.
so. Sic, itā; *i. e.* to such a degree, tam, ādeo, tantum.—So that, *i. e.* provided that, dum, mōdō, mōdō, dum; *i. e.* therefore, q. v., Igītur, itāque.—They recover more speedily: not so stupid men. Recreantur ocius: hebetes non item. Cic.—I do not say so. Ego nego. Cic.—And he thinks he may do so too. Quod idem sibi licere arbitrat̃ur. Cic.—So far as, so far from (*see* as far, &c.),—So long, tamdiu.—So long as, quamdiu.—So often, tōties.—So great, tantus.—So many, tot.—So much, tantum, tantōpěre.
to soak. Mācěro (Plin.); māděfācio, 3.
a soaker, i. e. drinker. Acer potor. Hor.
soap. Sāpo -onia, *masc.* Plin.
to soar. Erigor, 3.—*See* to fly.
searing. Sublimis.
to sob. Singulto, 1.
a sob. Singultus.
sobbing, adv. Singultim.
sober. Sōbrius; *i. e.* moderate, q. v. Mōděrātus.
soberly. Sōbrie.
sobriety. Sobrietas; *i. e.* moderation, mōděrātio.
sociable. Sōcius.
society. Sōciētās, consociatio.—With particular people, convictus, 4; consuetudo, 2.
a soak. Soccus.
a sod. Cespes -itis, *masc.*
soft. Mollis, tēner -ēra -erum.
to soften. Mollio, 4; ēmollio; *i. e.* to weaken, dēbīlīto, 4.
to be soft, to become soft. Mollesco, 3; rēmollesco.
softly. Mollīter; *i. e.* gently, lēnīter.
softness. Mollīties.
to soil. Fædo, 1; inquīno, 1; mīcūlo, 1; commaculo.
soil. Solum.—*See* ground.
to sojourn. Mōror, 1; commoror.
a sojourn. Commoratio.
to solace. Sōlor, 1; consolor.—*See* to comfort.
solace. Solatium.—*See* comfort.
solar. Sōlaris.
solder. Ferrūmen -inis. Plin.
to solder. Ferrūmino, 1. Plin.
a soldier. Miles -itis, *masc.*—A cavalry soldier, ēques -itis, *masc.*—An infantry soldier, pēdes -itis, *masc.*—Light-armed soldiers, vělītes -um, *pl. masc.*
soldier-like, of a soldier, &c. Milītāria.—In a soldier-like manner, milītarīter.
soldiership. Milītia.
the sole, of the foot. Solum; a fish, sōla.
sole. Sōlus, *gen.* sol us, ūnus, *gen.* unūs, ūnicus.

solely. Solum, tantum.

solemn. Sōlemnis; *i. e.* grave, dignified, grāvis, dignus.

to solemnise. Cēlēbro, 1.

solemnisation. Cēlēbratio.

solemnity. Cērīmōnia; *i. e.* dignity, dignitas, grāvitas.

solemnly. Sōlemniter; *i. e.* in a dignified manner, grāviter, digne.—I swear solemnly, said he. Ex mei animi sententiā, inquit, juro. Liv.

to solicit. Oro, 1.—See to entreat.

solicitation. Prēces—um, *pl. fem.*; in *sing.* defective; the *abl.* prece alone being common.—See entreaty.

solicitous. Sollicitus, anxius.—See anxious.

solicitously. Sollicite, anxie, enixe.

solicitude. Sollicitudo, anxietas.

solid. Sōlidus.—And seats cut out of the solid rock. Vivoque sedelia saxo. Virg.

to solidify, make solid. Sōlido, 1.—To become solid, sōlidesco, 3. Vitr.

solidity. Sōliditas.

solidly. Sōlīde. Col.

solitariness, solitude. Sōlītudo.

solitary. Sōlus, *gen.* sōlus, sōlītārius.

solstice. Solstitium.

of the solstice. Solstitia.

soluble. Dissōlūbilis.

to solve. Solvo, 1; dissolvo, rēsolvo, explīco, 1; enōdo, 1.—See to explain.

solution. Sōlūtio, dissolutio; *i. e.* explanation, explicatio, enōdatio.

sombre. Ōpācus.

some, some one. Quidam, āliquis, quispiam (more rare, and rather more indefinite than aliquis), nonnulli, āliquot, *indecl.* (see any).—Of whom some thought with you, and some took some kind of middle course. Ex quibus partim tecum sentiebant; partim medium quandam cursum tenebant. Cic.—By some accident. Casu nescio quo. Cic.—Some strange torpor has come over you. Occupavit vos nescio quæ torpedō. Sall.

somehow, somehow or other. Quōdammodo. — Somehow or other those very letters seem to cut me off from all refuge. Nescio quomodo ipse illæ litteræ excludere me a perfugio videntur. Cic.—Others have, somehow or other, become callous. Alii nescio quo pacto obdurerunt. Cic.

somewhat, in some degree, to some extent. Āliquanto, āliquantum (meaning a considerable degree), *dim.* aliquantulum (meaning a small extent).

sometime; i. e. formerly. Quondam, olim.

sometimes. Āliquando, interdum, nonnunquam.

for sometime. Aliquamdiu.

somewhere. Ālicūbi; after a verb of motion to, aliquo.

somniferous. Somnifer—era—erum, sōpōrifer.

somnolency. Somnus.—See sleep.

son. Filius, *dim.* filiūlus, nātus. — Son-in-law, gēner—eri. — Stepson, prīvignus.

song. Cantus, 4; carmen—inis, *neut.*; concentus, cantilēna, *cānor, *nūmēri, mōdi.

a songster. Cantor.

sonorous. Sōnōrus, clārus.

sonorously. Clāre.

soon. Mox, citō, brēvi. — As soon as, simul, ut primum.—As soon as possible, quam primum.—See quickly.

sooner, in point of time. Prius, mātūrius, cēlērius; *i. e.* rather, pōtius.—I would sooner . . . malo, *irr.*

soot. Fuligo.

to soothe. Mulceo, 2; permulceo, lenio, 4; dēlēnio . . . mīlīgo, 1.

soothing. Blandus.

soothingly. Blande.

a soothsayer. Hāruspex -īcia, *masc.*; auspex, augur -ūris, *masc.*; pāriōlus.
to be a soothsayer. Hariolor, 1.

soothsaying. Hāruspīcium, augūrium.

to sop. Immergo, 3.

a sophism, sophistry. Captio, captiuncūla, sōphisma -ātia, *neut.*

a sophist. Sōphista.

sophistical. Captiōsus, fallax.

soporific. Somnifer -ēra -erum, sōpōrifer.

a sorcerer, sorceress. Magus, *fem.* maga, vēnēficus, *fem.* vēnēfica, *fem.* sāga.

sorcery. Vēnēficium, māgice. Plin. Magicæ artes. Virg.

sordid. Sordīdus; i. e. grasping, āvārus.

sordidly. Sordīde, āvāre.

sordidness. Sordes, oftenest in *pl.*

a sore. Ulcus -ēris, *neut.*

sore, *adj.* Pērustus (*c. abl.* of the cause); i. e. grievous, *q. v.*, tristis, grāvia.

sorely. Grāvīter.

soreness. Dōlor.

to be sore. Ūror, 3; pēruror; i. e. vexed at, dōleo, ægre fero, moleste fero.

sorrel. Lāpāthum.

sorrel, *adj.* Spādix -īcia.

sorrow. Dōlor, tristītia, mœror, luctus, 4.—See grief.

to sorrow. Dōleo, 2; lūgeo, mœreo.—See to grieve.

sorrowful, sorry. Tristis, mœstus; i. e. unwilling, invitus.—You will see if he is to be sent for, which I should be sorry for. Videbis si erit, quod nolim, arcessendus. Cic.

sort. Gēnus -ēris, *neut.*, spēcies.—He attacked him with every sort of abuse. Omnibus probis vexavit. Cic.

to sort. Dispōno, 3.

a sot, sottish. Ebrius.

sottishness. Ebrietas.

sovereign, *subst.* Rex, rēgia, *masc.*—See king.

sovereign, *adj.* Rēgius, rēgālia, rēgīficus.

sovereignty. Regnum, impērium, dōmīnatus, 4; dominatio.

soul. Anima.

sound, *subst.* Sōnus, sōnītas, 4; *sōnor.—Any loud sound, frāgor, *clāmor; of musical instruments, cantus, 4.

sound, *adj.* Sānus, intēger -gra -grum; of sleep, altus; i. e. safe, tūtus, incōlūmis.

to sound, *intrans.* Sōno, 1; rēsono, insono, persono; loudly, strēpo; as musical instruments do, cāno, 3; concino.—To sound, i. e. make to sound.

—To sound the light flute. Calamos inflare leves. Virg.—To

sound the Thracian lyre. Threiciam digitis increpuisse lyram. Ov.

to sound, take soundings. Contor, 1; i. e. try (a person's inclinations), exploro, 1; tento, 1; pertento.

soundly. Sāne; i. e. vehemently (to blame, &c.), vehementer; (of sleeping) arcte, alte.

soundness. Sānitas, intēgritas.

soup. Jus, jūris, *neut.*

sour, in taste or temper. Ācerbus; (in taste) ācer, ācria, acre, ācidus; (in temper) difficilis, mōrōsus.

to sour. Exācerbo, 1.

to be sour, turn sour. Ācesco, 3; coacesco.

sourly. Ācerbe; of temper, mōrōse.

sourness of taste or temper. Ācerbitas; (of taste) ācrīmōnia (Plin.), ācer. (Plin.); (of temper) mōrōsitas.

the south. Mēridies.

south, southern. Australis, austrīnus, mēridiānus. Plin.

- the south wind. Nōtus, auster -tri.—The south-west wind, Africa.—The south-east wind, Eurus.
- southernwood. Ābrōtūnum.
- a sow. Sus, suis, *fem.*; porca.
- to sow. Sēro, 3; insero, consero.—Metaph. reports, &c., spargo, 3.
- a sower. Sātor, sēmīnator.
- sowing, sowing time. Sātio, sēmentia.
- space. Spātium.—Empty space, īnānitas.—Space between, intervallum.
- spacious. Amplus, spātiōsus.
- a spade. Līgo -ōnis, *masc.*
- Spain. Hispānia, Iβēria.
- a span. Palmus (Plin.), spīthāma, Plin.
- to span, i. e. measure, q. v. Mētor.
- a spangle. Bractea, bracteola. Juv.
- Spanish. Hispānus, Iβērus, Iβērīcus.
- a spar. Traba, trābis, *fem.*
- to spar. Prōlūdo, 3.
- to spare. Parco, 3; tempēro, 1; (feelings, &c.) indulgeo, 2.—They spared no labour. Nihil laboris remissum. Liv.—Domitius escaped the danger with scarcely four hours to spare. Domitius vix quatuor horarum spatio antecedens periculum vitavit. Cæs.
- spare, of means, &c. Parcus; i. e. thin, grācilis, mācer -era -crum.
- spare time. Ōtium.
- sparing. Parcus; i. e. miserly, tēnax.
- sparingly. Parce.
- a spark. Scintilla.
- sparkle. Splendor.
- to sparkle. Splendeo, 2; mīco, 1; cōrusco, 1.—See to shine.
- sparkling. Splendīdus, cōruscus.
- a sparrow. Passer -ēris, *masc.*, *dīm.* passerūla.
- a spasm. Contractio.
- to spatter. Spargo, 3; conspergo.
- spawn. Ōvum, usu. in *pl.*; i. e. offspring, q. v., prōles.
- to spy. Castro, 1.
- to speak. Lōquor, 3; ēlōquor, for, 1, *def.*, never used in 1st sing. *pres.*; chiefly in *perf.*, fātus, so, *effor*; i. e. make a speech, concionor, 1.—To speak to; i. e. address, alloquor, compello, 1; affor. To speak against; i. e. oppose, obisto, 3.—To speak with, collōquor, 3.—See to confer, to say, speech.
- a speaker. Lōquens; i. e. an orator; ōrātor, concionator (rather a contemptuous word).
- a spear. Hasta, lancea; *hastīle, *cuspis -īdis, *fem.*
- to spear. Transīgo, 3.
- a spearman. Hastātus.
- special. Pēcūliaris, prācīpnus.
- specially. Pēcūliārīter, prāsertim, prācīpue.
- species. Spēcies.
- specific. Spēcīalis. Quint.
- specifically. Specialiter. Cels.
- to specify. Dēsīgnō, 1; indico.
- specification. Dēsīgnatio.
- specimen. Exemplum, exemplar -āris, *neut.*; spēcīmen -īnis, *neut.*
- specious. Spēcīōsus, prōbābīlis.—See plausible.
- a speck. Mācūla, nōto.
- to speck. Mācūlo, 1; nōto, 1.
- a spectacle. Spectācūlum.
- a spectator. Spectātor.
- a spectre. Spectrum.
- to speculate in. Contemplor, 1.—See to think.
- speculative. Contemplātīvus. Sen.

speech, *i. e.* the power of speech. Vox, vōcia, *fem.*; lingua, *i. e.* discourse, sermo —ōnis, allōquium, *lōquēla; with another, colloquium.—A speech, oratio, concio.—Men who never made a speech in public. Qui nunquam verbum in publico fecerunt. Cic. (He more usu. has verba.)

speechless. Mūtus.

speed. Cēlērītas, rāpīdītas, vėlōcītas; *i. e.* haste, *q. v.*, festinatio.

to speed. Prōpēro, 1; festino, 1.—See to hasten.

speedily. Cēlērīter; *i. e.* soon, cito, mox.

speedy. Cēler —ēris —ere; vėlōx, rāpīdus; *i. e.* done speedily, nātūrus.

a spell. Carmen —inis, *neut.*; cantio, fascino (Plin.); effascinatio. Plin.

to cast a spell over. Fascino, 1.

to spend. Insūmo, 3; consumo, 3; impendo, 3.—Time, ūgo, 3.—I would more willingly have spent a day with you. Tecum diem libentius posuerim. Cic.—I will undertake to say that the money could not be better spent. Præstabo sumptum nusquam melius posse poni. Cic.

a spendthrift. Nēpos —ōtis, *masc.*

to spew. Vōmo, 3; ēvomo.

a sphere. Sphæra, glōbus.

spherical. Rōtundus, glōbōsus.

a sphinx. Sphinx —gis, *fem.*

spice. Ārōma —ātis, *neut.* Col.

spicy, *i. e.* fragrant. Frāgrans, ōdōrus, ōdōrātus, ōdōrifer —era —erum.

a spider. Ārānea, araneus (Lucr., Plin.); *dīm.* araneola.—Of a spider, full of spiders, ārāneōsus.

a spike of corn. Spīca, ārista; *i. e.* a nail, clāvus.

spikenard. Nardus.

to spill. Fundo, 3; prōfundo, effundo

to spin. Neo.—To spin out, *i. e.* protract, *q. v.*, duco, 3; traho, 3.

a spindle. Fūsus.

spine. Spīna.

spinning, *adj.* Lānīficus.

a spinster. Virgo —inis, *fem.*

a spiracle. Spīrācūlum, spīrāmentum.

spirally. In spiram. Virg.

spirit, *i. e.* breath. Ānīma.—Breath, or courage, spīritus, 4.—Courage, ānīmua.—The spirit of a law. Legis sententia. Cic.—In good spirits, hīlāria, lætus.—In bad spirits, dejectus, tristis, fracto animo. Liv.

to spirit. Hortor, 1; stimulo, 1.—See to excite.

spirited. Ānīmōsus, fortis.

spiritual, of things. Cœlestis.

a spit. Vēru.

to spit, *i. e.* fix on a spit, &c. Transīgo.

to spit. Spuo, 3.—To spit out, exspuo.

spittle. Spūtum, sālīva.

to splash. Aspergo, 3.

a splashing. Aspersio.

spleen. Splēn —ēnis, *masc.* (Plin.); liēn —enis, *masc.* (Cels.); *i. e.* ill temper, bilis.

splendid. Splendīdus, magnīficus.—See beautiful.

to be splendid. Splendeo, 2; resplendo.

splendidly. Splendīde, magnīfice.

splendor. Splendor, magnificētia.

splenetic. Lienosus (Plin.); *i. e.* ill-tempered, diffīcīlis, mōrōsus.

to splice. Jungo, 3; conjungo.

a splint. Cānālis. Cels.

to splinter, *trans.* Effringo, 3; *intrans.* effringor.—To splinter off, dissīlio.—See to break.

a splinter. Fragmen —inis, *neut.*; fragmentum.

to split, *trans.* Findo, 3; diffindo; *intrans.* fātisco, 3; dehisco, 3.

a split. Rīma, fissio, fissura. Plin.

- to spoil, *i. e.* plunder, *q. v.* Prædor, 1; spōlio, 1; dirīpio, 3; *i. e.* injure, corumpo, 3; vītio, 1; (a plan, &c.) ēverto, 3.
- spoils. Spōlium, exūviæ, *pl. fem.*
- a spoiler. Prædator, direptor, spōliator; *i. e.* an injurer, corruptor, *fem. -trix.*
- a spoke. Rādus.
- a spokesman. Orātor.
- spoliation. Spōliatio, direptio.
- a spondee. Spondæus.
- a sponge. Spongia.
- sponsal. Connūbialis.—See marriage.
- sponsion. Sponsio.
- sponsor. Sponsor.
- spontaneous. Vōluntārius.
- spontaneously. Ultro, sponte; often sponte meā, sponte sua.—The goats will spontaneously bring home their udders full of milk. Ipse lacte domum referunt distenta capellæ ubera. Virg.
- a spoon. Cochlear —āris, *neut.* Plin.
- sport. Ludus, lusus, 4.—Field sports, vĕnatio, vĕnātus, 4.
- to sport. Lūdo, 3; illudo; *i. e.* to hunt, vĕnor, 1.
- sportive. Festivus.
- a sportsman. Vĕnātor.
- a spot, *i. e.* a place. Locus, *pl. loci and loca*; *i. e.* a mark, mǎcŭla, nōta.
- to spot. Mǎcŭlo, 1; commaculo, nōto, 1.
- spotless, Pŭrus.—See innocent.
- spotted. Vārius, mǎcŭlōsus.
- sponsal, &c.—See espousal.
- a spouse, whether husband (*q. v.*) or wife, *q. v.* Conjux —ŭgis, *masc., fem.*
- a spout. Cānālis.
- to spout up. Sālio, 4; prōsilio, exsilio, ĕmīco, 1; scāteo.
- to sprain. Extorqueo. Sen.
- to sprawl. Jāceo, 2; vōlūto, 1.
- spray. Aspergo —inis, *fem.*; spūma, *sal, sālis, *masc.*
- to spread, *trans.* Spargo, 3; dispergo, 3; *i. e.* to extend, extendo, 3; prōfĕro.—To spread in, inspergo, 3; impōno, 3.—To spread, *intrans.* (as a report spreads), māno, 1; serpo, 3.
- spread, *i. e.* extension. Prōlatio.
- a sprig. Virgultum.—See branch.
- sprightly. Hīlāris, festivus.
- sprightliness. Hīlārītas, festivītas.
- to spring, *intrans.*, *i. e.* leap. Sālio, 4; exsulto, 1; *i. e.* to arise (of anything), ōrior, 3, with *infin.*, ōriri.—As effects from causes, nascor, 3; prōficiscor, 3; *i. e.* begin to grow, as planta, cresco; as fountains, scāteo.—To spring forth, forward, up, exsilio, prosilio.—To spring back, rĕsilio, rĕsulto.
- to spring game, &c. Excĭto, 1.
- spring, *i. e.* a fountain. Fons.
- a spring, *i. e.* a leap. Saltus, 4.
- Spring, the season, Ver —ĕris, *neut.*
- spring, *adj.*, of spring. Vernus.
- a springe. Lāqueus, pĕdĭca.
- springy, of persons. Āgilia.
- to sprinkle. Spargo, 3; conspergo, aspergo, inspergo, respergo.
- sprinkling. Respersio, aspersio.
- to sprout. Germīno, 1.—See to flourish.
- a sprout. Germen —inis, *neut.*
- spruce. Nītīdus.
- spruceness. Nītor.
- a spur. Calcar —āris, *neut.*
- to spur. Fōdio, 3.—To spur on, stĭmŭlo, 1; excĭto, 1; hortor, 1.
- spurge. Lāthŭria. Plin.
- spurious. Falsus, fictus.

- spuriousness. Vítium.
 to spurn. Aspernor, 1.—See to despise.
 a spurner. Contemptor, *fem.* -trix.
 spurning. Aspernatio.
 to spurt up. Scáteo, exsilio, 4; prósilio.
 a spy. Explorátor, spēcílátor.
 to spy, go as a spy, &c. Spēcúlör, 1; explöro, 1.
 the act of spying. Exploratio. Tac.
 to squabble. Rixor, 1.
 a squabble. Rixa.—See quarrel.
 a squadron, of cavalry. Turma, ala.—Of a fleet, classis.
 squalid. Squälídus; sordidus, foedus.
 squalidness. Squälör, sordes, *pl. fem.*; foedítes.
 squalidly. Squälíde, *fem.*; sordíde, foede.
 to squall. Clámo, 1.—As a child, vägio, 4.
 squall, *i. e.* squalling noise. Clámor.—Of children, vägítus, 4.—A squall of
 wind, turbo -inis, *masc.*—See storm.
 squally. Prócellosus.
 to squander. Effundo, 3; pröfundo, absumo, 3; dissipo, 1; disperdo, 3;
i. e. waste by squandering (a property, &c.), dilápído, 1.
 squandering, *subst.* Effusio.
 squandering, inclined to squander. Pröfúsus, prödígus.
 square. Quádrátus.
 to square, *trans.* Quádro, 1.—To square with, *intrans.*, *i. e.* agree, *q. v.*,
 convénio, 4; congruo.
 a square. Quadratio.
 to squat. Sédéo, 2.—See to sit.
 to squeak. Strideo, 2; strido, 3.
 a squeak. Stridor.
 squeaking. Stridulus.
 squeamish. Fastidiösus.
 squeamishly. Fastidiosè.
 squeamishness. Fastidium.
 to squeeze. Prémo, 3; comprímo.
 a squeeze. Compressus, 4.
 a squill. Squilla.
 squinting. Sträbo, önis, *neut.*
 a squire. Armíger -éri.
 a squirrel. Sciúrus. Plin.
 to stab. Confödio, 3; figo, 3; transfigo.
 a stab. Vulnus -ëris, *neut.*
 stability. Stäbílitas, firmítas, constantia (*esp. of mind*).
 stable, *adj.* Stäbílís, firmus, constans.
 a stable. Prææpe, *neut.*; stäbüllum.
 to stable. Stäbülo, 1.
 a stableman. Ägäso -onis, *masc.*
 to stabliah. Stäbülio, 4.—See establish.
 a stack. Äcervus, cümulus, strues.
 to stack. Congéro, 3; accümülo, 1.
 a stadium. Stadium.
 a staff. Bäcülus, bäcülum, bäcillum.—A wand of office, virga, lituus.
 a stag. Cervus, dama, *masc.*—See deer.
 of a stag. Cervinus.
 stage. Scëna, theätürum, pulpítum.
 of the stage. Scënícus, theätüralia.
 to stagger, *intrans.* Väcillo, 1; títübo, 1; trémo.—Things which stagger
 one, quæ dubitationem afferunt.
 stagnant. Stagnans, stagnösus. Gel.
 stagnant water. Stagnum.
 to stagnate. Stagno, 1.

staid. Grāvia.

to stain. Inquinō, 1; mǎcūlo, 1; conamaculo, fædo, 1; i. e. dye, inficio, 2.
a stain. Mǎcūla, labea.

stainless. Pūrus, intēger -gra -gram.

stairs, staircase. Scǎle.

a stake. Palus, vallus; i. e. a sum wagered, &c., pignus -ēria, necē. —The prosperity of everything is at stake. Summa rerum in discrimen adducta est. Liv. —The power of the laws, the reputation of the tribunals, is at stake. Agitur vis legum, agitur existimatio iudiciorum. Cic.

to stake, i. e. to surround with stakes. Vallo, 1; circumvallo; i. e. to wager, dēpono, 3. —The enemy stake all on the result of a doubtful event. Hostes rem in casum ancipitis eventus committant. Liv.

stale. Vētus -ēria, vētustas. —See old.

to stalk. Spātior, 1.

a stalk. Caulis.

a stall, or stable, q. v. Stābūlum; i. e. shop, q. v., tāberna.

stamina. Vīgor.

to stammer. Balbūtio, 4.

stammering, adj. Balbus, blæsus.

to stamp, stamp upon. Calco, 1; prēcualco; i. e. mark with an impression, signo, 1; imprimo, 3, c. acc. of the impression made, or of the thing stamped. —Stamped with the genuine marks of truth. Domesticis innata notis veritatis. Cic.

a stamp. Signum.

to stanch. Restinguo, 3; sisto, 3; supprimo.

stanch. Stābīlis, firmus, constans. —See faithful.

a stanchion. Admīnīcūlum.

stanchness. Constantia.

to stand. Sto, 1; consto, consisto, 3; i. e. to endure, q. v., fēro, irr.; pātior, 3; i. e. to last, q. v., dūro, 1; maneo, 2. —To stand against, i. e. oppose, obsisto, 3. —To stand by, esp. as an assistant, adsto, adsum. —To stand for (an office), pēto, 3; to stand on, insisto. —To stand round, circumsto, circumsisito. —To stand still, subsisto. —To stand in need of, ēgeo, 2; indigeo. (See to want.) —When they should have stood their ground. Cum in acie stare decuerit. Liv. —If he did not stand to his promise. Si in fide non stetit. Cic. —They will stand by that plan. Eostabitur consilia. Liv.

a stand, or place to stand. Stātio.

a standard. Signum, vexillum; i. e. model, formūla, rēgūla.

a standard-bearer. Signifer -ēri, vexillārius.

staple, i. e. chief. Præcipuus.

a star. Sidus -ēria, newt.; astrum, stella.

to stare at. Intueor.

a stare. Obtūtus, 4; aspectus, 4.

stark. Nūdus.

a starling. Sturnus.

starry. Sidēreus.

to start, i. e. be startled. Terreo, 2; to set out on a journey, prōficiator, 3. —To get the start of, antēvénio, 4; prævénio, antécēdo.

to startle. Percello, 3, only in perf. and pluperf.; terreo. —

starvation. Fāmes.

to starve. —In a few days he starved himself. Paucis diebus sese cibo abstinuit. Cæsar. —Starved to death. Fame enectus, fame confectus. Both in Cic.

state, i. e. condition. Condītio, stātus, 4; i. e. splendour, splendor, majestas. —Our affairs were in a better state. Meliore loco erant res nostræ.

a state. Civitas; (if a commonwealth) respublica; (if a kingdom) regnum, impērium. —The chief men of the state. Capita rerum. Liv.

stateliness. Grāvitas, majestas, splendor.

stately. Grāvia, magnificus, splendidus.

statement of opinion. Sententia; of fact, narratio.

statesman. —(A question) whether it becomes a wise man to become a

- statesman (or to apply himself to state affairs). *Sit ne sapientis ad rempublicam accedere.* Cic.—Restored to take my part as a statesman (or, in state affairs). *Ad administrandam rempublicam restitutus.* Cic.
- station, i. e. place, *q. v.* *Statio*; i. e. condition, *conditio*, *stātus*, &c.
- to station, i. e. place, *q. v.* *Pōno*, 3; *lōco*, 1; *colloco*.
- stationary. *Stābilis*, *firmus*, *immōtus*.
- statuary, the art. *Stātūaria* (Plin.), *sculptura*. Plin.
- a statuary. *Sculptor*.
- a statue. *Stātua*, *signum*, *imāgo*, *effigies*, *sīmīlacrūm*.
- stature. *Stātūra*.
- statutable. *Lēgītīmus*.
- a statute. *Lex*, *lēgis*, *fer.*—*See law*.
- to stave in, i. e. break, *q. v.* *Frango*, 3; *effringo*.—To stave off, i. e. defer, *diffēro*, *irr*.
- to stay, *intrins.* *Māneo*, 2; *permaneo*.—As sojourners, *māror*, 1; *commoror*.—To stay for, *expecto*, 1.
- to stay, *trans.* *Sisto*, 3.—*See stop*.
- a stay, i. e. a remaining in a place. *Commōrātiō*; i. e. a prop, *q. v.*, *fulcrum*.
- stead, instead. *Lōco*, in *locum*, *vīce*, in *vicem*, *ad vicem*.
- steadfast, steady. *Constans*, *firmus*, *stābilis*.
- steadfastly, steadily. *Constanter*, *firme*, *stābiliter*.
- steadfastness, steadiness. *Constantia*, *firmitas*, *stābilitas*.
- a steak. *Ōfella*. Juv.
- to steal. *Fūr*, 1; *rāpio*, 3; *surrīpio*.—You stole away from me out of the forum. *Surripuisti te mihi e foro.* Plaut.—He stole away from his guards. *Clam se a custodibus subduxit.* Nep.—So that we may be able as it were to steal into all their affections. *Ut in universorum animos tanquam insinuare possimus.* Cic.—As he had stolen into his intimacy by these means. *Cum se ejus in familiaritatem insinuasset hac ratione.* Cic.
- by stealth. *Furtim*, *clam*, *occulte*.
- stealing. *Furtum*.—*See theft*.
- stealthy. *Furtivus*, *clandestinus*.
- steam. *Vāpor*, *exhālātiō*.
- a steed. *Ēquus*.—*See horse*.
- steel. *Chālybs* —*ŷbis*, *masc.*
- of steel. *Chālŷbēna*.
- a steelyard. *Stātera*.
- steep. *Præceps* —*ip̄tia*, *abruptus*, *præruptus*.
- a steep.—*See hill*.
- to steep. *Imbuo*, 3; *mādfēcio*, 3.
- a steer. *Jūvencus*, *vītūlus*.
- to steer. *Gūberno*, 1; *rēgo*, 3; *dīrigo*.—To steer clear of, *vīto*, 1; *evito*.—They first steered for Erythræa. *In Erythræam primum classem li-*
cuerunt. Liv.
- a steerer. *Gūbernator*, *rector*.—*See p t.*
- a stem. *Truncus*.
- to stem. *Repugno*, 1; *rēsis*.—*See to resist*.
- steeple. *Factor*. Plin.
- a step. *Grādus* (used also for steps of stairs), 4; *gressus*, 4; *passus*, 4; i. e. footstep, *vestigium*; i. e. means, *rātiō*.
- to step. *Grādior*, 3; *ingrēdior*.—To step forward, *prōdeo*, 4; *prōgredior*.—To step back, *regredior*.—*See to go*.
- a step-father. *Socer* —*ŷri*.—A step-mother, *sōcrus*, 4.
- a step-son. *Privignus*.—Step-daughter, *privigna*.
- sterile. *Sērilis*, *infecundus*.—*See barren*.
- sterility. *Sērilitas*, *infecunditas* (Tac.).
- sterling. *Vērus*, *justus*.
- stern. *Durus*, *sēvērus*, *rīgīdus*, *austērus*.—Stern-looking, *torvus*, *vultuosus*.
- the stern (of a ship). *Puppis*.

sternly. Sēvēre, rīgīde, austēre.

sternness. Sēvēritas, austērītas.

sternutation. Sternūtatio.

to stew. Cōquo, 3.

a stew, or fishpond. Piscina.

a steward. Cūrator, prōcurator.—Of landed estate, villīcus.

a stick. Bācūlus, bācūlum, bācillus, fustis, esp. to beat with.—A walking-stick, acipio—onis, *masc.*; virga.

to stick, *trans.*, *i. e.* place, *q. v.* Pōno, 3; *i. e.* fasten, figo; *i. e.* unite, jungo, 3; conjungo.

to stick, *intrans.* Hæreo, 2.—To stick together, cohæreo.—To stick to, hæreo, adhæresco.—To stick out, exsto, emineo, 2.

to stickle for. Tueor, 2.

a stickler for. Fautor, dēfensor.

sticky. Glūtīnosus.

stiff. Rīgīdus.—In opinions, &c., tēnax.

to stiffen, be stiff. Rīgeo, 2; rīgesco, 3; dērigesco.

stiffly. Rīgīde, firme, tēnācter.

stiffness. Rīgōr.—In opinions, &c., pertīnācia.

to stifle. Suffōco, 1.—Which (conscience) it is no trouble to stifle. Quam (conscientiam, &c.) comprīmere nihil est negotiī. Cic.

a stigma. Nōta, lābes.—See disgrace.

to stigmatise. Nōto, 1.

a stiletto. Sica.—See dagger.

to still. Sēdo, 1; tranquillo, 1; pāco, 1; *sērēno.

still, *adj.* Tranquillus, sērēnus, plācidus.

to be still. Quiesco, 3; conquiesco.

still, *adv.* Adhuc, etiamnum (sometimes written etiam nunc, referring even to past time).

stillness. Tranquillitas, quies—ētis, sērēnitas.

stilts. Grallæ. Plin.

one who walks on stilts. Grallator. Varr.

to stimulate. Stīmūlo, 1; instimulo, hortor, 1; excito, 1; concito, incendo, 3.

a stimulator. Stīmūlator, *fem.*—trix, concitator.

to sting. Pungo, 3; metaph. (as care, conscience, &c.) mordeo, 2; rēmordeo; *i. e.* to cause pain to, crucio, 1.

a sting. Acūleus; metaph., stīmūlus.—Stinging pain, crūciātus.

stingily. Parce, tēnācter, sordide.

stinginess. Tēnācitas, sordes, *pl. fem.*—See avarice.

stingy. Parcus, tēnax, sordīdus.

to stink. Fæteo. Col.

a stink. Fætor. Col.

stinking. Fætidus.

to stint. Contīneo, 2; rēprīmo.

stipend. Stipendium, merces—edia, *fem.*

to stipulate. Pāciscor, 3; stīpūlor, 1.—That he made no stipulation for himself individually. Sibi se privatim nihil cavere. Liv.

stipulation. Pactum, stīpulatio, *dim.* stīpulātiuncula.—See condition.

to stir, *trans.* Mōveo, 2; commoveo; *intrans.*, *i. e.* to depart, abeo, 4; discēdo, 3.

a stir, *i. e.* tumult. Turba, tūmultus, 4.

stirring. Inquiētus.

to stitch. Suo, 3; consuo.

stithy, *i. e.* anvil. Incus—ūdia, *fem.*

a stoat. Mustela.

stock of a tree. Truncus, stīpes—ītis, *masc.*, stirps—pis, *fem.*; caudex—kia, *masc.*; *i. e.* race, stirps, genus—ēris, *neut.*; *i. e.* store, *q. v.*, thēsaurus.

to stock. Impleo, 2; instruo, 3.

a stocking. Fascia, tibiāle. Suet.

stoic. Stoīcus.

stoically. Stoice.

a stole. Stōla.

clad in a stole. Stōlātus. Mart.

stolid. Stōlīdus, hēbes —ētis.—See stupid.

stolidity. Stultitia.

stolidly. Stōlīde.

stomach. Stōmāchus.

to stomach, i. e. endure, q. v. Fēro, irr.; pātior.

stone. Lāpis —īdis, masc.; dim. lāpillus; saxum.—A precious stone, gemma.—A millstone, mōla.—For it is a vile thing, which one should leave no stone unturned to escape. Tetra enim res est, velia, ut ita dicam, remisque fugienda. Cic.—No stone was left unturned. Armis et castris tentata res est. Cic.

to stone. Lapidō, 1 (Suet.).—There was a nine-days' sacrifice because it had rained stones at Velia. Novendiale sacrum fuit quod Veliae de cælo lapidaverat. Liv.

a stoner, or thrower of stones. Lāpīdātor.

a stoning. Lāpīdatio.

a stonecutter. Lāpīcīda, masc.

a stonequarry. Lāpīcīdīna.

stony. Lāpīdōsus, lāpīdeus, saxeus.

to be stony, hard as stone. Lāpīdesco, 3.

a stool. Subsellium.

to stoop, trans. Inclino, 1; intrans. inclinator.—As every one stooped to flattery. Cunctis in adulationem demissis. Tac.—I will not refuse to stoop to those more trifling objects. Ad minora illa me demittere non recusabo. Quint.

stooping, subst. Inclinatio.

stooping, adj. Pronus.

to stop, trans. Sisto, 3; i. e. detain, tēneo, 2; dētineo; i. e. hinder (q. v.), impēdio, 4; i. f. e. terminate, finio, 4; praeīdo, 3.

to stop, intrans. Sto, 1; consisto, 3; subsisto; i. e. remain in, māneo, permaneo, moror, 1; commoror; i. e. desist (q. v.), ceaso, 1; dēaisto, 3.—At last he stopped speaking. Conticuit tandem. Virg.

a stop, stoppage, or delay. Cessatio, mōra; i. e. end, finis.

a store or storehouse. Thēsaurus.—A storehouse, āpōthēca; —A great store, cōpia, ābundantia.

to store up. Congēro, 3; coacervo, 1; accumulo, 1.

a stork. Cīcōnia.

a storm. Prōcella, tempestas.—Of a town, oppugnatio; (if successful) expugnatio.

to storm (a town), oppugno, 1; (successfully) expugno; i. e. be in a rage, fūro, 3; sēvio, 4.

a stormer. Oppugnator; (if successful) expugnator.

stormy. Prōcellōsus.

a story, i. e. tale. Fābūla, fābella; i. e. history, historia; i. e. narrative, narratio; i. e. lie, mendacium.

a story of a house. Tābūlatum, contignatio.

famous in story. Fābūlōsus.

a story-teller. Fābūlātor (Suet.); i. e. liar, mendax.

stout. Rōbustus, vāllīdus; i. e. courageous, fortis, strēnuus.

stoutly. Strēnue.

stoutness. Rōbur, —ōris neut.—Of an assertion, vehementia.

a stove. Cāminū.

to stow. Pōno, 3.

to straddle. Vārico. Quint.

to straggle. Erro, 1; palor, 1.

straggling. Errābundus.

straight. Rectus, directus.

straight, adv., straightly. Recte, recta, directe, directo.

to straighten. Corriġo, 3.

in a straightforward and open manner. Directo et palam (petere). Cic. straightway. Stātim, continuo.—See immediately.

to strain. Intendo, 3; contendo; *i. e.* distort, distorto, 2; *i. e.* to filter, cōlo 1 (Plin.); percolo (Plin.).—I will strain every point. Omni operā atque ope enitar. Cic.

a strain, *i. e.* excess in exertion. Intentio, contentio; *i. e.* distortion, distortio.

straining, *i. e.* filtering. Percolatio. Plin.

a strainer or filter. Cōlum.

strait, *i. e.* narrow, &c. Arctus, angustus.

a strait in the sea. Frētum; *i. e.* difficulty, angustiae.

to straiten, *i. e.* embarrass, *q. v.* Impēdio, 4; sollicito, 1.

straitly. Arcte, *i. e.* earnestly (to charge, &c.), dīscite.

strand. Litus—ŏris, *nom.*; ārena.—See shore.

strange, *i. e.* foreign. Pēgrinus, externus; *i. e.* unusual, inābitatus ināditus, inassuetus, mīrus.

strangely. Mire, mīrabiliter.

strangeness. Nōvitas.

a stranger. Hospes—itis *masculine*; also *fem.* hospita; sēvēna, *masculine*.

See foreigner.—A stranger to everybody. Ignōtus omnibus. Nep.

to strangle. Suffōco, 1; strangūlo.—They strangled him. Gulam laqueo fregere. Sall.

strangury. Strangūria.

a strap. Lōrum.

a stratagem. Dōlus, māchīna.

stratification. Strātum.

straw. Strāmen—inis, *neuter*; stīpula.

straw, of straw. Strāmineus.

a strawberry. Frāgum.

to stray. Erro, 1; oberro, 1, rēgor, 1; (from) aberso.—See to wander.

straying. Errābandus, dēvius.

a streak. Līnea.

stream. Flūmen, —inis, *neuter*; amnis.—He began to go down stream to Paris. Secundo flumine ad Lutetiam iter facere coepit. Cæsar.—He orders them to advance up stream. Adverso flumine proficiaci imperat. Cæsar.

a streamlet. Rivulus.

to stream. Fluo, 3.—See to flow.

a street. Via, vicus.

strength, of body or mind. Vis, *plural* vires, *fem.*; rōbus, ŏris, *neuter*.—Of mind, firmitas, constantia.—Let us now try if we can make any impression on the main strength of your argument. Experiamur si possumus carnis commovere disputationis tuæ. Cic.

to strengthen. Firmo, 1; confirmo, rōbōro.—

strenuous. Strenuus, vehēmens.

strenuously. Strēnue, vehēmenter.

stress.—To lay stress upon. Nitor, 3, *c. accusative*; confido, 3, *c. dative*.

to stretch, *trans.* Tendo, 3; extendo.—To stretch out. Pēstigo, 3; *intrans.*, extendor.—See to reach.

on the stretch.—At the full stretch of his voice. Contentā voce. Cic.

to strew. Spargo, 3; sterno, 3.

strict. Arctus, rīgidus, accūratū.—I will not press the strict law against you. Non agam summe jure tecum.

strictly. Arcte, accūrate.

strictness. Accūratio.

stricture. Rēprehensio.

to stride. Incēdo, 3.—See to walk.

strife. Līs, litis, *fem.*; rixa, jurgium.

to strike. Percutio, 3; fērio, 4, *no perfect*; caedo, 3; pulso, 1; occūpo, 1.—To strike, *i. e.* lower (sails, &c.), dēmitto, 3; submitto.—As things strike

- the mind, *percello*, 3, only in *perf.*; *mōveo*, 2; *commoveo*.—To strike down, *dējicio*, 3; *sterno*, 3; *prosterne*.—To strike out, *i. e.* expunge, *dēleo*, 2.—To strike one's foot (against an obstacle), *offendo pedem* (Cic.).—To strike a bargain, *pāciacor*, 3.—See agree.
- striking.** *Efficax* (of an argument, &c.).
- a string,** of a lyre. *Filum*, chorda.—Of a bow or a lyre, *nervus*; *i. e.* a rope, *q. v.*, *fūnis*, *dim.* *funiculus*.
- to strip,** of anything. *Exuo*, 3; *i. e.* plunder, *spolio*, 1; *exipio*, 1; *nūdo*, 1.—To strip off, *i. e.* take away, *detraho*, 3; *eximo*, 3; *dehimo*.
- a strip.** *Pars* -tis.
- a stripe.** *Ictus*, 4; *plāga*.—With a whip, *verber* -āris, *acc.*
- striped.** *Vārius*.
- a stripling.** *Jūvēnis*, *adōlescens*.
- to strive.** *Nitor*, 3; *ēnitor*, *lāboro*, 1; *contendo*, 3.
- a stroke.** *Ictus*, 4.
- to stroke.** *Blandior*, 4; *palpor*, 1.
- to stroll.** *Spātiar*, 1; *vāgor*, *erro*, 1.—See to wander.
- a stroller.** *Erro* -onia, *masc.*
- strong.** *Fortis*, *vālīdus*, *rōbustus*; *i. e.* earnest, *vēhemens*, *strēnuus*; *i. e.* strongly fortified, *mūnitus*.
- strongly.** *Fortiter*, *vālīde*, *strēnue*; *i. e.* very much, *magnōpère*, *admōdum*, *vehēmenter*.
- a strophe.** *Strōphe*.
- structure.** *Fābrica*, *fābricatio*, *structura*.
- a struggle.** *Contentio*.—See effort.
- to struggle,** *i. e.* to strive, *q. v.* *Nitor*, *ēnitor*; *i. e.* to contend with, *certo*, 1; in either sense, *contendo*.
- strumpet.** *Mētrix*.
- to strut.**—They strut about before your eyes. *Incedunt per ora vestra magnifici*. Sall.
- stubble.** *Stīpula*, *pālea*.
- stubborn.** *Pertīnax*, *pervīcax*.—See obstinate.
- stubbornly.** *Pertīnāciter*, *pervīcāciter*.
- stubbornness.** *Pertīnācia*, *pervīcācia*.
- a stud,** *i. e.* nail. *Clavus*.—Of horses, *grex*, *grēgia*, *masc.* *f.* *armentum*.
- a student.** *Alumnus*.
- studied,** *i. e.* not extempore. *Mēdītātus*.
- studious.** *Diligens*, *stūdīosus*.—A studious disposition, *stūdium*.
- study.** *Stūdium*.
- to study.** *Stūdeo*, 2; *sine c.* or *c. dat.* or more rarely *acc.* of the object, or *c. infia*; *incurabo*, 3, *c. dat.*; *i. e.* to learn, *disco*, 3; *i. e.* to strive, *q. v.*, *nitor*, 3.
- stuff,** *i. e.* cloth. *Pannus*.
- to stuff.** *Farcio*, 4; *rēfercio*.
- to stumble.** *Tītūbo*, 1; *lābor*, 3.—To stumble against, *offendo*, 3.
- a stumbling.** *Pedis offensio*. Cic.
- a stumbling-block.** *Offendīcūlum*. Plin.
- a stump.** *Truncus*.
- to stun.** *Obtundo*, 3; *perstringo*, 3.
- to stunt.** *Rēprīmo*.
- stupefaction.** *Stūpor*.
- to stupefy.** *Stūpēficio*, 3, *pass.* *stupefio*.—To be stupefied, *stūpeo*, 2; *obstūpeo*, *obstūpesco*, 3.
- stupendous.** *Mīrus*, *mīrābilis*.
- stupid.** *Stultus*, *stōlīdus*, *hēbes* -ētis, *exors* -dis.
- stupidity.** *Stultītia*.
- stupidly.** *Stulte*.
- stupor.** *Stūpor*, *torpor*.
- sturdily.** *Firme*, *strēnue*.
- sturdiness.** *Rōbur*, *ōris*.—See strength.

- sturdy.** *Rōbustus, firmus, strēnuus.*
a sturgeon. *Acipenser -eria, masc.*
stuttering. *Balbus, blāsus.*—See to stammer.
a sty. *Hāra.*
Stygian. *Stygius.*
style. *Rātio.*—Habitual style, *ūsus*, 4.
to style, i. e. call. *Appello*, 1; *vōco*, 1.
suavity. *Suavitas.*
with suavity. *Suaviter.*
subaltern. *Infērior.*
to subdue. *Vinco*, 1; *dēvinco, sūbīgo*, 3; *dōmo*, 1; *edomo, dēbello*, 1; *contundo*, 3; *contēro*, 3.—To subdue and render submissive, *pāco*, 1.
subduer. *Victor, dōmītor, *dēbellator*, all with *fem.* in -trix.
to subject. *Submitto*, 3; *subjīcio*, 3.
subject. *Obnoxius, subjectus.*
to be subject, i. e. obedient to, q. v. *Pāreo.*
a subject, in a state. *Civis.*
a subject for discussion, &c. *Prōpōsitum, res.*—Subject-matter, *māteria.*
 —That which becomes the subject of deliberation. *Id quod in deliberationem cadit.* *Cic.*
subjection. *Servitus -utia, masc.*—Justice is a state of subjection to written laws. *Justitia est obtemperatio scriptis legibus.* *Cic.*
to subjoin. *Adjungo*, 3; *addo*, 3; *subjīcio*.
subjoining, subst. *Subjectio.*
to subjugate. *Dēbello*, 1.—See to subdue.
subjunctive. *Subjunctivus.* *Gram.*
sublime. *Sublīmis, altus.*—See high.
sublimely. *Alte.*
sublimity. *Elatio, altitudo.*
to submerge. *Mergo*, 3; *dēmergo, submergo.*
submission. *Submissio.*—Phraates has made his submission to Cæsar. *Jus imperiumque Phraates Cæsaris accepit, genibus minor.* *Hor.*
submissive. *Submissus, obnoxius, hūmīlis.*
submissively. *Submisce.*
to submit, trans. (for consideration, &c.). *Suggēro*, 3; *subjīcio.*
to submit, intrans., i. e. to yield, q. v. *Cēdo, submitto*, 3 (often, *submitto me, do manus.* *Hor.*)—I submit to the insult. *Accipio contumeliam.* *Cæs.*—If I were to submit to this accusation. *Si susciperem hoc crimen.* *Cic.*—The tribunes promised to submit to the authority of the senators. *Tribuni se in auctoritate patrum futuros esse polliciti sunt.* *Liv.*
to submit to, expose oneself to. *Objicio me, offero me, c. dat.:* both in *Cic.*
subordinate to, inferior. *Subjectus.*—All the subordinate officers of your command. *Omnes ministri imperii tui.* *Cic.*
to be subordinate (as a species). *Subsum.*
to suborn. *Sūborno*, 1.
to subscribe. *Subscribo*, 3.
a subscriber. *Subscriptor.*
subsequent. *Postērior.*
subsequently. *Postea, postērius.*
to subserve. *Servio*, 4; *inservio.*
to subside. *Sēdeo*, 2; *subsido*, 3.
subsidiary. *Subsidiarius.*
subsidy. *Subsīdium* (not of money in ancient times).
to subsist, i. e. exist. *Sum, existo*, 3.—See to live.
subsistence, i. e. means of living. *Victus*, 4.—See life.
substance. *Corpus -ōris, neut.;* *substantia.* *Quint.*
substantial. *Corporeus;* *i. e. important, magnus, grāvis.*
to substantiate. *Confirmo*, 1.
substantive. *Substantivus (Gramm.); i. e. real, vērus.*

to substitute. Substituo, 3; suppono, 3; sufficio, 3; usu. c. in and *acc.*—

(As he began to substitute Roman citizens for them. In eorum locum substituere et supponere coepit cives Romanos.) Submuto, 1.

a substitute. Vicarius.

substitution. Suppositio. Plant.

subterfuge. Diverticulum.

subterranean. Subterraneus.

subtle. Subtilis; i. e. cunning, *q. v.*, callidus, väfer—fra, dölöus, astutus.

subtly. Subtiliter; i. e. cunningly, callide, väfre, dölöse, astute.

subtlety. Subtilitas; i. e. cunning, calliditas, astütia.

to subtilize. Tenuo, 1; attenuo, extenuo.

to subtract. Subtraho, 3; abtraho.

subversion. Eversio.

to subvert. Evertö, 3; subverto.

a subverter. Eversor.

a suburb. Süurbium.

suburban. Süurbänna.

succedaneous. Vicarius.

to succeed, i. e. prosper. Succedo, 3; precedo: often bene procedo, pulchre procedo, prospere procedo (all in Cic.).—Cassius pursued the enemy with great success. Cassius hostes insecutus rem bene gessit.—I succeeded in cutting off from that audacious criminal all hopes of corrupting the tribunal. Id sum assecutus ut reo audaci spem corrumpendi iudicii præciderem.—They will never succeed (by entreaty) in obtaining that exception from me. A me istam exceptionem nunquam impetrabunt. Cic.—That they might impute everything which did not succeed to his fault. Ut omnia minus prospere gesta ejus culpæ tribuerent. Nep.

to succeed, as a successor (to a person). Succedo, 3.—To an inheritance, excipio, 3; cerno, 3 (the *legal* term).

success. Successus.—Success in war, if we employ our success well, will give us a more advantageous peace. Res bello bene gestæ, si volumus fortunâ uti, pacem nobis æquiores dabunt. Liv.

successful (of a person or action). Felix, fortunatus.—Of an attempt, or result, faustus, prosperus.

successfully. Feliciter, bënë, prospère, fauste, pulchre.

succession. Successio; i. e. series, séries, continuatio, consëquentia.—

Who have taken away our annual magistrates, our succession of rulers, the main safeguard of our equal freedom. Qui annuos magistratus, qui vicissitudinem imperitandi, quod unum exsequendæ sit libertatis sustulerint.

Liv.—When fear and anger in succession had changed their opinions. Cum timor atque ira invicem sententias variassent. Liv.—So, per vices

(Tac.), vicibus factis. Ov.

successive. Continuus.

successively. Continenter, vicissim.—See above, succession.

a successor. Successor.

succinct. Brëvia.—See short.

succinctly. Brëviter.

succour. Cichöreum, intybum, usu. in *pl.*

succour. Auxilium, *gen.* öpis, opem, ope (only found in these cases).—Military succour (but used also generally), subsidium.—News was brought that great reinforcements of cavalry were coming to succour the townspeople. Nuntiabatur auxilia magna equitatus oppidanis suppetias venire. Cic.

to succour. Succurro, 3; subvenio, 4; öpitülör, 1; auxilior, 1.—See to help.

a succourer. Auxiliator. Tac.

succulent. Succosus. Col.

to succumb. Succumbo, 3; cëdo, 3.

such. Talis, i. e. so great, tantus; of such a kind, ejusmodi.—There is also such a disposition in me, that I not only will submit to no one's boldness. Est etiam in nobis is animus ut non modo nullius audaciæ cedam.

- Cic.—No one is such a savage that no idea of a God has ever entered his mind. *Nemo omnium tam immanis est cujus mentem non imbuerit Deorum opinio.* Cic.—The rest are things such as I could do without with equanimity. *Reliqua sunt ejusmodi quibus ego aequo animo carebam.*
- Cic.—And as such is the case. *Quoniam ita sunt.*
- such, *adv.*, *i. e.* in such a manner. *Ita; i. e.* so much, *tantum.*—*See so.*
- to suck. *Sūgo*, 3; *haurio*, 4.
- to suckle. *Nātūo*, 4.
- sudden. *Sūbitus*, *repens*, *repentinus*; *i. e.* unforeseen, *imprōvisus*.
- suddenly. *Sūbito*, *repente*, *repentino*.
- suddenness.—Because of the suddenness of his death. *Propter repentinam mortem ejus.* Cic.
- sudorific. *Sudatōrius*. Plaut.
- to sue, *i. e.* prosecute, *q. v.* *Litem intendo*, *c. dat. para.* (Cic.); to sue for, *i. e.* entreat (*q. v.*), *oro*, 1; *precor*, 1; *supplico*, 1.
- suet. *Sēvum*. Plin.
- to suffer, *i. e.* endure. *Pātior*, 3; *perpetior*, *fēro*, *irr.*; *perfero*, *tolēro*, 1; *sustineo*; *i. e.* permit, *q. v.*, *permitto*, 3; *sino*, 3; *pātor*, 3; *para.*—To suffer punishment, *supplicium solvo*, *pœnas do*; both in Cic.
- sufferable. *Tolērābilis*.
- sufferance, *i. e.* leave. *Vēnia*.
- suffering, *i. e.* pain, *q. v.* *Dōler*.
- a sufferer.—We, therefore, are deservedly the sufferers. *Jure igitur plectimur.* Cic.—We are in many instances sufferers for our negligence. *Multis in rebus negligentia plectimur.* Cic.
- to suffice. *Sufficio*, 3; *suppeto*, 3.
- sufficient. *Idōneus*; *i. e.* equal to, *par*, *gen. pāris*.—That I may have sufficient time to speak. *Ut ad dicendum satis temporis habere possim.* Cic.
- sufficiently. *Sātis*, *sat*.—But because you, perhaps, through being hindered by pain, do not sufficiently perceive those things. *Sed quod famulan dolore impeditus minus ea perspicias.* Cic.
- to suffocate. *Suffoco*, 1.
- suffocation. *Suffocatio*. Plin.
- suffrage. *Suffrāgium*.
- to give a suffrage. *Suffrāgor*, 1.—*See to vote.*
- to suffuse. *Perfundo*, 3; *suffundo*, 3; *inficio*, 3.—A blush suffuses her cheeks. *Suffunditur ora rubore.* Ov.
- suffusion. *Suffusio*. Plin.
- sugar. *Saccharum*. Plin.
- to suggest. *Subjicio*, 3; *i. e.* to advise, *q. v.*, *sūmdeo*, 2.
- suggestion. *Admonitio*.—*See advice.*
- suicide.—Nor is suspicion wanting that he committed suicide. *Neque abest suspicio quin ipse sibi mortem consecerit.* Cæs.
- a suit, at law. *Lis*, *litis*, *fem.*; *actio*; a request, *pētitiō*, *postulatio*.
- to suit. *Convenio*, 4; *c. dat.*, *congruo*, 3; *c. cum* and *abl.*, *quādro*, 1.
- suitable. *Convēniens*, *aptus*, *accommodatus*, **congruus*, *commōdus*.
- suitably, in a manner suitable to. *Convēnienter*, *apte*, *accommodate*, *congruenter*.—Suitably to your dignity. *Pro tuā dignitate* (Cic.); *et ex nostra dignitate.* Cic.
- suitableness. *Convēnitia*.
- a suitor. *Præcus*.
- sulkily. *Mōrōsus*.
- sulkiness, sullenness. *Mōrōsitas*.
- sulky, sullen. *Difficilis*, *mōrōsus*.
- to sully. *Inquino*, 1; *foedo*, 1; *maculo*, 1; *contāmīno*, 1; *pelluo*, 3.
- sulphur. *Sulfur*—*ūris*, *neut.*
- sulphureous. *Sulfūreus*.
- sultriness. *Æstus*, 4.—*See heat.*
- sultry. *Æstuōsus*, *torridus*.—*See hot.*

a sum. Rätio.—The sum, *i. e.* sum total, *summa*.—This is to reduce friendship to a mere sum. Hoc est amicitiam ad calculos vocare. Cic.
to sum up, i. e. calculate. Compūto, 1; *i. e.* recapitulate arguments, compiler, 3; *i. e.* close (a speech), pēro, 1.
a summing up (of arguments). Complexio; (of the speech) pēoratio.
summarily, i. e. in the way of summing up. Summatim.
summary (of punishment, &c.), *i. e.* immediate. Præsens; *i. e.* severe, summus.

a summary. Summa.

summer. Æstas, solstitium.

summer, adj. Æstivus.

to pass the summer. Æstivo, 1. Plin.

to summon. Voco, 1.—Domitius summoned Silanus (before the magistrates). Domitius Silano diem dixit. Cic.—See to prosecute.

a summons. Vocatio.—He frightened them with a summons to give evidence. Eos denuntiatione testimonii terebat. Cic.

sumptuary. Sumptuarius.

sumptuous. Sumptuosus, magnificus.

sumptuously. Sumptuose, magnifice.

sumptuousness. Sumptus, 4; magnificentia.

the sun. Sol, solis, masc.; Phœbus.—Of the sun, solāris.

to sun oneself. Apricor.

a sunbeam. Jūber —āris, neut.; rādus.

to sunder. Sepāro, 1; sējungo, 3; dīvīdo, 3.—See to separate.

a sundial. Solarium.

sundry. Diversus; *i. e.* many, multi.—Sundry persons, quidam.

sunflower. Heliōthrōpium. Plin.

sunny. Apricus.

sunrise. Lux, lucis, fem.; solis ortus, 4. Cic.

sunset. Solis occasus, 4.—See evening.

to sup. Cœno, 1.—They supped with the king. Cœnatum apud regem est. Liv.

to superabound. Abundo, 1; redundo, 1.—See to abound.

superabundant. Nīmius.

superannuated. Effetus.

superb. Magnificus, splendīdus.

superbly. Magnifice, splendide.

supercilious. Arrōgans, fastidiōsus.—See proud.

superciliously. Arrōganter, fastidiōse.

superciliousness. Arrogratia, fastidium, fastus, 4.

superficial. Inānis.

superficially. Strictim.—Studies which I have taken up late in life, and superficially. Quæ ego sero, quæ cursim arripui, quæ subsecivis operis, ut aiunt. Cic.

superfluity. Rēdundantia.

superfluous. Sūpervacāneus, nīmius.

to be superfluous. Rēdundo.

to superinduce. Adjicio, 3.

to superintend. Præsum, curo, 1.

superintendence. Præfectūra, cūra.

superintendent. Præfectus, cūrator.

to appoint a superintendent. Præficio, 3.

superiority. Præstantia, excellentia.

superior. Sūpērior; *i. e.* better, mēlior.—I look upon you as far superior to me in that kind of writing. Tibi istius generis in scribendo priores partes tribuo quam mihi. Cic.

to be superior to. Præsto, 1.—See to excel.

superlative. Egrēgius; in Grammar, superlativus. Gram.

superlatively. Egrēgie.

superinscription. Inscriptio.

- to supersede. Rěvřco, 1; dimitto, 3.
 superstition. Sřperstřtio.
 superstitious. Sřperstřtřosus.
 superstitiously. Sřperstřtřose.
 to supervene. Intervěnio, 4; sřpervenio.
 to supervise. Pręsum.—See superintend.
 supine. Neglřgens, sřcors —dis.
 supinely. Neglřgenter, sřcordřter.
 supineness. Neglřgentia, sřcordia.
 supper. Cęna.
 a supperroom. Cęnřcřlum.
 to supplant. Supplanto, 1.
 supple. Flexřlis, lentus.
 a supplement. Supplęmentum.
 suppleness. Lentor (Plin.).
 suppliant, *adj.* and *subst.* Supplex —řis, *masc., fem.*
 suppliantly. Supplřřter.
 to supplicate. Supplřco, 1; pręcor, 1; řro, 1; obsřcro, 1.—See to entreat.
 supplication. Precea, *pl. fem.*, rare in sing., except in *abl.*, prece, obsřcrřtio.
 to supply. Suffřcio, 3; prębeo, 2; ministro, 1; suppřřřto.—To supply, *i. e.* fill (the place occupied by another, &c.), impleo.—He began to supply their place with Roman citizens. In eorřm locum substituere cępit cives Romanos. Liv.
 a supply. Subsidium.—Supplies of provisions, comętatus, 4, usu. in *pl.*—Having lost all his military supplies of all kinds which he had with him. Omni militari instrumento quod circum se habebat erepto. Cęs.
 to support, in every sense, *i. e.* bear. Fěro, *err.*; perfero, sustřneo, 2; *i. e.* sustain, fulcio, 4 (used also of supporting an army by reinforcements); *i. e.* nourish, feed, nřtrio, 4; řlo, 3.—To support (a motion in the senate), suffragor, 1, *c. dat.*—A claim, adjřvo, 1; řřveo, 2.
 support, *i. e.* a prop, *q. v.* Fulcrum, metaph. cřlřmen —řis, *neut.*; *i. e.* assistance, subsidium; *i. e.* means of living, victus, 4.—See aid.
 supportable. Fěrendus, řřřřřřřlis.
 a supporter. Adjřtor.—Of a claim, fautor.
 to suppose. Přto, 1; řřřnor, 1.—I suppose, indeed, my speech alienated Pompey's affection from me (Ironical). At vero Cn. Pompeii voluntatem a me alienabat oratio mea. Cic.—See to think.—Suppose then that some one is now becoming wise, but is not so yet. Finge aliquem nunc fieri fieri sapientem, nondum esse. Cic.—But suppose he is a man of great genius. Sed sit ingenio divino. Cic.—What then is his nature? I suppose one peculiar to himself and his own. But suppose it to be one of fire. Quę est ei natura? Propria puto, et sua; sed fac igneam. Cic.
 a supposition. Nřtio, rřtio.
 supposable. Quod concipi potest. Cic.
 supposed, superstitious. Falsus, fictus, commentřtřus.
 to suppress. Comprimo, 3; supprimo; (a rebellion, &c.) exstinguo, 3; *i. e.* to conceal, *q. v.*, cęlo, 1.
 suppression. Suppressio.
 to suppurate. Suppřro, 1. Plin.
 suppuration. Suppuratio. Plin.
 supremacy. Impřrium, dominatus, 4; dřmřnřtio.
 supreme. Sřpremus (more usu. summus).—The state of Athens, while it enjoyed supreme power, is said to have been very prudent. Prudentissima civitas Atheniensium dum ea rerřm potita est fuisse traditur. Cic.
 to be supreme over. Dřmřnor, 1.—See to rule.
 supremely, *i. e.* very much. Maxřme.
 to surcease. Cęso, 1.—See to cease.
 sure. Certus; *i. e.* trusty, řřřlis.—One must not feel too sure of any

- thing. *Nihil nimis oportet confidere.* Cic.—I beg you to feel sure . . .
Velim ita statutum habeas . . . Cic.—See certain.
- surely.** *Certe.*
- a surety.** *Vas, vādis, masc.; pæres, prædia, masc.—See security.*
- surf.** *Æstus, 4.*
- surface.** *Sûperficiēs.*
- to surfeit.** *Sātio, 1.—See to sate.*
- surfeit.** *Sātietas, fastidium.*
- surge.** *Æstus, 4.—See wave.*
- to surge.** *Æstuo, 1; exæstuo.*
- a surgeon.** *Mēdicus.*
- surgical.** *Mēdicus.*
- surlily.** *Mōrōse.*
- surliness.** *Mōrōsitas.*
- surly.** *Morosus, difficilis.*
- to surmise.** *Suspīcor, 1.—See to suspect.*
- to surmount.** *Sûpéro, 1; vinco, 3.*
- surmountable.** *Sûpērābilis.*
- to surpass.** *Sûpéro, 1; præsto, 1; vinco, 3.—See to excel.*
- surpassing.** *Egrēgius, præstans.*
- surplus.** *Rēliquus.*
- to surprise.**—This surprises me greatly. *Hoc mihi maximam admirationem movet (Cic.); i. e. to come suddenly on, excipio, 3; sûpervēnio, 4; opprimo, 3.—He orders them to surprise and storm the camp. His imperat ut castra de improvviso adorianur atque oppugnent. Cæa.*
- surprising.** *Mirus, mirābilis, admirabilis, novus, inusitatus, insolitus; i. e. unforeseen, improvisus.*
- surprisingly.** *Mire, mirābiliter, mirum in modum. Cic.*
- to surrender, trans.** *Dēdo, 3; trādo, 3, trans. and intrans., concēdo.*
- surrender.** *Dēditio, trāditio.*
- surreptitious.** *Furtivus, clandestinus.*
- surreptitiously.** *Furtim, clam.*
- to surround.** *Cingo, 3; circumdo, 1; ambio, 4. — With any sort of fence, sepio, 4.*
- surveillance.** *Libera, custodia. Sall.*
- to survey.** *Aspicio, 3; perspicio, intueor, 2; contemplor.*
- survey.** *Contemplatio.—See sight.*
- a surveyor.** *Contemplator; i. e. measure of land, &c., mensor.*
- to survive.** *Sûpersum, sûpéro, 1.*
- surviving.** *Sûperstes—itis.*
- susceptibility.** *Mollitia.*
- susceptible.** *Mollis.—Susceptible of, i. e. liable to, obnoxius.*
- to be susceptible of.** *Cāpio, 3.*
- to suspect.** *Suspīcor, 1; suspecto, 1. Tac.*
- to suspend, i. e. delay.** *Suspendo, 3; différo, 3.*
- to be suspended (as works, &c.).** *Conquiesco, 3; pendio.*
- suspense.** *Dubitatio.—To be in suspense, pendeo, hæreo.*
- suspension (of works, &c.).** *Præbatio, dilatio, cessatio.—A suspension of hostilities was granted for two years. Induciæ biennii datae. Liv.*
- suspicion.** *Suspicio.*
- suspicious, i. e. apt to suspect.** *Suspīcax; apt to suspect, or worthy to be suspected, suspiciōsus.*
- suspiciously.** *Suspiciōse.*
- to inspire.** *Spiro, 1.—See to breathe.*
- to sustain.** *Sustineo, 2.—See to support.*
- sustenance, i. e. food, q. v.** *Victus, 4.*
- to swagger.** *Glōrior, 1.—This man who swaggers and struts about. Hic qui se magnifice jactat atque ostentat. Cic.*
- swaggering.** *Jactatio.*
- swaggering, adj.** *Glōriōsus.*

- a swain. *Adölescens*; i. e. countryman, *rusticus*.
 a swallow. *Hirundo -inis, fem.*; i. e. voracity, *gula*.
 to swallow. *Sorbeo*, 2; *absorbeo*, *vöro*, 1; *dévoro*.
 a swamp. *Pälus -ädis, fem.*
 swampy. *Päluster -tris -tre*, also *palustria*, *pälüdösus*.
 a swan. *Cygnus*, *ölor*.
 of a swan. *Cygneus*, *ölorinus*.
 a swarm of bees. *Exämen -inis, neut.*
 to swarm, i. e. assemble, *q. v.* *Coco*, 4.
 swarthy. *Fuscus*.
 to swathe. *Vincio*, 4; *illögo*, 1.—See to bind.
 to sway. *Géro*, 1; i. e. to rule, *q. v.*, *rögo*, 3; i. e. to vibrate, *vibro*, 1.
 sway. *Döminätus*, 4; *döminätio*, *dütio*.
 to swear. *Jüro*, 1.—To swear by, *adjuro*, *testor*, 1.—To deny with an oath, protest against with an oath, *öjuro*.—To take a false oath, *pejéro*.
 sweat. *Südor*, 1.
 to sweat. *Südo*, 1.
 to sweep. *Verro*, 3.
 sweet, of everything. *Dulcis*, *suavis*, *jücundus*.—Of sounds, *argütus*, *liquidus*.—Of amells, *ödörus*, *frägrans*.
 sweetness. *Dulcedo*, *jücunditas*, *suavitas*.
 sweetly. *Dulcé*, *jücundé*, *suaviter*.
 sweetmeats. *Belläria -orum, pl. neut.*
 to sweeten. *Edulco*, 1. *Gell.*
 to swell. *Tümeo*, 2; *tumesco*, 3; *intumesco*, *turgeo*, *turgesco*.—To cause to swell, *tümefäcio*, 3; *inflo*, 1.
 swelling, *subst.* *Tümör*.
 swelling, *adj.* *Tümídus*, *turgídus*.
 to swerve. *Décline*, 1; *äverto*, 3.
 swift. *Céler -ëris -ere*, *räpídus*, *velox*, *pernix*, *cítus*; of a horse allowed to go fast, *admissus*.
 swiftly. *Célëriter*, *räpíde*, *vélóciter*, *pernicíter*.
 swiftness. *Celeritas*, *räpídítas*, *vélócítas*, *pernäcítas*.
 a swift bird. *Cypeälus*. *Plin.*
 to swill.—He swills wine. *Ingurgitat se in merum*. *Plaut.*—See to drink.
 to swim. *No*, 1; *näto*, 1.—In, or into, *innäto*.—Down, *dénato*.—To, *adnato*.
 a swimmer. *Nätätör*.
 swimming. *Nätätio*.
 swimmingly. *Bëne*, *optíme*.
 to swindle. *Fraudo*, 1; *destítuo*, 3.
 a swindler. *Fraudätör*.
 a swine. *Porcus*, *sus suis*, *masc., fem.*
 of swine. *Suillus*.
 a swineherd. *Suärius*. *Plin.*
 to swing. *Vibro*, 1, *trans.* and *intrans.*
 a switch. *Virga*.
 swollen, swelling. *Tümídus*, *turgídus*, **turgidulus*.
 to swoon. *Línquor*.
 a swoon. *Dëfectus animi*. *Plin.*
 to swoop. *Descendo*, 3; *irruo*, 3: both *c. in* and *acc.*
 a swoop. *Impëtus*, 4.
 a sword. *Ensis*, *glädius*, *ferrum*, **mücro -onia, masc.*
 sworn. *Jürätus*.
 sycamore. *Sycäminus*, *sycämörus* (both in *Cels.*).
 sycophancy. *Assentatio*.—See flattery.
 a sycophant. *Assentator*.—See flatterer.
 syllable. *Sylläba*.
 syllable by syllable. *Sylläbatim*.
 syllogism. *Syllogismus*. *Quint.*

syllogistic. Syllogisticus. Quint.
 to syllogise. Ratiocinor, 1.
 sylvan. Sylvester -tris -tre, and sylvestris -tre.
 a symbol. Signum, exemplum.
 to symbolise. Significo, 1; indicō, 1.
 symmetrical. Concinna.
 symmetry. Concinna, symmetria. Plin.
 symmetrically. Concinna.
 sympathetic. Consentiens, concors -dia.
 to sympathise. Consentio, 4.
 sympathy. Consensus, 4.
 a symphony. Conventus, 4; symphonia.
 symposium. Convivialis.
 a symposium. Convivium.
 a symptom. Indiciū.
 a synod. Conventus, 4; conciliū.
 synonymous.—See the same.
 syntax. Syntaxia. Prisc.
 a syringe. Clyster -tri. Cels.
 Syrian. Syrius, Syrus.
 Syrtes. Syrtis.
 a system. Ratiō; of philosophy, &c., disciplina.
 systematical. Deliberatus.

T.

a tabernacle. Tabernaculum.
 a table. Mensa, tábula, tábella (these two not for eating at); i. e. a list, tábula, tábella.—The guests at the lower table. Imi convivæ lecti. Hor.
 a tablecloth. Mappa.
 tablet. Tábula, tábella.
 a tabour, tabret. Tympanum.
 tacit. Tācitus.—See silent.
 tacitly. Tācite.
 taciturn. Tācītūnus.—See silent.
 taciturnity. Tācītūnitās.
 to tack, i. e. sow together. Consuo.—To tack a ship, verto 3; circumāgo, 3 (at least used for to wheel an army).
 a tack. Clāvus, dim. clāvulus. Varr.
 tacking. Conversio (used at least for the wheeling of other bodies).
 tackle. Instrūmentum.—See rigging.
 to tackle. Aggrēdior, 3.
 tact. Ars -tis, fem.
 tactics, military. Miltia.
 tactile. Tactilis.
 a tadpole. Rāmpa. Apul.
 a tail. Cauda.
 a tailor. Vestiārius. Ulp.
 to taint. Inficio, 3; inquino, 1.—See to defile.
 a taint. Lābes, mēcula.
 to take, in every sense. Cāpio, 3.—In every sense but that of taking a town, sumo, 3; assumo, cāpresso, 3 (rare).—In the hand, prehendo, 3; preno, 1.—A town, expugno, 1 (esp. by storm).—To take, i. e. eat

- capto, 1.—To take, *i. e.* hire, condūco, 3.—To take possession of, apprehendo, pōtio, 4; *i. e.* accept, accipio; *i. e.* select, ēligo, 3; admit, rēcipio, ādhībo, 2.—To take again, take back, rēcipio, rēsumo.—To take aside, sēvōco, 1; seduco, 3.—To take away, tollo, 3.—Away from another, aufero, *irr.*; ādīmo, 3; dēmo, 3; abrīpio, 3 (by violence).—To take care, *q. v.*, cāveo, 2.—To take down, *i. e.* humble, dējicio, 3; premo, 3; dēprimo; *i. e.* pull down, diruo, 3.—To take in, *i. e.* deceive, *q. v.*, fallo, 3; dēcipio.—To take in (sail, &c.), contraho, 3.—To take in hand, *i. e.* undertake, *q. v.*, suscipio, 1.—To take over, *i. e.* convey across, transveho, 3; trajicio.—To take up, *i. e.* apprehend, prehendo, comprehendo.—If you will take my advice. Si me audies. Cic.—The little Iulus took my hand. Dextræ implicuit se parvus Iulus.—When I took so much upon myself. Cum tantum mihi sumpserim. Cic.—Studies which I have taken up late in life, and superficially. Quæ ego sero, quæ cursim arripui. Cic.—Men took it very ill. Graviter et acerbe homines ferebant. Cic. So ægre fero, moleste fero: both in Cic.
- a taker (of a town). Expugnator.
- the taking (of a town). Expugnatio.
- taking, *adj.*, *i. e.* agreeable. Gratus, acceptus.
- a tale. Fābula.—An idle, false tale, commentum.
- a tale-bearer. Dēlātor.
- a talent. Tālentum; *i. e.* gift of nature, fācultas, dos dōtis, *fem.*: both usu. in *pl.*
- to talk. Lōquor, 1.—To talk with, collōquor.—To talk over, *i. e.* discuss, *q. v.*, dissero, 3, c. de.—We shall, I hope, in a short time talk over these things together. Hæc brevi, ut spero, inter nos communicabimus. Cic.
- talk. Sermo -onis, *masc.*—With another, collōquium, alloquium.—The matter began to be the common talk. Res percerebuit, in ore atque omnium sermone cœpit esse. Cic.
- talkative. Lōquax, garrūlus.
- in a talkative manner. Lōquācīter.
- talkativeness. Lōquācitas, garrulitas.
- a talon. Unguis.
- tallow. Sēvum. Plin.
- tame. Cīcur -ūria, mansuetus; *i. e.* humble (of language, &c.), submissus.
- to tame. Dōmo, 1; ēdomo, mansuēficio.
- tamely. Submisse.
- tameness. Mansuetudo; *i. e.* humility (of language, &c.), submissio.
- a tamer. Dōmītor.
- to tamper with. Sollīcīto, 1.
- to tan. Perfīcio, 3. Plin.
- tangible. Tactīlis.
- to tangle. Implīco, 3.—See to entangle.
- a tank. Cisterna. Varr.
- a tanner. Cōriārius. Plin.
- tantamount.—It ought to be looked upon as tantamount to his father giving the information. Idem valere debet ac si pater indicaret. Cic.
- a tap. Ictus, 4.
- to tap, *i. e.* strike. Fērio, 4; *i. e.* to open, *q. v.*, rēcludo, 3.
- taper. Tēres -ētis.
- tapestry. Tāpes -ētis, *masc.*; *tāpētum.
- tar. Pix, pīcis, *fem.*; (as applied to the keels of ships) cera.
- of tar. Piceus.—Smeared with tar, cērātus, unctus.
- tardily. Tarde, *i. e.* late, sēro.
- tardiness. Tarditas.
- tardy. Tardus, *i. e.* late, sērus.—See slow.
- tares. Lōlium, āvēna.
- a target, or light shield, *q. v.* Pelta.
- to tarnish. Inquīno, 1.—See to disgrace.

- to tarry. *Mōror*, 1; *rēmōror*, *dēmōror*, *cunctor*, 1.
 tart, *i. e.* sharp-tasted, or, metaph. sharp. *Acer*—*cris*—*cre*.—See *sour*.
 tartarean. *Tartāreus*, *stýgius*, *infernus*.
 tartly. *Ācritēr*.
 tartness, lit. and metaph. *Ācrīmōnia*.
 a task. *Pensum*.
 to task.—Task her voice to sing. *Exige quod cantet*. *Ov*.
 to taste. *Gusto*, 1; *dégusto*.
 taste (either the act or the flavour). *Gustus*, 4; *i. e.* flavour, *sāpor*; *i. e.* judgment, *iudicium*.—Nothing could be in better taste. *Nihil esse potuit festivius*. *Cic*.
 tatter. *Pannus*.—See *rag*.
 to tattle. *Garrio*, 4.
 tattling. *Garrūlus*.
 a love of tattling. *Garrūlitas*.
 to tattoo. *Compungo*, 3.
 to taunt. *Illudo*, 3.—See to reproach.
 a taunt. *Lūdibrium*.
 a tavern. *Caupōna*, *pōpina*.—See *inn*.
 a tavernkeeper. *Caupo*—*ōnis*, *masc*.
 tawny. *Fuivus*.
 a tax. *Tribūtum*, *vectigal*—*alia*, *neut*.
 to tax. *Censeo*, 2.—You taxed the miserable and ruined citizens of Imachara. *Imacharenses tributum ferre miseros et perditos coegisti*.—To tax the states intolerably. *Intolerabilia tributa exigere a civitatibus* (*Cic*). So, *tributum imponere*, *c. in* and *acc*.; *tributum imperare*, *c. dat*.—He taxes me with having been at Baiae. *Objicit mihi me ad Baias fuisse*. *Cic*.
 taxed, taxable. *Census*.
 taxation. *Census*, 4.
 to teach. *Dōceo*, 2; *ēdoceo*; these two *c. gem. acc*.; *ērūdio*, 4, *c. abl*. of the lesson, or *c. in* and *abl*.; *præcipio*, *c. acc*. of the lesson, *dat*. pers.; or *c. dat*. pers., and *de c. abl*. of the lesson; *instituo*, 3; *c. ut* or *c. ne* (not to do so and so), or *c. ad*.
 teachable. *Dōcilis*.
 a teacher. *Doctor*, *præceptor*, *māgister*—*tri*.
 teaching. *Erūditio*.
 a teal. *Querquēdūla*. *Varr*.
 a team. *Jūgum*.
 a tear. *Lācrýma*.
 to tear. *Lācero*, 1; *lānio*, 1; clothes, &c., *scindo*.—To tear to pieces, *dilacero*, *discerpo*, 3.—I feared you would not be able to tear yourself from me. *Timui ne a me distrahi non possea*. *Cic*.
 a tear, or tearing. *Lācératio*.
 tearful. *Lācrýmābilis*, *lācrýmōsus*, *flēbilis*.—See *sad*.
 tearfully. *Flēbiliter*.
 to tease. *Vexo*, 1; *ango*, 3.
 a teat. *Mamma*, *uber*—*eria*, *neut*.; *pāpilla*.
 technical. *Artificiōsus*.
 technically. *Artificiōse*.
 tedious. *Grāvis*, *mōleatus*, *longus*.
 tediously. *Mōleste*.
 tediousness. *Tedium*.
 to teem, *i. e.* to be about to bring forth. *Partūrio*, 4; *i. e.* to abound, *q. v.*, *ābundo*, 1.
 to tell, in every sense. *Dico*, 3; as news, *nuntio*, 1; *dēnuntio*; *i. e.* to relate, *rēfēro*, *irr*.; *narro*, 1; *i. e.* to celebrate, *q. v.*; *mēmōro*, 1; secrets, *prōdo*, 3; *prōfēro*, *irr*.—To tell by letter, *scribo*, 3.—As you tell me in other letters. *Quod mihi aliis litteris significas*. *Cic*.—This

influence will tell with foreign nations. *Hæc auctoritas apud externas nationes valitura est.* Cic.—Fortune tells greatly on both sides.

Magna vis est in fortunâ in utramque partem. Cic.

a teller. Narrator.

temerity. Tēmēritas.

temper, temperament. Ānīmus, indōles.

to temper. Tempēro, 1.—See to mix.

temperance. Tempērantia, mōdērātio.

temperate. Tempērana, tempērātus, mōdērātus, mōdīcus.

temperately. Temperanter, tempērate, mōdērâte, modice.

temperature. Tempēries, tempērātio.—See weather.

tempering, (the act). Tempēratio.

one who tempers. Tempērātor.

a tempest. Tempestas, prōcella; of wind, turbo —inis, *masc.*; of rain, hyems —ēnis, *fem.*

tempestuous. Prōcellosus.

a temple. Templum, sedes, not in *pl.* in this sense; fānum, delūbrum.—The temples of the head, tempus —ōris, *neut.*, usu. in *pl.*

temporal, i. e. not sacred. Prōānus.

temporary. Brēvia, fluxus, mōbilia.

to temporise.—I have not temporised in anything. Nihil est a me insequentium temporis causâ. Cic.

to tempt. Tento, 1; sollicito, 1.

temptation. Tentatio, *tentāmentum, illēcēbra.

a tempter. Tentātor.

ten. Dēcem, dēni.

ten times. Dēcies.

tenth. Dēcīmus.

lasting ten years. Dēcennia. Plin.

tenable. Tenendus, quod teneri potest.—See to hold.

tenacious. Tēnax.

tenaciously. Tēnācīter; i. e. with tenacity of purpose, constanter.

tenacity. Tēnācītas; (of purpose) constantia.

a tenant (of a house). Hābitātor, incolā, *masc.*

to tend, *trans.* Curo, 1.

to tend, *intrans.* Vergo, 3; specto, 1.—See to lead.

tender. Tēner —era —erum, mollis, *tēnellus.

to tender, i. e. offer, *q. v.* Offēro, *irr.*

tenderly. Tēnēre. Plin.

tenderness. Teneritas, mollīties, mollītia.

to make tender. Mollio, 4; amollio.

to be tender. Mollesco, 3; rēmollesco.

a tendon. Nervus.

a tendril. Clāvīcūla.

a tenet. Sententia.

tenfold. Dēcemplex —īcia.

tenor. Sententia, tēnor.

tonse. Tempus —ōris, *neut.* Quint.

a tent. Tentōrium, tābernāculum; in *pl.*, castra —orum, *pl. neut.*—The general's tent, prætōrium.—So that a general has not much leisure left him in his own tent. Ita ut non multum imperatori sub ipais pellibus otii relinqueretur. Cic.

tenuity. Tenuitas.

tenure. Possessio.

tepid. Tēpīdus.

tepidity. Tēpor.

to be tepid. Tēpeo, 2; intēpesco, 3.

tergiversation. Tergīversatio.

to be guilty of tergiversation. Tergīversor.

a term, i. e. limit. Tērminus, limes —itis, *masc.*; finis; i. e. a name,

nomen -īnis, *neut.*; vōcābŭlum.—To which he replied in these terms.

Ad quæ rescripsit his verbia. Cic.

to term. Vōco, 1; appello, 1.

to terminate, *trans.* Terminō, 1; finio, 4; claudio, 3. The battle is terminated by the arrival of the legions. Legionum adventu praelium dirimitur. Cæs. (dirimo meaning to terminate anything where the end is brought about by the separation of two parties).—[Saying] that the chief desire of Pompey was, that all differences should be terminated, and that both sides should lay down their arms. Pompeii summam esse voluntatem ut componeretur atque ab armis discederetur. Cæs.—See to finish.

to terminate, *intrans.* Dēsinō, 3.—See to end.

termination. Finis, exītus, 4; ēventus, 4.

terrene. Terrēnus.

terrestrial. Terrestria.

terrible. Terrībilis, dīrus, formīdābilis, tīmendus, mētuentus.

to terrify. Terreo, 2; conterreo, exterreo.—See to frighten.

territory. Territōrium, fines -ium, *pl.*—See country.

terror. Terror, tīmor, pāvor.

terse. Brēvis.

terseness. Brēvitas.

tesselated. Vermiculātus.

in a tessellated way. Vermiculate. Quint.

a test. Dōcūmentum, expērimētum.

to test. Expēriō, 4; prōbo, 1; specto, 1.

testaceous. Testacea. Plin.

testament. Testāmentum.

testamentary. Testamentārius.

a testator. Testator. Suet.

to testify. Testor, 1; testīficor, 1.

testily. Mōrōse.

testimony, testimonial. Testīmōnium, testīficatio.

testy, tetchy. Mōrōsus, diffīcilis, ācerbus.

a tether. Compes -ēdis, *masc.*

to tether. Præpēdio, 4.—See to bind.

a tetrarch. •Tētrarcha, *masc.*

tetter. Lichen -ēnis, *masc.* Plin.

text, of a writing. Scriptum, textus, 4. Quint.

textile. Textīlia.

texture. Textūra.

than. Quam; (after haud secus) ac. After comparative adj., *quam* (*than*) is usually left out, and the noun following put in the *abl.*; but after minus, plus, amplius, and longius, even though *quam* is omitted, still the noun is often put in the same case as it would have been if it had been inserted, as—When he had been ill more than a year. Cum plus annum aeger fuisset. Liv.—See Eton Lat. Gram. 46, b.

to thank, thanks, thankfulness.—We all ought both to give you thanks, and to feel the greatest thankfulness to you. Maximas vobis gratias omnes et agere et habere debemus. Cic.—I thank you, O supreme Sun. Grates tibi ago summe Sol. Cic.—See gratitude.

thankful. Grātus.

thankfully. Grāte.

thankless. Ingrātus.

that, *pron.* Ille -a -ud, *gen.* illŭs; iste -a -ud, *gen.* istŭs; is, ea, id, *gen.* ejus. *Iste* is more demonstrative than *ille*. *Is* points to something preceding.

—But we are met by an objection, and that too proceeding from learned and accomplished men. Occurritur autem nobis et quidem a doctis et eruditis. Cic.

that, *conj.*, *i. e.* in order that. Ut.—Denoting the fact that . . . quod; as—He said that he marvelled that a soothsayer did not laugh when he saw another soothsayer. Mirari se siebat quod non rideret haruspex

haruspice cum vidisset. Cic.—This, too, was added to the fear caused by the Latin war, that it was notorious now that thirty tribes had conspired. Supra belli Latini metum id quoque accesserat, quod triginta jam populi conjurasse satis constabat.—After negatives, *quo*, as—Not that I think that you shun those things. Non quo ea te fugere existimem. Cic.—After verbs of being ignorant, doubting, and after negatives and interrogatives, *quin*.—He does not doubt that Troy will soon fall. Non dubitat quin brevi Troja sit peritura. Cic.—The Sicilians are never so wretched that they do not say some pleasant things. Nunquam tam male est Siculis quin aliquid faceti dicant. Cic.—Who ever came into the circus that was not reminded of your avarice at every step? Quis unquam in circum venit quin is unoquoque gradu de avaritiâ tuâ commoneretur? Cic.—That, after verbs of saying, thinking, believing, &c., and after *sum*, is usually omitted, the noun following being put in the *acc.* and the verb in the *inf.*, as—He heard that we were coming. Audivit nos venire. Cic.—That not, *ne*.—He bade them show that in the former battles it was owing to the generals that they did not conquer. Jubebat ostenderent prioribus præliis per duces stetisse ne vincerent. Liv.—Sometimes *ut ne*, sometimes *quo ne*, as—It was provided that we should not have more coined money in our houses. Cautum erat quo ne plus signati argenti et æris domi haberemus. Liv.—The first business of justice is, to take care that no one injures any one. Primum justitiæ munus est ut ne cui quis noceat. Cic.

thatch. Culmus.—A thatched roof, culmen —inis, *neut.*

to thaw, trans. Solvo, 3; résolvo, rêgêlo, 1 (Col.); *intrans., pass. of prec.*

theatre. Theâtrum, scēna.

theatrical. Theâtricus, scēnicus; *i. e.* like an actor, mimicus.

theft. Furtum, lâtrôcînum.

their. Suus.—When not referring to the *nom.* to the verb, it is to be made by the *gen. pl.* of the pronoun: illorum, illarum, eorum, earum, &c.

then. Tum, tunc; *i. e.* next in order, after that, deinceps.

thence. Inde, illinc, istinc.

thenceforth. Postea.—See afterwards.

theogony. Theôgônia.

theory. Cognitio (opp. by Cicero to actio, practice).

there. Illic, ibi, istic.

thereafter. Deinde, inde.—See then.

therefore. Ergo, igitur (these denote a logical inference; igitur is rarely the first word in a sentence); itaque (expressing the relation of cause in facts); ideo, idcirco, propterea (expressing the agreement between intention and action).

thereupon. Inde.—See then.

thesis. Prôpôsîtum.

thick. Densus, spissus, crassus.—Of a crowd, frêquens.—Of events, &c., crêber —bra —brum.

to thicken, trans. Denseo, 2; addenseo; *i. e.* to cause to coagulate, &c., cōgo, 3; *intrans.*, *i. e.* to become frequent, crêbresco, 3; incrêbresco.

thickly. Dense.—Of a crowd, frêquenter; *i. e.* frequently, crêbro.—See often.

thickness. Crassitudo, densitas (Plin.).—Of a crowd, frêquentia.

a thief. Fur, fûris, *masc.*; lâtro —onia, *masc.*

to thieve. Fûror, 1.—See to steal.

thievish. Fûrax.

thievishly. Fûracîter.

thievishness. Fûracitas.

thigh. Fêmur —ôris, *neut.*

thin. Grâcilia, exilia, ténuius; *i. e.* emaciated, mâcer —cra —crum; *i. e.* thinly attended (as the senate, &c.), infêquens.

to thin. Ténuo, 1; attenuo.

thine. Tuus.

thing. Res.—See a matter.

to think, *i. e.* ponder. *Cōgīto*, 1; *mēdītor*, 1; *consīdēro*, 1; *i. e.* to be of opinion, *existīmo*, 1; *arbītror*, 1; *pūto*, 1; *censeo*, 2; *ōpīnor*, 1.—To esteem (a man of such and such a character), *existīmo*, 1; *dūco*, 3; *hābeo*, 2; (with such words as *magni*, *quanti*, &c.) *fācio*, 3.—And do not think more of your anger than of your character. *Neu magis iræ vestræ quam fanīæ consulatīa*. Sall.—And [saying] that they did not know up to that time why they were thought enemies by the consul. *Nec se ad id locorum scire propter quam causam consuli pro hostibus fuerint*. Liv.—Of which matter I will write you word what I think. *De quā scribam ad te quod sentiam*. Cic.

thinking. *Cōgītatio*, *meditatio*, *consīdērātio*.

thinly. *Exīlīter*, *tēnuīter*.

thinness. *Grācīlītas*, *tēnuītas*.—Of an assembly, *īnfrequētia*.

third. *Tertius*.

thirdly. *Tertio*.

thirst. *Sītīa*.

to thirst. *Sītīo*, 4.

thirsty. *Arīdus*; *i. e.* desirous of (in such phrases as *bloodthirsty*), *āvīdus*.

thirteen. *Trēdēcīm*.

thirteenth. *Decimus tertius*.

thirtieth. *Tricēsīmus*.

thirty. *Trīgīnta*, *īndecī*; *trīceni* (Plin.).

this. *Hic*, *hicce* (not poet., adding force to *hic*, Facc.).

a thistle. *Carduus*.

thither. *Illuc*, *eo*, *isto* (not poet.).

a thong. *Lōrum*.

a thorn. *Spīna*.

thorny. *Spīnōsus*.

thorough.—*Plancius* is a thorough friend of ours. *Plancius totus noster est*. Cic.—A thorough and perfect general. *Summus atque perfectus imperator*. Cic.

thoroughly. *Prorsus*, *pēnītus*, *omnīno*.

a thoroughfare. *Via*.

thou. *Tu*.

though. *Quamvis*.—See *although*.

thought. *Cōgītatio*, *mēdītatio*, *consīdērātio*.—Anxious thought, *cura*, *sollicitūdo*; *i. e.* a thing thought of, a plan, *consīlium*.—For there are philosophers, and have been before, who believed that the gods took no thought whatever of human affairs. *Sunt enim philosophi et fuerunt qui omnino nullam habere censerent humanarum rerum procurationem Deos*. Cic.—Others think that they do take thought for and provide for the life of men. *Alii censent ab īisdem vitæ hominū consuli et provideri*. Cic.

thoughtful. *Grāvis*, *prūdēna*.

thoughtfully. *Prūdēnter*.

thoughtfulness. *Prūdēntia*.

thoughtless. *Inconsultus*, *īnconsīdērātus*, *tēmērārius*.

thoughtlessly. *Inconsulte*, *īnconsīdērate*, *tēmēre*, *īmprūdēnter*.

thoughtlessness. *Tēmērītas*.

thousand. *Mille*, *īndecī* in *sing.*, in *pl.* *millia* -ium.

a thousand times. *Millīa*.

thousandth. *Millēsīma*.

thralldom. *Servītium*.—See *slavery*.

to thrash. *Extēro*, 3 (Varr.); *dētēro* (Plin.); *i. e.* to beat, *q. v.* *cædo*, 3.

a thrashing floor. *Ārea*.

thread. *Fīlum*.

to thread one's way through. *Pēnētro*, 1.

threadbare. *Tritus*, *dētritus*.

threat. *Mīnæ*, *pl. fem.*

to threaten. *Mīnor*, 1; *mīnītor*, 1.—Matters threaten, are in a threatening state. *Tument negotia*. Cic.

threatening. *Mīnax, mīnītābundus.*

threateningly. *Mīnācīter.*

three. *Tres, masc. fem., neut. tria; terni.*

three times, thrice. *Ter.*

threefold, triple. *Triplex -īcis, triplus.*—A triple triumph for his triple victory, *tergeminæ victoriæ triplex triumphus.* *Liv.*

with three bodies. *Tergēmīnus, trīcorpor -ōris.*

with three heads. *Trīceps -īpītia.*

with three feet. *Trīpes -ēdia.*

three score. *Sexāginta.*—See sixty.

threshold. *Līmen -īnis, neut.*

thrift. *Parcēmōnia, frugālitas.*

thriftily. *Parce, frugāliter.*

thrifless. *Prōdīgus, profusus.*

thrifty. *Parcus, frugālis, frūgi, indecl.*

to thrill. *Mīco, 1.*—To thrill through, *pēnētro, 1.*

to thrive. *Vīgeo, 2; flōreo, 2.*—See to flourish.

throat. *Guttur -ūris, neut.; jūgūlum.*

to throb. *Palpīto, 1; mīco, 1; trēmo, 3.*

throb, throbbing. *Palpītatio (Plin.).*

throe. *Dōlor.*—See pain.

throne. *Sōlium.*—On his accession to the throne. *Ut regnare cōpit.* *Liv.*—He succeeded to the throne. *Ad regnum pervenit.* *Sall.*

a throng. *Multitūdo, cāterva, turba.*—See crowd.

to throng, *intrans.* *Coco, 4, trans. or intrans., convenio, 4; trans., frēquento.*—The house is thronged. *Domus celebratur.* *Cic.*

to throttle. *Strangūlo, 1.*—See to strangle.

through, of place, as, to go through. *Per; i. e. on account of, propter, ob.*—When indicating the cause, through is often omitted in Latin, and the noun is put in the *abl.*

throughout. *Per; i. e. in every part, per omnes partes; i. e. always, semper.*

to throw. *Jācio, 3; conjicio, jacto, 1; (spears, &c.) jācūlor, 1; mitto, 3; ēmitto, torqueo.*—At, *injicio, intorqueo.*—To throw away, *prōjicio, abjicio; i. e. let slip (an opportunity, &c.), dīmitto, 3; ōmitto.*—Down, *dējicio, sterno; (of buildings) ēverto, 3; dīruo, 3.*—Out, *ējicio; (a parliamentary bill,) antiquo, 1.*—Round, *circumjicio, circumfundo, 3.*—As a horse throws his rider, *effundo, 3.*

a throw. *Jactus, 4.*

thrown (from a horse). *Effusus.*

a thrush. *Turdus.*

to thrust. *Trūdo, 3; impello, 3.*—To thrust through, *transādīgo, 3; i. e. to pierce, q. v., transīgo, 3.*

a thrust. *Ictus, 4.*

a thumb. *Pollex -īcia, masc.*

a thump. *Ictus, 4.*—See blow.

to thump. *Pulso, 1; tundo, 3.*—See to beat.

thunder. *Tōnītus, 4* (only found in *gen.* and *abl. sing.; pl. tonitrus* and, more usu., *tonitrua -um.*)

to thunder. *Tōno, 1* (very often as *impers.*, it thunders, *tonat*); *intono.* thundering, the Thunderer. *Tōnans.*

thunderbolt, *fulmen -īnis, neut.*

of, like a thunderbolt. *Fulmīneus.*

thunderstruck. *Attōnītus.*

to be thunderstruck. *Stūpeo, 2; obstupeo, obstupeco, 3.*

Thursday. *Dies Jovia.*

thus. *Ita, sic, ad hunc modum, hoc modo* (both in *Cic.*).

to thwart. *Impēdio, 4.*—See to hinder.

thy. *Tuus.*

thyme. *Thŷmum.*

tiara. *Tiāras -ae, masc.; tiāra.*

- a ticket. Tessera.
 to ticket. Inscribo, 3.
 to tickle. Titillo, 1.
 tickling. Titillatio.
 ticklish, *i. e.* in a critical state. Lūbricus, anceps—*īpītia*.—*See* dangerous.
 tide. Æstus, 4.—Why should I mention the tides of the sea, the rise and fall of which are regulated by the motions of the moon? Quid de marinis æstibus dicam, quorum accessus et recessus lunæ motu gubernantur? Cic.—When the tide had risen. Cum ex alto æ æstus incitavisset. Cæa.—When the tide was going out. Minuente æstu. Cæa.—Watching the turn of the tide. Æstus commutationem secutus. Cæa.
 tidily. Nītīde, concinne.
 tidiness. Concinnitas.
 tidings. Nuntius.
 tidy. Nītīdus, concinnus.
 to tie. Līgo, 1; rēligo, vincio, 4; necto, 3.—*See* to bind.
 a tie.—Vinculum.—*See* bond.
 a tier. Ordo—*īnia*, *masc.*
 tiff. Rixa.—*See* quarrel.
 a tiger. Tīgris—*is* and—*īdis*, *masc. fem.*
 tight. Arctus, contentus.
 tightly. Arcte, intente.
 tightness. Intentio.
 a tile. Tēgūla.
 till, *prep.* Ad.—He remained till the end. Mansit usque ad finem. Cic.
 till, *conj.* Dōnec, dum.—Till now, hactenus.—And they did not desist from their flight till they reached the river Rhine. Neque prius fugere destiterunt quam ad flumen Rhenum pervenerunt. Cæa.
 a till. Arca.
 to till. Cōlo, 3; excolo, exerceo, 2.
 tillage. Cultus, 4; cultura.
 tiller. Cultor, ārātor.—A tiller of the land, āgrīcōla, *masc.*—*See* farmer.
 tiller, *i. e.* rudder. Gūbernācūlum, clāvus.
 a tilt or curtain. Aulæum.—And not only ran full tilt against others. Nec tantum in alios cæco impetu incurrunt. Cic.
 tilth. Cultus, 4; *i. e.* ploughed land, ārātio.
 timber. Lignum, mātēria.
 time. Tempus—*ōris*, *neut.*; generally, and esp. lifetime, ætas, ævum.—A particular time, tempestas; *i. e.* leisure, ōtium.—Process of time, lapse of time, vetustas.—If he could arrive in time. Si ad tempus præsto esset.—To have time, vāco, 1.—Although you are busy, still you have more time than I; or if even you have no time... Quamvis occupatus sis, otii tamen plus habes; aut si ne tu quidem vacas... Cic. [Often used *impers.*]
 —If you have time to listen to the history of our troubles. Si vacat annales nostrorum audire laborum. Virg.—And [saying] that up to this time they did not know why they were looked on by the consuls as enemies. Nec se ad id locorum scire posse propter quam causam consuli pro hostibus fuerint. Liv.—For a short time, parumper, paulisper.—For a long time, diu.—From time to time, sūbinde.—At one time.—Nor can any one be at one time happy, and at another miserable. Nec potest quisquam alias beatus esse, alias miser. Cic.—At the same time, simul.—Why should I thus separate them as if any one could be just who was not at the same time prudent? Cur nunc ita sejungam quasi possit quisquam, qui non idem prudens sit, justus esse? Cic.
 to time.—You have timed your arrival well, said he. Peroportune, inquit, venis. Cic.
 timely. Opportūnus, tempestivus.
 in time, timely, *adv.* Opportūne, tempestive.—*See* seasonable.
 timid, timorous. Tīmīdus, pāvīdus.

timidity. Tīmor.

timidly, timorously. Tīmīde, pavide.

tin. Stannum.

of tin. Stanneus.

to tincture, to tinge. Tingo, 3; intingo (Quint.), inficio, 3; fūco, 1.

tincture, tinge. Tinctūra (Plin.), tinctus (Plin.).—See dye.

tinder. Fōmes—Itia, *masc.*

to tingle. Tinnio, 4.

a tingling noise. Tinnītus, 4.

a tint. Cōlor; (artificial) fūcus.

tiny. Pūillus.—See little.

tip. Extrēmus, *adj.*—See end.

to tipple. Poto, 1.—See to drink.

tipsy. Ebrius.—See drunk.

tiptoe.—Each stood on tiptoe. Constitit in digitos arrectus uterque. Virg.

to tire, *trans.* Fātigo, 1; defatigo, *lasso, 1; *delasso.—The blockade of cities often tires the besiegers sooner than the besieged. Oppugnatio urbium obsidentibus prius saepe quam obsessis tedium affert. Liv.

tired. Fessus, defessus, lassus, lassatus.

a feeling of tiredness. Fātigatio, lassitudo.

tiresome. Molestus, grāvia, importūnus.

a tirewoman. Ornatrix.—See handmaid.

tithe. Dēcimæ, *pl. fem.*

title. Tītulus, nōmen—Inis, *neut.*; (of a book) index—Ycis, *masc.*

a tittle. Punctum.

to tittle-tattle. Garrio, 4.—See chatter.

to, *prep.* Ad, in, c. acc.—Up to, as far as, tēnus, omitted before names of towns and islands.—To and fro, huc illuc, ultro citroque, *Quæ.*—To the great advantage of the republic. Cum summā utilitate reipublicæ. Cic. To is commonly a sign of the *infm.*, but is also often rendered by ut, qui, &c., or after verbs of motion, by the *active supine*.—You are not a man to boast. Non is es qui gloriaris. Cic.—And to pass over these things. Quæ ut omittam. Cic.—Cæsar having sent on the cavalry to attack their rear. Cæsar equitatu præmisso qui novissimum agmen carperet. Cæs. Not to, or to after negative verbs, is often rendered by ne, or other conjunctions.—He refused to deliver his opinion. Ne sententiam diceret recusavit. Cic.—And he did not refuse to submit to the penalty of the law. Neque recusavit quominus legis poenam subiret. Nep.—Not thinking he ought to delay any longer to try his fortune by himself. Non ultra differendum ratus quin per se fortunam tentaret. Liv.

a toad. Būfo—onis, *masc.*

to toast. Torreo, 2.

to-day. Hōdie.

of to-day. Hōdiernus.

toe. Digītus.

together. Ūna, sīmul.—We associated together. Coniuncti inter nos sumus. Cic. So, in the third person, inter se, &c.

to toil. Lāboro, 1.—See to labour.

toil. Lābor.—See labour.

toilsome. Lāboriosus.—See laborious.

toilet. Ornātus, 4.

a token. Signum, indicium, dōcūmentum.

tolerable, *i. e.* enduring. Tōlērābilis; *i. e.* moderately good, mēdiocris; (of quantity) mōdīcus.

tolerably. Sātis.

tolerant. Pātens.

to tolerate. Pātior, 3; tōlēro, 1; fēro, *irr.*—See to endure.

toleration. Pātientia, tōlērancia, tōlēratio.

toll. Vectigal—alis; (for conveyance) portōrium.

to toll, *i. e.* sound, *q. v.* (as a bell). Sōno, 1.

- a tollgatherer.** Publicāna.
a tomb. Sēpulchrum, tūmulus, bustum.
tombless. Inhūmatus, insepultus.
a tombstone. Cippus.—See monument.
a tome. Liber -bri, vōlūmen -inis, *neut.*—See volume.
to-morrow. Cras, *indecl.*
of to-morrow. Crastinus.
tone. Sōna.
tongs. Forceps -īpis, *masc.*
tongue. Lingua.—Of a balance, examen -inis, *neut.*
too, i. e. also, q. v. Etiam.
a tool. Instrumentum.
too much, adv. Nīmius, nimium.—His spirit was too high to submit.
Major animus erat quam ut se submitteret. Liv.
too much, too great, adj. Nīmius.
tooth. Dens -tis, *masc.*
top. Vertex -icis, *masc.*; cācūmen -inis, *neut.*; fastigium; (of a hill) jūgum.
to top. Sūpēro, 1; sūpērēmīneo, 2.
a toper. Pōtor.—See drinker.
a topic. Lōcus, *pl.* loci and loca.—That voyage to Puteoli was the common topic of the day. Cataplus ille Puteolanus sermo erat illius temporis. Cic.
topmost. Sūp̄rēmus, *summus*.
topsyturvey.—He turned everything topsyturvey. Omnia infima summis paria fecit, turbavit, miscuit. Cic.
a torch. Tæda, fax, fācia, *fem.*
torment. Cruciatūs, 4; tormentum (*esp.* torture); of mind, angor.
to torment. Crūcio, 1; discrucio, torqueo, 2; (in mind) ango 3; sollicito, 1.
tornado. Turbo -inis, *masc.*
torpid. Torpidus.
to be torpid. Torpeo, 2; torpesco, 3; obtorpesco.
torpor. Torpor, stūpor.
a torrent. Torrens.
torrid. Torridus.
a tortoise. Testūdo -inis, *fem.*
of a tortoise, or of tortoiseshell. Testūdīneus.
tortuous. Tortuōsus, curvus.—See crooked.
torture. Tormentum.
to torture. Torqueo, 2; crūcio, 1.—See to torment.
torturer. Tortor.
to toss. Jācio, 3; (as a ship is tossed by storms) āgīto, 1.
tossing. Āgītatio.
total. Tōtus, *gen.* tōtūs, *summus*.
totally. Pēnītus, prorsus, omnīno.
to totter. Vācillo, 1; lābo, 1.
to touch (in any sense). Tango, 3; attingo; (with the hand) tracto, 1; attrecto *i. e.* to move (the feelings, &c.), mōveo, 2; commoveo.—To touch at (in a ship), appello, 3; *c. ad* and *acc.*—To touch upon (in conversation, &c.), perstringo, 3.
touch. Tactus, 4; tactio.
touchstone. Cōtīcūla, Lapis Lydius. Plin.
touchy. Irritābilis, Iracundus.
tough. Dūrus.—See hard.
to toughen, trans. Duro, edūro (*Col.*); *intrans.* dūresco, 3.
toughness. Dūrities.
a tour. Iter -īnēria, *neut.*—See journey.
tow. Stuppa.
of tow. Stuppeus.
to tow. Traho, 3.
a towrope. Rēmulus.

- towards, *adj.* Versus, contra.—Towards (to behave towards, &c.), in c. acc., erga.—Of time, sub c. acc.
- a towel. Mantēle, mappa.
- a tower. Turris, arx —cis.—A fortified tower, castellum.
- to tower. Surgo, 3; ērigo me.
- a town. Oppidum, urbs —bis, *fem.* A municipal town, mūnicipium.
- a townsman. Oppidānus, civis.
- toys. Crēpundia —orum, *pl. neut.*
- to toy. Lūdo, 3.
- trace. Vestigium, indicium.—A trace, in harness, lōrum.
- to trace back, to track. Vestigo, 1; ēvestigo, rēpēto, 3.
- a track, i. e. path. Via; callia, limes —itis, *masc.*; i. e. a trace, vestigium.
- trackless. Avius, invius.
- a tract. Tractus, 4; i. e. district, rēgio, ōra; i. e. a treatise, liber —bri, dis-pūtatio.
- tractable. Tractābilis, dōcīlis.—See docile.
- tractableness. Dōcīlitas.
- tractile. Ductilis. Plin.
- traction. Tractus, 4.
- trade. Commērcium, mercatura.
- to trade. Nēgōtior, 1; mercor, 1.
- a trader. Mercātor, nēgōtiātor.
- a tradesman. Tābernārius.
- tradition. Traditio. Gell.
- to traduce. Obtrecto, 1; detrecto, calumniōr, 1.—See to disparage.
- traducing. Obtrectatio.—See calumny.
- a traducer. Obtrectātor.
- traffic. Mercatura; (in a bad sense) nundinatio.—See trade.
- to traffic. Nēgōtior, 1.
- a tragedian. Trāgēdus.
- a tragedy. Trāgēdia.
- tragic. Trāgicus; i. e. sad, q. v., tristis, miserabilis.
- tragically. Tragice; i. e. sadly, mīserābiliter.
- to trail. Traho, 3.—See to drag.
- trail, i. e. trace. Vestigium.
- train, i. e. tail. Cauda; i. e. retinue, cōmītatus, 4; i. e. series, q. v., sēries; i. e. a long line, limes —itis, *masc.*
- in a long train. Continuus.
- to train, i. e. draw. Dūco, 3; traho; i. e. educate, ērūdio, 4; edūco, 1; in-formo, 1; fingō, 3; i. e. practise, exerceo, 2.
- training. Discīplina, ēdūcatio.
- a trait, or feature. Lineāmentum.
- a traitor. Prōdītor.
- traitorous. Perfīdus, infīdus, infīdēlis.
- traitorously. Perfīde.
- to trammel. Implīco, 1; impēdio, 4.
- trammels. Impēdimentum, lāqueus, nōdus.
- a trampler. Erro —onis, *masc.*
- to trample on. Calco, 1; proculco, 1; insisto, 3; obtēro, 3.
- in a trance. Captus animi. Tac.
- tranquil. Tranquillus, quietus, sērēnus, plācīdus.
- to tranquillise. Plāco, 1; (passions) sedo, 1.—See to soothe.
- tranquillity. Tranquillitas, quies —ētis.
- tranquilly. Tranquille, plācīde, quīete.
- to transact. Ago, 3; curo, 1; ōbeo, 4.
- transaction. Res, nēgōtium.
- Transalpine. Transalpīnus.
- to transcend. Sūpēro, 1; vinco, 3.
- transcendent. Egrēgius, prāestans, prāestantissimus.
- to transcribe. Exscrībo, 3.

- to transfer. *Transféro, irr.*; *transfundo*, 3; *transporto*, 1; *trājicio*, 3.
 to transfix. *Figo*, 3; *transfigo*, *trājicio*, 3; *perfōdio*, 3; *transverbēro*, 1.
 to transform. *Transformo*, 1; *muto*, 1.—*See to change.*
 to transfuse. *Transfundo*, 3.
 transfusion. *Transfusio*. *Plin.*
 to transgress, *trans.* *Viōlo*, 1; *intrans.*, *pecco*, 1.—*Isocrates was often impeached as if he were transgressing the law. Isocrates quasi committeret contra legem sæpe in iudicium vocatus est. Cic.*
 transgression. *Peccatum*, error; (of a law) *violatio*.
 a transgressor. *Peccator*; (of a law) *violator*.
 transient, transitory. *Brēvis*, *fluxus*, *cādūcus*.
 transition. *Transitio*, *transitus*, 4.
 to translate. *Verto*, 3; *converto*.—*Latin plays literally translated from the Greek. Fabellæ Latinæ ad verbum de Græcis expressæ. Cic.*
 translation. *Translatio*. *Quint.*
 a translator. *Interpres* —*ētis*, *masc.*
 translucient. *Pellūcīdus*.
 transmarine. *Transmārinus*.
 transmigrate. *Mīgro*, 1; *transmīgro*.—*See to migrate.*
 transmigration. *Mīgratio*.
 transmission. *Transmissio*.
 to transmit. *Transmitto*, 3; (as an inheritance) *trādo*, 3.
 to transmute. *Muto*, 1; *transmuto*.—*See to change.*
 transmutation. *Mūtatio*, *transmutatio*. *Quint.*
 transparent. *Pellūcīdus*, *translucidus*. *Plin.*
 to be transparent. *Translūceo*. *Lucr.*
 to transpire. *Emāno*, 1.
 to transplant. *Transféro, irr.*—*See to transfer.*
 a transplanting. *Translatio*. *Col.*
 to transport. *Transfero, irr.*; *transveho*, 3; *transporto*, 1.—*With joy, efféro (esp. in pass.).—To be transported (with love, anger, &c.), æstuo*, 1.
 —*If they conquer they are transported with joy. Si vincunt efferunt se lætitiâ. Cæsar.*—*Transported with rage and grief. Irâ et dolore incensus. Nep.*—*So, irâ commotus (Sall.), irâ percitus. Cæsar.*
 transport. *Transvectio*.—*Of joy, &c., elatio.*
 a transport (ship). *Vectoria*.—*For provisions, annotina.*
 to transpose. *Trājicio*.
 a trap. *Lăqueus*.
 to trap. *Capto*, 1; *illăqueo*, 1 (though only used metaph.).
 trappings. *Appărātus*, 4.—*For horses, phălēræ, ēphippia.*
 adorned with trappings. *Phălērātus*.
 trash. *Nūgæ*.
 trashy. *Īnānis*.
 travail. *Partus*, 4; *puerpĕrium*.
 to be in travail. *Părio*, 3; *parturio*, 4.
 travel. *Īter* —*inĕria, neut.*—*In foreign countries, pĕrĕgrinatio.*
 to travel, i. e. go, q. v. *Eo*, 4; *prōficiscor*, 3.—*In foreign countries, pĕrĕgrinor*, 1.
 a traveller. *Viator*.—*In foreign countries, pĕrĕgrinator.*
 to traverse, i. e. cross. *Transeō*, 4; *transgrĕdiar*, 3; *transcurreo*, 3; i. e. to oppose, to hinder, q. v., *obsto*, 1; *impĕdio*, 4.
 treacherous. *Perfidus*, *infidus*, *infidĕlis*.
 treacherously. *Perfide*, *infidĕlĭter*.
 treachery. *Perfidia*, *infidĕlitas*.—*He had been saved by their treachery to one another. Ipsorum inter se fraude servatus erat. Liv.*
 to tread. *Calco*, 1.—*To tread on, prōculco, conculco, insisto*, 3.
 tread. *Gressus*, 4.—*See step.*
 treason. *Prōditio*.—*See treachery.*
 treasonable. *Perfidus*.—*See treacherous.*
 treasonably. *Perfide*.

treasure. *Thēsauros, gāza.*

to treasure up. *Servo, 1; i. e. to store up, congĕro, 3; concervo, 1; recondo, 3 (in the memory, Cic.).*

treasurer.—The keepers of the treasury at Rome were *Quæstores Æarii*.
treasury. *Ærarium.*

to treat, *i. e.* behave to (a person). *Tracto, 1; gĕro me, c. in and acc.; utor, 3; ādhībeo, 2; (or a subject in discussion) tracto, prōsēquor, 3; i. e. to negotiate, āgo, 3, c. de and abl. of the subject of negotiation.—He will perceive that he has been very ill treated. Intelletget secum actam esse pessime. Cic.*

a treat, *i. e.* a pleasure, *q. v.* *Oblectatio.*

a treatise. *Līber -bri, instītūtio, commentatio. Plin.*

treatment. *Tractātio.*

a treaty. *Fœdus -ēria, neut.*

to make a treaty. *Pāciscor, 3; more usu. fœdus facio, fœdus ferio.*

united by treaty. *Fœdērātus.*

treble. *Ternus, trīplex -īcia.*

to treble. *Trīplīco, 1. Gell.*

trebly. *Ter, trīplīcīter.*

a tree. *Arbos; more usu. arbor -ōria, fem.*

of a tree, like a tree. *Arbōreus.*

trefoil. *Trēfōlium. Plin.*

trellis. *Cancelli.*

to tremble. *Trēmo, 3; trēmisco, 3; intremo, contremo, contremisco, *trēpido, 1.—To make to tremble, *trēmēfācio, 3.—See to frighten.*

trembling, tremulous, *adj.* *Trēpīdus, trēmūlus, trēmēbundus, terrītus, *trēmēfactus.—See timid.*

trembling, tremor, *subst.* *Trēmor.*

tremblingly. *Trēpīdanter, tīmīde.*

tremendous. *Terrībilis, horribilis.—See terrible.*

tremendously, *i. e.* excessively. *Magnōpĕre, summōpĕre, vehēmenter.*

a trench. *Fossa.*

to trench.—They had trenched the ground in front. *Fossam præduxerant. Cæs.—To trench upon, invādo, 3.*

trenchant. *Ācūtus, sēvērus.*

a trencher. *Lanx -cia, fem.*

to trend. *Vergo, 3.*

trepidation. *Trēpīdatio.—See terror.*

to trespass. *Transeo fines. Cic.—See to sin.*

tresses. *Cōmæ.—See hair.*

a trestle. *Fulcrum.*

a trial, *i. e.* attempt. *Cōnātus, 4; *cōnāmen -īnia, neut.; tentāmentum, *tentāmen -īnia, neut.; i. e. a test, an experiment, tentātio, expĕrimentum, pĕrīculum; i. e. action at law, q. v., iudīcium.—Domitius brought Silanus to trial. Domitius Silano diem dixit. Cic.—See to prosecute.*

triangle. *Triangūlum.*

triangular. *Triangūlus.*

a tribe. *Trībus, 4, fem.; i. e. crowd, q. v., cāterva, grex, grĕgia, masc.*

of the same tribe. *Trībūlis.*

tribulation. *Ærumna.—See grief.*

tribunal. *Trībūnal; i. e. bench of judges, &c., iudīcium.*

tribune. *Trībūnus.*

tribuneship. *Trībūnātus, 4.*

tribunitial. *Trībūnītius.*

tributary. *Vectīgālia.*

tribute. *Trībūtum, vectīgāl -ālis, neut.—But if, as is the fact, they were given as a tribute to your merits. Si vero, quod ita factum est, meritis tuis tribuerentur. Cic.*

in a trice. *Horæ momento. Hor.*

trick, trickery. *Dōlus.—Dishonest trick, frau -dis, fem.—See deceit.*

- to trick. Lūdo, 3; dēcipio, 3.—*See* to deceive.
fond of tricks. Dōlōsus.—*See* deceitful.
to trickle. Stillo, 1,
a trident. Trīdens -tis, *masc.*; *fuscīna, cuspis -īdia, *fem.*
triennial. *Triētēricus.
a triennial festival. Triennia -orum, *pl. neut.*
to trifle. Dēcipio, 3; Ineptio, 4; nūgor, 1.
a trifler. Nūgātor.
trifles. Nugæ.—Trifling, silly conduct, Ineptiæ.
trifling. Parvua, lēvis; (of a person) Ineptus.
to trill. Mōdūlor, 1.—*See* to sing.
trim. Concinnus, nitīdus.
to trim. Compōno, 3; orno, 1; cōmo, 3 (*prop.* only of hair, but by Quint. applied to polishing a speech).
trine, triple. Trīplex -īcis, ternus.
trinkets.—*See* jewels.
to trip. Labor, 3.—*See* to stumble.
a trip. Lapsus, 4.
tripartite. Trīpartītus.
in tripartite division. Trīpartīto.
tripe. Ōmāsūm.
a tripod. Trīpus -ōdis, *masc.*
trippingly. Fācīlīter.
a trireme. Trīrēmis.
trisyllabic. Trīsīllābus. Quint.
trite. Vulgāria, nōtus, communia.
to triturate. Tēro, 4; attero, contero.
triumph. Triumphus, ōvātio (of a lesser kind); *i. e.* joy, *q. v.*, exsultatio.
to triumph. Triumpho, 1; ōvo; *i. e.* to rejoice, *q. v.*, exsulto, 1; gestio, 4.
triumphal. Triumphālis.
triumvir. Triumvir -īri; in *pl.* also tresviri.
of a triumvir. Triumvīrālis.
triumvirate. Triumvīrātus, 4.
trivial. Lēvis, parvus.—Whose evidence would be thought utterly trivial.
Cujus testimonium nullius momenti putaretur. Cic.
trochee. Trōchæus.
a troop; *i. e.* crowd, *q. v.* Grex, grēgia, *masc.*; cāterva.—A troop of cavalry, turma.
in a troop, *i. e.* crowd. Cātervātīm.—Of cavalry, turmātīm.
a trooper, *i. e.* cavalry soldier. Œques -ītia, *masc.*
trophy. Trōpæum.
trouble, *i. e.* sorrow, *q. v.* Dōlor; *i. e.* annoyance, mōlestia; *i. e.* anxiety, *q. v.*, cūra, sollicitūdo; *i. e.* labor, *q. v.*, lābor, ōpus -ēria, *neut.*; *i. e.* disorder, turbatio, perturbatio; *i. e.* disturbance, tūmultus; *i. e.* seditious disturbance, seditio.—I have trouble enough in healing the wounds which have been inflicted on the province. Satis habeo negotii in sanandis vulneribus quæ sunt imposita provinciæ. Cic.—It is no trouble to recover freedom. Nihil est negotii recuperare libertatem. Cic.—They despised it so that they did not even take the trouble to make any inquiry into so important a matter. Id illi usque eo despexerunt, ut ne quærere quidem de tantâ re laborārint. Nep.
to trouble, give trouble to. Turbo, 1; perturbo, conturbo, vexo, 1; sollicito, 1.
a troubler. Turbator.
troublesome. Mōlestus, grāvis, importūnus.
in a troublesome manner. Mōleste, importūne.
a trough. Cānālis, alveus.
I trow. Ōpinor.—*See* think.
a trowel. trulla.
a truant. Erro -ōnia, *masc.*

- a truce. Induciae.—A truce to your effeminate complaints. Deane molljum querelarum. Hor.
- to truck, *i. e.* change, *q. v.* Commūto, 1.
- to truckle.—His spirit was too high to truckle as men do on their trial. Major animus erat quam ut se submitteret in humanitatem causam dicentium (Liv.); so, submitto me, *c. dat.* of the person to whom. Liv.
- truculent. Fērus, immītis, trux, trūcis; trūcūlentus.—See cruel.
- to trudge. Eo, 4; ambūlo, 1.
- true, in every sense. Vērus; (of a story) vērīdīcus; *i. e.* real, genuine, germanus.—I feel very confident that he will be true to his duty. Magnopere confido illum fore in officio. Cic.—See to adhere.
- truly. Vēre.
- trumpery. Nūgæ.
- trumpery, *adj.* Vilis.
- trumpet. Tūba, buccīna, lītūus, classicum, cornu.
- a trumpeter. Buccinātor (used also metaph., as a trumpeter of a person's praises), tūbīcen -īnis, *masc.*; lītīcen, cornīcen.
- to trumpet forth, *i. e.* proclaim, *q. v.* Edīco, 3.
- to trump up. Fingo, 3; confingo, commīnīscor.
- a truncheon. Sceptrum.
- to trundle. Volvo, 3.
- a trunk (of a tree). Truncus, stipes -ītis, *masc.*; of an elephant, prōboscis -is or -īdis, *fem.*; a box, arca, cista.
- a truss, *i. e.* bundle. Fascia.
- trust. Fīdes.—Trust placed in a person, confidence, fīdūcia.
- to trust, trust in. Crēdo, 3; fīdo, 3; confīdo (*c. dat.* or *c. abl.*); *i. e.* entrust to, crēdo, 3; committo.
- a trustee. Cūrātor, tutor.
- trusteeship. Tūtēla, cūrātio.
- trust money. Tūtēla.
- trustiness. Fīdes.
- trusty, trustworthy. Fīdēlis, fīdus.—Pythagoras and Plato most trustworthy authors. Pythagoras et Plato locupletissimi auctores. Cic.
- truth. Vēritas.—In truth, revera.—See indeed.
- truthful. Vērax.
- to try, *i. e.* endeavour. Cōnor, 1; enītor, 3; aggrēdior, 3; *i. e.* endeavour, prove, tempt, tento, 1; expērior, 4; *i. e.* prove, pēriclītor, 1 (fortune &c.); (as gold is tried) spectro, 1.
- a tub. Dōlium.
- a tube. Tūbus, tūbūlus; both in Plin.
- Tuesday. Dies Martis.
- a tuft (of grass). Cespes -ītis, *masc.*
- to tug. Traho, 3; āgo, 3.
- a tug (vessel). Actuaria navis. Liv.
- tuition. Discīplīna, erūdītio.
- to tumble, *intrans.* Cādo, 3; concedo, lābor, 3.—See to fall.
- to tumble, *trans.* Misceo, 2; permisceo, 2; turbo, 1; conturbo.
- a tumbler. Lūdīus, lūdio -onis, *masc.*
- tumid. Tūmīdus, turgīdus, inflatus (*esp.* of style).—See to swell.
- tumidness, tumour. Tūmor.
- tumult. Tumultus, 4.—Seditious tumult, sēdītio.
- tumultuous. Tūmultuōsus.—In a seditious manner, sēdītīōsus.
- tumultuously. Tumultuose, sēdītīōse.
- to raise a tumult. Tumultuor, 1.
- a tun. Dōlium.
- tune. Mēlos, *neut.*, only *nom.* and *acc.*; mōdi, *pl. masc.*
- to tune. Mōdūlor, 1.—See to sing.
- a tuner. Mōdūlātor.
- tuneful. Dulcis, *dulcīōsus, cānōrus, argūtus, līquīdus; (of a singer) vōcālīa.

- tuneless. Discors -dis.
 a tunic. Tūnica.
 wearing a tunic. Tūnicātus.
 a tunnel. Cānālis.
 a tunny. Thynnus.
 a tap. Āries, *gen. āriētis, trisyll.*
 a turban. Tiāras -ae, *masc.*; tiāra.
 turbid. Turbīdus.—Of the mind, sollicitus.—See muddy.
 a turbot. Rhombus.
 turbulence, seditious turbulence. Seditio.—See disturbance.
 turbulent. Turbūlentus, inquietus.
 turbulently. Turbulente, turbūlenter.
 turf. Cespes -itis, *masc.*—See grass.
 turgid. Turgīdus, tūmīdus, inflātus.
 to be turgid. Turgeo, 2; turgesco, 3; tūmeo.
 turgidity. Tūmor. Quint.
 turmoil. Turba, turbatio, perturbatio, confusio, tūmultus, 4.
 a turn, *i. e.* change. Mūtatio, commutatio, *esp. a regular turn, or a turn of fortune; vicis, in sing. only in acc. and abl., in pl. all cases; vicissitudo.*
 —A turning round, conversio, circumactus, 4 (Plin.); *i. e.* winding (of a river, &c.), flexus, 4; flexio.—A turn out of the way (*esp. with a view to escape*), diverticūlum.—The turn of the tide. Æstus commutatio. Cæs.
 —When I recollect that I did you a good turn. Cum cogito me de te meruisse optime. Cic.
 in turn. Vicissim, in vicem.
 in turn, *adj.* Alternus.
 to turn, *trans.* Verto, 3; converto, verso, 1.—To turn away, avertō, ab-dūco, 3.—To turn back, rētorqueo, 2.—To turn out, ējicio, 3; expello.—To turn over, *i. e.* upset, ēverto, invertō; (*in one's mind*) verso, 1; rēvolvo, 3.—To turn round, circūmāgo, 3.—To turn, on a lathe, torno, 1.
 to turn, *intrans.* Verto (prop. verito me, but the pronoun is often left out), vector, converto.—To turn aside, dīverto, declīno.—To turn away, avertō.—To turn back, rēverto, revertor.—To turn out, *i. e.* become, fio, *irr.*; ēvādo, 3.—To turn upon (as a question, &c.), versor, 1; *c. in and abl.*—How your answer will turn out I do not much care. Quorsum recidat responsum tuum non magnopere laboro. Cic.—As if his former measures had turned out well. Quasi ei pulcherrime prora processerent (Cic.); so, cedo. Cic.—Fortune had taken a turn. Fortuna se inclinaverat. Cæs.
 a turnip. Napus. Col.
 a turnkey. Jānitor, custos -ōdia, *masc.*
 the turpentine tree. Tērēbinthus.
 of turpentine, or of the tree. Tērēbinthīnus.
 turpitude. Turpītudo, dēdēcus -ōris, *neut.*; infāmia.
 a turret. Turris.
 turreted. Turritus; *turriger -ēra -erum.
 a turtle. Testūdo.
 of a turtle. Testūdīneus.
 Tuscan. Tuscus, Etruscus, Tyrrhēnus.
 tusk. Dens.
 tutelage. Tūtela.
 tutelar. Pātrōnus, *fem. pātrōna.*
 a tutor. Præceptor, māgister -tri
 twain.—See two.
 a twang. Clangor.
 to twang. Clango, 3.
 twelfth. Duodēcīmus.
 twelve. Duōdēcim, duōdēni.
 twentieth. Vicēsīmus.
 twenty. Viginti, vicēni.
 twenty times. Vīcies.

twice. Bis.

a twig. Virgultum.—See branch.

twilight. Crēpusculum.—Before morning, dilūcūlum, only in *abl. sing.*

twin. Gēmīnus, gēmellus.

one who has had twins. Gēmellipāra.

to twine, *trans.* Necto, 3; innecto, connecto, implicō, 1.

to twine, *intrans.*, to twine around. Amplector, 3; me circumvolvo, 3; Plin.

a twinge. Morsus, 4.

to twinkle. Cōrusco, 1; mīco, 1.

to twirl. Volvo, 3; torqueo, 2.

to twist. Torqueo, 2; contorqueo, 2; *i. e.* distort, distorqueo, perverto, 3.

a twist. Perversio.

to twit. Exprobro, 1, *c. dat. pers., acc. of the cause.*

to twitch. Vello, 3; vellō, 1.

a twitter. Cāchinnus.—See laugh.

two. Duo, bīni, dūplex -īcis (*usu. in pl. gēmīnus*).

twofold. Dūplex -īcis, gēmīnus.

in two divisions. Bipartītus; *adv.* bipartīto.

two years old. Bīmua.—Two months old, bimestris.

two days. Bīduum.

two-tongued. Bilinguis.

a type. Exemplum, exemplar -āris.—See example.

to typify. Significo.

tyrannical. Tŷrannīcus.

tyrannically. Tŷrannīce.

tyrannicide. Tŷrannīcidium. Plin.

a tyrannicide. Tŷrannīcida, *masc.* Plin.

to tyrannise. Dōmīnor, 1.—See to govern.

tyranny. Tŷrannis -īdis, *fem.*

a tyrant. Tŷrannus.

tyro. Tiro -onis, *masc.*—A tyro in, rūdis, *c. gen.*

U.

udder. Ūber -ēris, *neut.*; mamma.

ugliness. Turpītudo, dēformītas.

ugly. Turpis, dēformis.

an ulcer. Ulcus -ēris.

to ulcerate. Ulcēro, 1; exulcero (*used also metaph.*).

ulcerated. Ulcerosus. Tac.

uliginous. Ūlīgīnōsus. Plin.

ulterior. Ultērior.

ulteriorly. Ultra, ultērius.

ultimate. Ultīmus, extrēmus.

ultimately. Tandem, ad ultimum.

ultramarine. Transmārinus.

ultramontane. Transmontānus.

umbrage.—As if they appeared to be designedly giving umbrage to the

Roman people. Quasi de industriā in odium offensationemque populi Romani

irruere videantur.

umbrageous. Umbrōsus, ōpācus.

umpire. Arbīter -tri; iūdēx -īcis, *masc.*

umpireship, an umpire's decision. Arbītrium.

unable. Impōtēns.—To be unable, nēqueo, 4.—See able.

- unacceptable.** Ingrātus, injucundus.
unaccompanied. Incōmītātus.
unaccomplished. Infectus.
unaccountable. Inexplicābilis.—*See strange.*
unaccustomed (of persons or things), insuetus, ināolītus; (of things only) Inōsītātus, intractātus.
unacknowledged. Dissimulātus.
unacquainted (with a thing or person). Ignārus.—With an act, impērtus, rūdis; (hardships, &c.), inexpertus, c. *dat.* or c. *ad.*
to be unacquainted with. Ignōro, 1; nescio, 4 (not of being acquainted with persons).
unadorned. Inornātus, nūdus.—Of hair, incombūtus.
unadulterated. Pūrus, intēger -gra -grum, sincērus.*
unadvised. Inconsultus, inconsiderātus.
unadvisedly. Inconsulto, inconsiderate.
unaffected. Simplex -īcis, *neut.*
unalloyed. Pūrus, intēger -gra -grum.
unalluring. Injucundus.
unalterable. Immūtābilis, immūtātus.
unaimable. Ināmābilis, ōdiōsus.
unanimity. Consensus, 4; concordia.
unanimous. Unānīmus, *unanimis, concors -dis.
to be unanimous. Consentio, 4.
unanimously, with unanimity. Unā voce, uno ore, unā mente, concorder: all in Cic.
unanswerable. Certus.
unappeasable. Implacābilis, inextōrābilis, implacātus.—*See implacable.*
unappeasably. Implacabiliter. Tac.
unapproachable. Inaccessus, invius.
unarmed. Inermis.
unasked. Invōcātus.
unassisted, unaided. Sōlus, *gen.* solūsus.—*See to assist.*
unattempted. Intentātus, inexpertus.
unattended. Incōmītātus.
unavailable, unavailing. Inūtilis, irrītus, vānus.
unavailably, unavailingly. Inūtilīter, frustra.—*See in vain.*
unavenged. Inultus.
unavoidable. Inēluctābilis, certus.
unawares. Imprōviso, Inōpīnāto.—He fell upon them all unawares. Omnes imparatos imprudentesque offendit. Nep.—They attack the enemy unawares. Imprudentes atque inopinantes hostes aggrediuntur (Cæs.). So, inscius, incautus.—*See suddenly, unexpectedly.*
unawed. Intērrītus, imperterritus.—*See fearless.*
to unbar. Rēsero, 1; rēclūdo, 3.
unbecoming. Indēcōrus.
unbecomingly. Indēcōre.
to unbind. Rēlaxo, 1; rēmitto, 3.
unbending. Rīgīdus, sēvērus.
unbewailed. Indēfētus, infletus, indēplōrātus.
unbiassed. Intēger -gra -grum.
unbidden. Injussus; also injussu, *adv.*—He orders the master of the horse not to begin the battle unbidden. Magistro equitum præcipit ne injussu pugnam incipiat. Liv.
to unbind. Solvo, 3.—*See to loosen.*
unblamed. Inculpātus.
unblemished. Pūrus.—*See innocent.*

* For a great many English negative words beginning with *un* there is no Latin, and such must be sought for under the uncompounded word, as "unabashed," under "to abash," &c.

- unbloody. Incruentus.—An unbloody death. Sicca mors. Juv.
 to unbolt. Rěšěro, 1; rěclůdo, 3.
 to unbosom.—Not in order to unbosom himself. Non quo aperiret sententiam suam. Cic.
 unbought. Inemptus.
 unbounded. Infinitus, indefinitus, immensus.
 unbribed. Incorruptus.—Of a decision, grātultus.
 unbridled. Effrēnus, effrēnatus.—A man of unbridled passions. Homo impotentissimus. Cic.—Pleminius in an unbridled passion. Pleminius impotens irae. Liv.—Unbridled passion. Impotens rabies. Liv.
 unbroken. Irruptus; i. e. not tamed, indōmītus.—You will have an unbroken dominion reaching to us. Continens imperium usque ad nos habebitis. Liv.—If it be related in an unbroken narrative. Si non interrupte narrabitur. Cic.
 to unburden. Exōněro, 1; lěvo, 1.
 unburied. Insēpultus, inhūmātus.
 uncandid. Subdōlus.
 uncelebrated. Indictus.
 uncertain. Incertus.—See doubtful.
 to be uncertain, of a person. Vácillo, 1; dūbýto.—See to hesitate.
 uncertainty of a fact. Incertum; i. e. hesitation, q. v., dubitatio.
 to unchain. Solvo, 3.—See to loosen.
 unchangeable. Immūtābilis, immutatus, stābilis.
 unchangeableness. Stābilitas, constantia.
 unchangeably. Firme, constanter, stābilit̃er.
 uncharitable. Inhūmānus.—See cruel.
 uncharitableness. Inhūmānitas.
 uncharitably. Inhūmāne.
 unhaste. Impūdīcus, incestus.
 unhastely. Inceste.
 uncivil. Inurbānus.
 uncivilly. Inurbane.
 uncivilised. Barbārus, incultus, indōmītus, immansuetus.
 unclad. Nūdus.
 to unclasp, i. e. let go. Dīmītto, 3.—See to loosen.
 uncle (on the mother's side). Avuncūlus; (on the father's side) patrūus.
 unclean. Fēdus, impūrus, sordīdus.
 uncleanness. Fēdītas.—See dirt.
 to unclose. Āpěrio, 4; rěclůdo, 3.—See to open.
 unclouded. Sěrēnus, pūrus, *innūbīlus.
 uncombed. Incomtus.
 uncomely. Invēnustus.
 uncomfortable. Injūcundus.
 uncommendable. Illaudātus.
 uncommon. Rārus, infřeq̃uens.—Very uncommon, perrarus.
 uncompounded. Simplex —īcis.
 uncompelled, adv. Ultro, sponte.
 uncomplying. Contūmax.
 unconcerned. Immōtus.
 unconditional (of pardon, permission, &c.). Līber —ěra —erum.
 unconfirmed. Irrītus.
 unconfined. Līber —ěra —erum.
 unconnected. Dissōlūtus.
 in an unconnected manner. Dissōlūte.
 unconquerable. Invictus, indōmītus, *insūpěrābīlis.
 unconscious. Ignārus, inscius.
 unconsidered. Inconsīděrātus.—See rash.
 unconstrained, uncontrolled. Līber —ěra —erum.
 unconsumed. Inconsumtus.
 uncorrupt. Incorruptus.

- uncorruptly.** Incorrupte.
to uncover. Dětěgo, 3; rětego.
uncourteous. Inurbānus.
uncourteously. Inurbāne.
uncouth (in manners, &c.). ~Agrestis, rusticus.
unction, anointing. Uctura, unctio.
uncultivated. Incultus.
uncut. Intonsus; (of a wood) incæduus.
undaunted. Impāvīdus, interritus, impertetrītus.—See brave.
undauntedly. Impāvīde.
undecayed. Illæsus.
to undeceive.—I shall be glad for you to undeceive me. Me libente eripies mihi hunc errorem. Cic.
undecided (of a person, or thing). Incertus, dūbius, (of an event, &c.) anceps—Ipītis, ambigua.—See doubtful.
undefended. Indēfensus.
undefiled. Pūrus, incontāmīnātus.
undeniable. Certus.
under. Sub, c. *abl.*; i. e. below, less than, infra, c. *acc.*—Under the protection of... In tutelā... Cic.—The temple of Tellus is under my charge. *Ædes Telluris est meæ curationis.* Cic.—Under pretence of taking help to the Byzantines. Per speciem auxilii Byzantinis ferendi. Liv. (also, specie).
under, adj., i. e. less than. &c. Mīnor, infērior.
to undergo. Sūbeo, 4; ōbeo.—See to endure.
underground. Subterrāneus.
underhand. Occultus, furtīvus.
in an underhand manner. Furtive, occulte.
to undermine. Subruo, 3; suffōdio, 3 (Tac.); in metaph., lābēfācio, 3; lābēfacto, 1.
undermost, i. e. lowest, infīmus—Imus.
underneath. Subter, infra.
to underrate. Elēvo, 1.
to understand. Intellīgo, 3 (used also for to understand that such and such is the fact); comprehendo, 3 (often, comp. animo); (what is said to one) cāpio, 3; accipio, perspīcio, 3; interpretor, 1.—The things themselves are very easily understood. Ipsæ res in perfacili cognitione versantur. Cic.
understanding, i. e. the intellect. Intelligētia, mens—tia, *fem.*—See mind.—The act of understanding, intellectus, 4.—An understanding, i. e. harmonious agreement, consensus, 4; concordia.
to undertake a labour. Suscīpio, 3; aggrēdior, 3; mōlior, 4; cāpresso, 3.—An advocate who ventures to undertake those causes without any knowledge of law. Patronus qui ad eas causas sine ullā sciētiā juris audet accedere. Cic.
to undertake, i. e. engage. Rēcīpio, 3; præsto, 1.—See to promise.
an undertaker. Designator.
the undertaking (of an action, &c.). Susceptio.—An undertaking, res, cœptum, inceptum.
to undervalue. Elēvo, 1.—See to despise.
undeserved. Immēritus, immērena.
undeservedly. Immērito, injuste.—If I saw that I was undeservedly suspected by my fellow-citizens. Si me meis civibus injuriā suspectum viderem. Cic.
undeserving. Indignus.—See undeserved.
undesignedly. Inconsulto.
undestroyed. Imperdītus.
undetected. Tectus, occultus.
undetermined.—We shall leave the matter undetermined. Nos eam rem in medio relinquemus. Sall.
undisciplined. Inexercītatus, rūdis.

- undisguised. *Apertus*.
 undismayed. *Interritus*.—See *undaunted*.
 undisputed. *Confessus, manifestus*.
 undisturbed. *Imperturbatus*.—See *quiet*.
 undivided. *Indivisa*. *Plin.*
 to undo, *i. e.* render undone. *Difingo, 3; rescindo, 3 (esp. a law); i. e.*
loosen, untie, solve, 3; resolvere, dissolvere, explicare, 1; expedire, 4; i. e. ruin,
perdere, 3; evertere, 3.
 undone, *i. e.* not done. *Infectus; i. e. ruined, perditus, eversus; i. e. loos-*
ened, solutus.
 undoubted. *Certus, indubitabilis (Quint.), indubitatus. Quint.*
 undoubtedly. *Indubitatus*.—See *certainly*.
 to undress. *Vestem depono, 3*.—See *to strip*.
 unduly. *Immerito*.
 to undulate. *Tremere, 3.*
 undying. *Aeternus, sempiternus, perennius*.
 uneasiness. *Sollicitudo*.—See *anxiety*.
 uneasy, of affairs. *Inquietus*.—Of a person, *sollicitus*.
 unembarrassed. *Promptus*.
 unemployed. *Otius*.
 to be unemployed. *Vacare, 1.*
 unendowed. *Indotatus*.—See *Destitute*.
 unenviable. *Odius*.
 unequal. *Inaequalis*.—To anything, *impar -aris*.
 unequally. *Inaequaliter, impariter*.
 unequivocal. *Manifestus*.
 unerring. *Certus*.
 unerringly. *Certe*.
 uneven. *Inaequalis*.
 unevenness. *Inaequalitas. Plin.*
 unexampled. *Novus, inauditus, inusitatus*.
 unexceptionable. *Inculpatus, probatus*.
 unexpected. *Inexpectatus, necopinatus, inopinatus, improvisus, insperatus*
**necopinus *inopinus.*
 unexpectedly. *Necopinato, inopinato, improviso.*
 unextinguishable, unextinguished. *Inextinctus; (of qualities, &c.) vivax,*
vivus.
 unfailing. *Certus*.
 unfair. *Iniquus, injustus*.
 unfairly. *Inique*.
 unfairness. *Iniquitas*.
 unfaithful. *infidus, infidelis, perfidus*.
 unfaithfully. *Infideliter, perfide*.
 unfaithfulness. *Infidelitas, perfidia*.
 unfashionable. *Obsoletus, antiquus*.
 to unfasten. *Solvere, 3; resolvere*.—A door, *recludo, 3; resero, 1.*
 unfatigued. *Indefessus*.
 unfavourable. *Aversus, iniquus, alienus*.—The reinforcements were often
 of great use in such unfavourable ground. *Subsidia in talibus iniquitati-*
bus locorum maximo saepe usui fuerunt. Liv.
 unfeathered, unfledged. *Implumis*.
 unfed. *Impastus*.
 unfeeling. *Immitis, immanuetus, implacabilis*.—See *cruel*.
 unfeigned. *Verus*.
 unfettered. *Liber -era -erum*.—See *free*.
 unfinished. *Infectus, imperfectus*.
 to unfix. *Refigo, 3.*
 unfit. *Ineptus, inhabilis, parum aptus*.—See *fit*.
 to unfold. *Evolvo, 3; explicare, 1.*
 unforeseen. *Imprævisus*.—See *unexpected*.

- unfortified. Immūnītus. .
 unfortunate. Infēlix.—Of events only, infaustus.—Of persons only, infortūnatus.—To bear unfortunate events with violent temper is a mark of levity.
 Adversas res immoderate ferre levitatis est. Cic.
 unfortunately, with evil fortune. Infēliciter, māle.
 unfrequented. Dēsertus.—See solitary.
 unfriendliness. Inimicitia.
 unfriendly. Inimicus, alienus, aversus.
 unfruitful. Infecundus, jējūnus, iners -tia, segnis.—See barren.
 unfruitfulness. Infecunditas. Tac.—See barrenness.
 to unfurl. Pando, 3; explico, 1.
 ungainly. Informis.
 ungenerous. Illiberalis.
 ungentle. Dūrus, inhūmānus.
 ungodly. Impius.
 ungovernable. Indōmītus, effrēnus.—See unbridled.—They inflame a sort of ungovernable impulse of the mind. Inflamman impotentiam quādam animi. Cic.
 ungraceful. Inēlēgana.
 ungracefully. Inēlēganter.
 ungracious. Inurbānus, difficilis.
 ungrateful. Ingrātus.
 ungratefully. Ingrāte.
 unguarded. Indēfensus; i. e. incautious, incautus, tēmērarius.
 unguardedly. Incaute, imprūdentē.
 unguent. Unguentum.
 to unhand. Dīmitto, 3.
 unhandsome. Indēcōrus, turpis.
 unhappily. Infēliciter.
 unhappiness. Infēlicitas.
 unhappy. Infēlix, (of events) infaustus.
 unharmed. Illaesus.
 unhealthy. Insalūbris (Plin.), pestilens.
 unheard. Inauditus (Tac).—Unheard of, inauditus, nōvus (see unaccustomed); i. e. unknown, ignōtus.
 unheeded. Inobservātus.—See to neglect.
 unholy. Prōfanus; i. e. wicked, q. v., impius, scēlestus.
 to unhorse. Excūtio, 3.
 unhurt. Illaesus.
 uniform. Constans.
 uniformity. Constantia, ūnitas. Plin.
 uniformly. Constanter.
 unimportant. Lēvis.—Whose safety the state could not think unimportant. Quorum salutem . . . neque civitas levi momento aestimare posset. Cæsar.
 uninformed. Ignārus, incius.
 uninhabitable, uninhabited. Inhābitābilis, dēsertus.
 uninjured. Illaesus.
 uninstructed. Indoctus, ignārus.
 unintelligible. Obscūrus, inexplicābilis.
 unintentionally. Per imprudentiam. Cic.
 uninterrupted.—If it is told in an uninterrupted narrative. Si non interrupte narrabitur. Cic.—See continual.
 uninvited. Invocātus.
 union. Conjunctio; (of sentiment, conduct, &c.) concordia, consensus, 4.—A union or association, consociatio.
 unique. Ūnicus, singūlaris.
 to unite, trans. Jungo, 3; conjungo, connecto.—To unite to, adjungo, annecto, applico, 1, c. ad and acc.; intrans., to unite together, coeo, 4; coalesco, 3.—In opinion, consensio, 4.—In an attempt, conspiracy, &c.,

conspīro, 1; conjūro, 1.—And again nature, by the force of reason, unites man to man. *Eademque natura vi rationis hominem conciliat homini.*
Cic.

united. *Conjunctus*.—Of a large body, or many parties, *unīversus*.

unitedly. *Conjuncte, conjunctim, ūna*.—Of a large body, &c., universe.

unity. *Ūnitas*. Col.—See union.

universal. *Ūnīversus, unīversālis*.

universally. *Ūnīverse; i. e. everywhere, ūbique*.—It was universally believed. *Ab omnibus credebatur*.

the universe. *Mundus*.—See the world.

unjust. *Injustus, iniquus, injūriōsus* (esp. by acts of insult).

unjustifiable. *Inexcusābilis*.

unjustly. *Injūste, inique, injūriōse*.—If I saw myself unjustly suspected by my fellow-citizens. *Si me meis civibus injuriā suspectum viderem.*
Cic.

unkind. *Durus, inhūmānus*.—See unfriendly.

unkindly. *Dure, inhūmāne*.

unkindness. *Inhūmānitas*.

unknowing. *Ignārus*.—See ignorant.

unknowingly. *Imprūdentē*.—See unexpectedly.

unknown. *Ignōtus, incognītus*.

unlamented. *Indeflētus, infletus, indēplōrātus*.

unlawful. *Illīcītus*.—To show that he who is accused has either not acted unlawfully. *Ostendere quod is fecerit, qui insimuletur, aut non contra legem . . .* Cic.—See illegal.

to unlearn. *Dēdisco*, 3.

unlearned, unlettered. *Indoctus, illittērātus*.

unless. *Nisi, contr. nī*.

unlike. *Dissimilis, dispar* -āris.

unlike, *adv.* *dissimiliter*.

to be unlike. *Discrepo*, 1.—See to differ.

unlikely. *Imprōbābilis, incredībilis*.—He seemed unlikely to agree. *Non consensus videbatur*.

unlikeness. *Dissimilitudo*.

unlimited. *Infinītus*.

unlimitedly. *Infinīte*.

to unlink. *Solvo*, 3.—See loosen.

to unload. *Exōnēro*, 1; *lēvo*, 1.—See to relieve.

to unlock. *Rēsēro*, 1; *rēclūdo*, 3.—See to open.

unlooked for. *Inexpectatus, insperatus*.—See unexpected.

to unloose. *Solvo*, 3; *rēsolvō*; *i. e.* let go, dimitto.—See to loosen.

unlovely. *Ināmābilis, invēnustus*.

unluckily. *Infelicitē, infausta*.—To do, &c., *mālē*.

unlucky, of persons or events. *Infelix*.—Of persons, *infortūnātus*.—Of events, *infaustus*.

to unman. *Enervo*, 1; *affligo*, 3; *dēbilitō*, 1; *frango* (esp. in *pass. part.*)

unmanageable. *Indōcīlis, inhābilis*.

unmanly, *i. e.* effeminate. *Effēmīnātus, mollis*; *i. e.* cruel, *inhūmānus*.

unmannerly. *Inurbānus, dūrus, rusticus*.

unmarried.—Of a man, *cælebs* -ībis (also of life, Hor.).—Of a girl, *inupta*,
*innūba.

to unmask. *Dētēgo*, 3; *rētēgo*.

unmatched. *Egrēgius*.

unmeaning. *Inānia*.

unmeet. *Inhābilis*.

unmerciful. *Immisericors* -dis, *immitis, inhūmānus*.

unmercifully. *Inhūmāne*.

unmerited. *Immēritus*.—See undeserved.

unmindful. *Immēmōr* -ōris, *oblītus*.

unmixed. *Pūrus, liqūidus, sincērus*.

- unmolested.** Imperturbātus.
to unmoor. Solvo, 3.
unmoveable, unmoved. Immōtus.—See firm.
unmourned. Indēfētus.—See unlamented.
unmusical. Discors —dia.
unnatural, i. e. prodigious. Prōdīgiōsus, portentōsus; i. e. very wicked or
 cruel, *q. v.*, impius, inhūmānus.
unnavigable. Innāvīgābilis.
unnecessarily. Sūpervācuo. Plin.
unnecessary. Sūpervācūeus, supervacua.
to unnerve. Enervo, 1.
unnoticed, unobserved. Inobservātus.
unobjectionable. Nulli obnoxia culpæ. Ov.
unobservant. Negligens, incūriōsus. Tac.
in an unobservant manner. Negligenter, incūriōse.
unobstructed (of a path). Tūtus, fācilis, pātens.
unobtrusive. Mōdestus.
unobtrusively. Mōdeste.
unobtrusiveness. Mōdestia.
unoccupied. Vācuus.
unopened. Clausus.
to unpack. Apērio, 4.
unpaid (of services). Grātuitus.
unpalatable. Ingrātus.—See unpleasant.
unpardonable. Inexpīābilis.
unperceivable, unperceived. Imperceptus.
unperformed. Infectus.
unpersuadable. Pertīnax.—See obstinate.
unpitied. Immīsērābilis.
unpleasant. Ingrātus, injūcundus, mōlestus, grāvis.
unpleasantly. Injūcunde.
unpleasantness. Injūcundītas.
unpolished. Inurbānus, incultus, rustīcus.
an unpolished manner. Rusticītas.
unpolluted. Incontāminātus, *intēmērātus.
unpopular. Invisus, ingrātus, both usu. *c. dat.* of those among whom.—
 That you may not make me unpopular with the troops. Ne me apud mili-
 tes in invidiam vocas. Cic.
unpopularity. Offensio. Cic.—I beg you not to suffer me to be borne
 down by unpopularity. Ne invidia conflagram deprecor. Liv.
unpractised. Inexercitātus.—See inexperienced.
unprecedented. Nōvus, Inaudītus, Inusītātus.—An unprecedented mo-
 tion. Novi exempli rogatio. Liv.
in an unprecedented manner. Insolenter.
unprejudiced. Œquus.—An impartial hearer, with his judgment un-
 prejudiced. Auditor æquus libero iudicio. Cic.
unpremeditated.—Antipater was accustomed to pour forth hexameter verses
 unpremeditatedly. Antipater solitus est fundere versus hexametros ex
 tempore. Cic.
unpretending. Mōdestus.
unprepared. Impārātus.
unprincipled. Imprōbus, perdītus.
unproductive, unprofitable. Inūtilis, vānus.—See barren.
unpropitious. Inīquus, āliēnus, adversus.
unprosperous. Improspērus. Tac.—See unfortunate.
unprotected. Intūtus, indēfensus, nūdus.
unprovided. Impārātus.—Unprovided with, Inops —ōpis.—To be unprovided;
 ēgeo, 2.—See to want.
unpunished. Impūnītus, Inultus.
unpurchased (of services). Grātuitus.—See unbought.

unqualified. *Ynhābīlia.*

unquenchable. *Inextinctus.*—See *inextinguishable.*

unquestionable. *Indubitabilia.*—See *undoubted.*

unquiet. *Inquietus, *irrequietus, implācidus.*

to unravel. *Explico, 1; expedio, 1; resolvo, 3.*

unread. *Illectus.*

unready. *Segnia.*

unreasonable. *Perversus, prae-posterus.*

unreasonably. *Perverse.*

unrelenting. *Implacabilia, inexcusable.*—See *implacable.*

unremitting. *Assidua.*

unremittingly. *Assidue.*

unremitting care, &c. *Assiduus.*

unrepresented.—There would be no school of philosophy unrepresented.

Nullius philosophiae vacaret locus. Cic.

unreservedly.—So that he gave himself unreservedly up to him. *Ut se totum ei traderet. Nep.*

unresisting. *Facilis.*

unrestrained. *Indomitus.*—See *unbridled.*

unrevenged. *Inultus.*

to unriddle. *Solvo, 3; resolvo, expedio, 4; explico, 1.*

unrighteous. *Iniquus, injustus.*

unrighteously. *Inique, injuste.*

to unrip. *Dissero, 3.*

unripe. *Immaturus, crudus.*

unrivalled. *Egrégus.*

to unrobe. *Exuo, 3.*—See *acc. of the garment.*

to unroll. *Evolvo, 3; explico, 1; expedio, 4.*

to unroof. *Detego, 3.*

unruly. *Indocilis, indomitus, effrenus, effrenatus, intractabilia.*

unsafe. *Perculosus.*—See *dangerous.*

unsatisfactory.—But that argument is quite unsatisfactory. *Nullum vero id quidem argumentum est. Cic.*

unsavoury. *Insulsus.*

to unsay. *Retracto, 1; recanto, 1.*

to unseal. *Resigno, 1.*

unseasonable. *Inopportūnus, intempestivus, alienus.*

unseasonably. *Intempestive.*

to unseat (as a horse unseats his rider) *excutio, 3.*

unseemly. *Indecorus.*

unseen. *Invisus, imperceptus.*

unsent for. *Invocatus.*

unserviceable. *Inutilia.*—See *useless.*

to unsettle. *Turbo, 1; conturbo, perturbo, sollicito, 1 (esp. the mind).*

unsettled, in every sense. *Inquietus.*—Of times, &c., *turbidus.*—Of a person (in his mind), *inconstans, sollicitus.*—Of opinion, &c., *vagus, errans.*—So that his father's life might afford examples of infamy to a time of life above all others unsettled and wavering. *Ut aetati maxime lubricae et incertae exempla nequitiae parentis vita praeberet. Cic.*

to be unsettled, in opinion. *Aestuo, 1; vacillo, 1; fluctuo, 1.*

unshaken. *Immotus.*

unsheltered. *Indefensus.*

unshrinking. *Constans, immotus, impavidus.*

unsightly. *Turpis, deformis.*

unskilful. *Imperitus, indoctus, rudis, ignarus.*

unsociable. *Insociabilis.*

unsolicitedly. *Ultro.*

unsophisticated. *Simplex -icia.*

unsound. *Vitiatus, (of opinions, &c.) perversus, pravus, (of the mind) insanus.*

unsoundly (to argue, &c.). *Præve, perverse.*
 unsoundness. *Insānitas, vitium; (of opinions, &c.) prāvitas, perversitas.*
 unsparing. *Immisericors —dis.—See pitiless.*
 unspeakable. *Inēnarrābilis.*
 unspotted. *Pūrus, incontāminātus.*
 unstable, unsteady. *Inconstans, instābilis.*
 unsteadily. *Inconstanter.*
 unsteadiness. *Inconstantia.*
 to unstring (a bow). *Solvo, 3; rētendo, 3; laxo, 1.*
 unstrung. *Laxus, solūtus.*
 unstudied, *i. e.* natural. *Nātivus.*
 unsubdued. *Invictus, indōmītus.*
 unsuccessful (of a person, or attempt). *Infelix.—Of attempt, infaustus, unprosperus. Soc.—And as they were unsuccessful. Quibus cum parum procederet. Cic.—When they saw that your great labours had been unsuccessful. Ubi tantos tuos labores male cecidisse viderunt. Cæs.—Having fought an unsuccessful campaign. Male re gestā. Cæs.*
 unsuitable. *Incommōdus, inhābilis, perversus.*
 unsuitableness. *Perversitas.*
 unsullied. *Pūrus, incontāminātus.*
 unsung. *Indictus, immēmōrātus.*
 unsure. *Incertus, lūbricus.*
 unsworn. *Injūrātus.*
 untameable, untamed. *Indōmītus.*
 untasted. *Ingustatus.*
 untaught. *Indoctus.*
 to unteach. *Dēdōceo.*
 unteachable. *Indōcīlis.*
 untenanted. *Vānus.*
 unthankful. *Ingrātus.—See ungrateful.*
 unthinking. *Inconsidērātus, inconsultus.*
 unthinkingly. *Inconsiderate, inconsulto.*
 unthought of. *Inexpectatus.—See unexpected.*
 unthrifty. *Prodīgus.*
 to untie. *Solvo, 3; dissolvo, resolvo, expēdio, 4.—See to loosen*
until. Dōnec.—See till.
 untilled. *Incultus, inārātus.*
 untimely, *i. e.* too early. *Mātūrus, prēmāturus.—See unseasonable.*
 untimely, *adv.* *Mātūre, ante diem (Cic.).—See unseasonably.*
 untiring. *Assīduus, indefessus.*
 untiringly. *Assīdue.*
 untitled. *Ignōbilis.*
 unto. *Ad.—See to.*
 untold. *Indictus.*
 untouched. *Intactus.*
 untoward. *Adversus.—See unfortunate.*
 untrained. *Inexercītātus.*
 untried. *Intentatus, inexpertus.*
 untroubled. *Tranquillus, plācidus, sērēnus, imperturbatus.*
 untrue. *Falsus.*
 untruly. *Falso.*
 an untruth. *Mendācium.*
 unturned.—*See stone.*
 to untwine. *Evolvo, 3; expēdio, 4; explīco, 1.*
 unused to. *Insōlens, c. dat.; inexpertus, c. ad and acc.; insuetus, insōlītus.*
 unusual. *Novus, insōlītus inūsītātus, insōlens.*
 unusually. *Insōlenter.*
 unutterable. *Inēnarrābilis.*
 unvanquished. *Invictus.*
 unvarnished. *Simplex —īcis.*

- unversed in. Rūdis, Inexpertus, ignārus, inscius.
 unvalled. Immūnitus.
 unwarily. Imprūdenter, incaute.
 unwarlike. Imbellis.
 unwary. Imprūdēns, incautus.
 unwashed. Illōtus.
 unwasted. Inconsumptus.
 unwearied. Indēfessus.
 unwept. Indēfletus.
 unwelcome. Inuisa.
 unwell. Æger —gra —grum.—See sick.
 unwholesome. Insalūbris. Plin.
 unwieldy. Grāvis prægrāvis.
 unwilling. Invītus.
 to be unwilling. Nōlo, irr.
 unwillingly. Invite.
 to unwind. Evolvere, 3.
 unwise. Stultus, imprūdēns.
 unwisely. Stulte.—See foolishly.
 unwittingly. Imprūdenter.
 unworthily. Indigne.
 unworthiness. Indignitas.
 unworthy. Indignus.—See undeserving.
 unwounded. Illæsus, incōlūmis, intēger —gra —grum, tūtus.
 unwrought. Infectus, rūdis.
 unyielding (in doubtful sense). Pertīnax; (in good sense) constans.
 to yoke. Solvo, 3; abjungo, 3.
 up, as up a river, or up a mountain, *prep.* Adversus, adversum.—Up stream, adverso flumine. Virg.—Up to, *prep.*, tēnua.—To go up, ascendo, 3.
 to upbraid. Exprōbro, 1; c. *dat. pers., acc.* of the charge.—See to reproach.
 to uphold. Sustīneo; i. e. defend, tueor, 2.
 to uplift. Tollo, 3.—See to lift.
 upon, in c. *abl.*; after verbs of motion, c. *acc.* Sūper; i. e. concerning, de; after to depend, &c., e.—He ordered a reward to be given him upon this condition. Jussit ei præmium tribui sub eā conditione. Cic.—The whole camp almost was exposed upon the front and left flank. Tota fere a fronte et a sinistra parte nudata sunt castra. Cæa.—Upon this he began to spread doubtful reports. Hinc spargere voces ambiguas. Virg.
 upper, uppermost. Sūp̄rior, *superl.* sūpr̄mus, summus.
 upright. Rectus, erectus; i. e. just, justus, prōbus.
 uprightly. Juste.
 uprightness. Justitia, prōbitas.
 uproar. Tūmultus, 4; clāmor.
 uproarious. Tūmultuōsus, clāmōsus.
 to uproot. Exstirpo, 1; ēvello, 3.
 to upset. Evertō, 3.
 upshot. Exītus, 4.—See result.
 an upstart. Novus homo.
 upward. Sursum.
 upwards, rising upwards, *adj.* Sūblīmis.
 urbane. Urbānus.
 urbanely. Urbāne.
 urbanity. Urbānitas.
 to urge. Impello, 3; urgeo, 2; instīgo, 1; incīto, 1; portor, 1; stīmulō, 1.
 —He urges me vehemently to depart. Mihi ut abeīm vehementer auctor est.—See to advise.
 urgency. Nēcessitas.
 urgent. Vehēmena.—See earnest, great.
 urn. Urna.

usage.—See *infra*.

use (in every sense). *Usus*, 4; *i. e.* usage, consuetudo (*see* custom); *i. e.* power or act of using, usurpātio; *i. e.* utility, *utīlitas*.—To be in use, to be usual, obtīneo, 2.—To be out of use, old-fashioned, obsolesco, 3.—In use, usual, *q. v.*, communis.—Out of use, old-fashioned, antiquus, obsolescens.—To be of use, prōsum, juvo, 1.—It was of the greatest use. *Maximo usui fuit*. *Liv.*

to use. *Ūtor*, 3; *adhībeo*, 2.—To use often, *tēro* (of roads, books, &c.).—To use, *i. e.* treat, tracto, 1.—To use, *i. e.* accustom a person to, assuefacio.—To use, *i. e.* be used to, *sōleo*, 2; *consuesco*, 3; *assuesco*.

used, *i. e.* accustomed (of persons). *Sōlitus*, *assuetus*, *consuetus*.—See *usual*.

useful. *Ūtilis*, *idōneus*.—Very useful, *pērūtilis*.

usefully. *Ūtiliter*.

usefulness. *Ūtilitas*.

useless. *Inūtilis*.

uselessly. *Inūtiliter*.—See in vain.

uselessness. *Inūtilitas*.

to usher in. *Dūco*, 3; *indūco*.—See to bring.

usual. *Communis*, *usitatus*, *vulgāris*, *consuetus*, *sōlitus*; (of a road) *tītus*; (of a saying, &c.) *pervulgatus*.

usually. *Fere*, *plērumque*, *ferme*, *usu*. preceded by a negative.

a usurer. *Fœnērātor*.

usury. *Ūsūra*, *fœnus -ēris*, *neut.*—The practice of usury, *fœnērātio*.

of usury, relating to usury, &c. *Fœnebris*.

utensil. *Instrūmentum*; in *pl.* *arma*; (if a vessel) *vas*, *vāsis*, *neut.*

utility. *Ūtilitas*, *usus*, 4.

utmost, *i. e.* greatest possible. *Summus*.—I will labour to the utmost.

Omni opēra atque ope enitar. *Cic.*

uttermost, *i. e.* farthest. *Extrēmus*.

utter. *Tōtus*, *gen.* *tōtū*.

to utter. *Dīco*, 3; *ēdo*, 3—See to say.

utterance. *Vox*, *vōcis*, *fem.*; *lingua*.

utterly. *Prorsus*, *omnino*, *pēnitus*.

uxorious. *Uxorius*.

V.

vacancy, vacant space. *Vācuum*, *īnāne*.

vacant. *Vācuus*.

to be vacant. *Vāco*, 1.

to vacate, *i. e.* make empty. *Ēvācuo*, 1 (*Plin.*); *i. e.* abdicate (an office), *abdīco*, 1.

vacated. *Vacuefactus*.

vacation. *Fēriæ*.

enjoying vacation. *Fēriātus*.

to vacillate. *Hæsīto*, 1; *vācillo*, 1; *fluctuo*, 1.—See to doubt.

vacillation. *Hæsītatio*, *dūbītatio*.

vacuity. *Vācūitas*.

a vagabond. *Erro* -onis.

vagabond, *adj.* *vagrant*. *Vāgus*, *errābundus*.

vagary. *Lībido*.

vague. *Incertus*.

vain, in every sense. *Vānus*.—Of efforts, &c., *īnānis*, *īrītus*, *īnūtilis*.

- vainly, in vain. Frustra, incassum, nēquicquam, Inānīter.—I will not say you have laboured in vain. Non dicam operam perdidisti. Cic.
- vainglorious. Glōriōsus.
- vaingloriously. Glōriōse.
- vaingloriousness. Ostentātio, jactatio.
- a vale. Vallis, convallis.
- a valet. Cūbīcūlarius.
- valediction.—I will bestow my sincere valediction on both bar and senate-house. Ego multam salutem et foro dicam et curiæ. Cic.
- a valetudinarian. Vālētudīnarius. Sen.
- valiant, valorous. Fortis, ānīmōsus.—See brave.
- valiantly. Fortīter, ānīmose, bēnē, vīrīlīter.—See bravely.
- valid. Vālīdus; i. e. of laws, &c., rātus; of authority, &c., lēgītīmus.
- validity. Auctōritas.
- valour. Virtus—ūtia, *fem.*; fortītūdō, ānīma.
- a valley. Vallis, convallis.
- valuable, i. e. costly. Prētiōsus, sumptuosus, cārus; i. e. useful, q. v., ūtilis.—See value.
- valuation. Æstīmatio.
- value, i. e. price. Prētium; i. e. use, ūtīlitas, usus, 4.—They are of scarcely the slightest value. Vix minimi momenti instar habent. Cic.—Your letters are of great value in my eyes. Tuae litteræ maximi sunt apud me ponderis. Cic.
- to value, i. e. appraise. Æstīmo, 1; i. e. love, q. v., āmo, 1.—To value highly, magnīfacio.—To value less, minoris dūco, minoris æstimo. Cic., Sall., &c.—To be valued, i. e. appraised, liceo, 2.
- a valuer. Æstīmātor.
- the van (of an army). Primum agmen. Liv.—A van, or waggon, plaustrum.
- to vanish. Vānesco, 3; ēvanesco.
- vanity, in every sense. Vānitas; i. e. inutility, Inūtīlitas.—See arrogance.
- to vanquish. Vinco, 3; devinco, dēbello, 1; domo, 1.—See to conquer.
- vanquisher. Victor, domitor.—See conqueror.
- vantage-ground. Locus superior. Cic.
- vapid. Vāpīdus. Col.
- vapour. Vāpor, exhalatio.
- to vapour, i. e. boast, q. v. Glōrior, 1; jacto, 1.
- variable. Mūtābīlia, instābīlia.
- variance, variation, i. e. difference. Vāriatio, discrepātio, discrepantia; i. e. change, q. v., mutatio.—Variance, i. e. dispute, q. v., disensio.—And there is no variance in the statement that A. Cornelius was dictator that year. Nec discrepat quin dictator eo anno A. Cornelius fuerit.
- to variegate. Vārio, 1; distinguo, 3.
- variegated. Vārius, discolor, versicolor.
- variety. Vārietas, diversitas. Plin.
- various. Vārius, diversa.
- variously. Vārie, diverse.
- varnish.—Sentiments so true, so destitute of all childish varnish and disguise. Sententiæ tam veræ tam sine pigmentis fucoque puerili. Cic.
- to vary, *trans.* Vārio, 1.—See to change.
- to vary, *intrans.*, i. e. differ, q. v. Discrepo, 1.
- a vase. Vas, vāsis, *neut.*
- a vassal. Clienta.
- vassalage. Clientela.
- vast. Magnus, vastus, ingens, immensus.—See great.
- vastly. Magnōpēre, summōpēre, admōdum.
- vastness. Magnītūdō, immensitas, vastitas. Col.
- a vat. Labrum.
- a vault. Fornix—ycis; i. e. a tomb, q. v., sēpulchrum.—She is weary of beholding the vault of heaven. Tædet cœli convexa tueri. Virg.

- to vault, *i. e.* make in a vaulted form. Conformico, 1. Vitr.
to vault, *i. e.* leap, *q. v.* Salio, 4.—To vault over, transilīo.
to vaunt. Jacto, 1.—See to boast.
vaunting, *subst.* Jactatio.
a vaunter. Jactātor.
of veal, *adj.* Vītūlinus.
to veer. Verto, 3, *trans.* and *intrans.*; *intrans.* also vector.—See to turn.
vegetables. Ōlus —ēris, *neut.*; ōluscūla —orum, *pl. neut.*
to vegetate. Cresco, 3.
vehemence. Impētus, 4; vehēmentia. Plin.
vehement. Vehēmens, strēnuus.—See violent.
vehemently. Vehēmenter, strēnue; *i. e.* very much, admōdum, valde, magnōpère.
a vehicle. Vehicūlum.—See carriage.
to veil. Velo, 1; circumvelo, tēgo, 3; obdūco, 3; (of veiling the head) obnūbo, 3.
a veil. Vēlamen —inis, *neut.*—The nature of every one is concealed under many veils and disguises, as it were, of pretences. Multis simulationum involucris et quāsi velis quibusdam obtenditur uniuscujusque natura. Cic.
a vein. Vēna.
velocity. Velōcitas, rāpīditas, cēlērītas.
with velocity. Velōciter, rāpīde, cēlērīter.
venal. Vēnālis; *i. e.* accessible to bribes, corruptus.
venality, *i. e.* corruption, corruptēla.
to vend. Vendo, 3.—See to sell.
vendible. Vēnālis, vendībīlis.
a vendor. Vendītor.
a venger. Lāmīna, *sync.* lamna.
venerable. Vēnērābīlis, rēvērendus.
to venerate. Vēnēror, 1; dēveneror, rēvēreor, 2.—See to respect.
veneration. Vēnērātio, rēvērentia.
venery.—See hunting.
vengeance. Ultio.—See revenge.
vengeful, executing vengeance. Ultor, *fem.* ultrix.
venial. Excūsābīlis, piābīlis, lēvis.
venison. Fērina.
venom. Virus —i, *neut.*; vēnēnum.
venomous. Vīrōsus, vēnēnātus, *vēnēnīfer —ēra —erum.
vent. Exītus, 4.—A vent, or vent-hole, spirācūlum.
to vent, anger, &c. Exerceo, 2.—Abuse, ēvōmo, 3.—Then a report got vent. Vulgatur deinde rumor (Liv.); so, pervulgor, dīvulgor.
to ventilate. Ventīlo, 1.
ventilation. Ventilatio. Plin.
to venture. Audeo, 2.—See to dare.
a venture, *i. e.* attempt, *q. v.* Ausum, cōnātus, 4; *i. e.* risk, *q. v.*, pēricūlum *sync.* —clūm.
at a venture. Tēmēre.—See random.
venturesome. Audax.—See bold.
veracious. Vērus, vērax, vērdīcus.
veracity. Vērītas, fides.
a verandah. Porticus, 4, *fem.*
a verb. Verbum. Quint.
verbal.—I gave him verbal orders. Mandata verbo dedi. Cic.
verbatim.—In which I did not think it necessary to translate verbatim In quibus non verbum pro verbo necesse habui reddere (Cic.); so, verbum verbo (Hor.).—Plays translated verbatim. Fabellæ ad verbum expressæ. Cic.
verdant. Vīrīdis, vīrīdana, vīrens.
to be verdant. Vīreo, 2; vīresco, 3.

verdure. Viriditas.

verge. Margo -inis, *masc. fem.*; (of a rock) crepido -inis, *fem.*—On the verge of war. In limine belli. Tac.—Vices on the verge of being virtues. Proxima virtutibus vitia. Quint.

to verge.—It verges on insanity Proximum est insaniam.

a verger. Appāritor.

verification. Confirmatio.

to verify. Comprōbo, 1; confirmo.

verily. Certe, profecto.

verisimilar. Vērisimīlia.

verisimilitude. Vērisimilitudo.

veritable. Vērus.

verity. Vēritas, vērum.

vermillion. Minium.

of the colour of, tinged with vermillion. Mīniatus.

vernacular (of language). Pātrius.

vernal. Vernus.

versatile (of abilities). Vārius, diversus.

verse. Versus, 4; carmen -inis, *neut., dim. versiculus.*

versed. Exercitatus, c. in and *abl.*, versatus (usu. c. *adv.*, as, multum or dia versatus, &c.), pēritus, c. *gen.*—See skilful.

versification. Versificatio. Quint.

a versifier. Versificator. Quint.

to versify. Versifico, 1. Quint.

a version, i. e. account. Narratio.

vertebra. Vertēbra. Plin.

vertebrated. Vertebratus. Plin.

vertical.—This pole is always vertical above us. Hic vertex nobis semper sublimis. Virg.

vertigo. Vertigo.

afflicted with vertigo. Vertiginosus. Plin.

vervain. Verbēna.

very, *adv.* Valde, magnopere.—That very Gorgias in that very book of Plato professes . . . Ipse ille Gorgias in illo ipso Platonis libro profitetur

. . . Cic.—There would not be very many citizens found. Nequaquam satis multi cives invenirentur. Cic.—Not very many. Non ita multi.

Cic.—A very excellent man. Vir præstantissimus. Cic.

a vesicle. Vēsicula.

a vessel. Vas, vāsis, *neut.*; i. e. ship, q. v., nāvis.

a vest. Vestis.

to vest in. i. e. give to, q. v. Trādo, 3.—The entire decision respecting whom is vested in Cn. Pompey. Quorum penes Cn. Pompeium omne judicium est. Cic.—See to possess.

a vestal. Vestalis.

vestibule. Vestibulum.

vestige. Vestigium.

vestment, vesture. Vestis, vestimentum, āmictus, 4.

a vetch. Vicia.

veteran. Vētērānus; (past service) ēmērītus.

veterinary. Vētērīnārius. Col.

to vex. Vexo, 1; sollicito, 1; angō, 3; pungo, 3.—Which vexed me more at the time than it did Quintus himself. Quæ tum mihi majori stomacho quam ipsi Quinto fuerunt. Cic.—To be vexed at, ægre fero, moleste fero, graviter fero. All in Cic.—See angry.

vexation. Dōlor, mōlestia.

vexations. Mōlestus, grāvis, ācerbus.

vexationously. Mōleste.

a vial. Ampulla.

viands. Cibus, victus, 4.

to vibrate, *intrans.* Vibro, 1, more usu. vibror; trēmo, agitor, 1.—We

- are vibrating between desire and expectation. *Expectando et desiderando pendemus animia. Cic.*—Their anxious minds vibrate between hope and fear. *Solicite mentes speque metuque pavent. Ov.*
- vibration.** *Trémor.*
- vicarious.** *Vicarius.*
- vice.** *Vitium, pravitas.*
- vicious** (in every sense). *Vitiōsus; i. e. wicked, q. v., pravus, flagitiōsus; i. e. malignant, q. v., malignus.*
- viciously.** *Māle, prave; i. e. malignantly, maligne.*
- vicissitude.** *Viciassitudo; vices, pl. fem.*
- victim.** *Victima, hostia* (not used metaph.).
- a victor.** *Victor, fem. victrix.*
- victorious.** *Victrix, neut. pl. victricia.*—They began to be victorious in war. *Bello superiores esse ceperunt. Nep.*
- victory.** *Victoria.*—To gain a victory over the Volsci. *Victoriam ex Volacis referre (Liv.). So, reporto victoriam (Cic.), consequor victoriam. Cic.*
- victuals.** *Victus, 4.*
- to victual.**—He perceived that from that cause his army was victualled with more difficulty. *Animadvertit ob eam causam minus commode frumentum commeatumque supportari. Cæs.*
- to vie with.** *Certo, 1.*
- view, i. e. the power of sight.** *Visus, 4.*—The objects commanded by the sight, *aspectus, 4; conspectus.*—These things are all visible at one view. *Hæc omnia sub unum aspectum subjiciuntur. Cic.*—See sight.
- to view.** *Video, 2; spectro, 1; prospicio, 3; aspicio.*—See to see.
- vigilance.** *Vigilantia.*
- vigilant.** *Vigil -ilis; vīgīlana.*
- vigilantly.** *Vigilanter.*
- vigorous.** *Strēnuus, vālidus, ānimosus, vivīdus* (not of a person).—Of an attack, &c., *ācer, ācria, acre.*
- vigorously.** *Strēnue, ānimose, nervose.*—See bravely.
- vigour.** *Vīgor, vis, pl. vīres, fem.; nervus, usu. in pl.; lācerti* (used even of vigour of eloquence, *Cic.*); *impētus.*
- vile.** *Vilis, turpia.*
- vileness.** *Turpītudo.*
- vilely, i. e. basely.** *Turpīter.*
- to vilify.** *Cālumnior.*
- a villa.** *Villa, hortus.*
- a village.** *Pāgus.*
- of a village, adj., a villager.** *Pāgānus.*
- a villain, villanous.** *Scēlestus, nēfārius, flagitiōsus, imprōbus.*—See wicked.
- villanously.** *Nēfārie, imprōbe.*
- villany.** *Flāgitium, scēlus -ēris, neut.; imprōbitas.*
- vindication.** *Dēfensio.*—See revenge.
- a vindicator, i. e. defender.** *Dēfensor; i. e. avenger, ultor.*
- a most vindictive man.** *Inimicitiarum, persequentissimus. Cic.*
- a vine.** *Vitis, vīnea, *palme -itis, masc.*
- a planter of a vine, a vinedresser.** *Vitēsātor, vīnītor.*
- a vineleaf.** *Pampīnus, masc. fem.*
- of a vine, of a vineleaf.** *Pampīneus.*
- a vineyard.** *Vinētum.*
- vinegar.** *Ācētum.*
- vintage.** *Vindēmia.*
- one who gathers the vintage.** *Vindēmiator.*
- a vintner.** *Caupo -onis, masc.*
- vinous.** *Vīnosus.*
- violable.** *Viōlābilis.*
- to violate.** *Viōlo, 1.*—A promise, *fallo, 3.*—A woman, *stūpro, 1.*—See to break.
- violation.** *Viōlatio.*—Of a woman, *stūprum.*

a violator. Viölätör.—Of a woman, stülprätör.

violence. Viölentia, *vis*.—Unjust violence, injüria. — Inflamed by the violence of his passions. Cupiditatum incendiis inflammatus. Cic. — Nor would they have abstained from acts of violence. Nec temperatum manibus foret. Liv.

violent. Viölentus, *viölens; *i. e.* impetuous in conduct, præceps —ÿpütis.— Of storms, &c., ingens, vehemens. — A most violent man, burning with hatred. Homo impotentissimus, odio ardens. Cic. — They are not transported with any violent joy. Nullá impotente lætitiá efferuntur. Cic.

a violet. Viöla.

of a violet, like a violet. Violaceus. Plin.

a bed of violets. Viölarium.

violin.—See harp.

a viper. Vipëra.—See snake.

of a viper. Vipëreus, vipërinus.

a virgin. Virgo —inis, *fem.*

of a virgin. Virgíneus, virgínalis.

virginity. Virgínitas.

virile. Virília.

virility. Virilitas.

virtue, in every sense. Virtus —ütis, *fem.*; *i. e.* power, *vis*; *i. e.* virtuous conduct, pröbütas.

virtuous. Bönus, *comp.* mëlior, *superl.* optímus; pröbus.

virtuously. Pröbe, bëne.

virulence, *i. e.* bitterness, *q. v.* Äcerbütas.

virulent, *i. e.* bitter (in language, &c.). Äcerbus.

virulently. Äcerbe.

visage. Os, öris, *neut.*; vultus, 4; fácies.

viscera. Viscëra —um, *pl. neut.*

to viscerate. Èviacëro, 1.

viscid. Glütínosus. Col.

visible. Videndus, mänifestus, conspícuus.—Whether the soul would become visible. Casurane in conspectum videatur animus. Cic.

visibly. Manifesto, äperte, pälam.

vision, *i. e.* the power of sight, *q. v.* Vísus, 4.—A thing seen, vísus; *i. e.* a vain fancy, somnium.

a visionary.—Marvellous tales of philosophers not discussing a thing soberly, but becoming visionaries. Portenta et miracula non disserentium philosophorum sed somniantium. Cic.

to visit. Viso, 3; inviso, vísito, 1.—To pay a visit of compliment to, sälütö.

a visit (complimentary). Sälütatío.

a visitor (complimentary). Sälütätör.—An occasional visitor, interventor.

vital. Vitális.—See important.

vitality. Vita, vitälítas. Plin.

to vitiate. Vítio, 1; irritum (aliquid) facio. Cic.

vitreous. Vitreus.

to vituperate. Vítüpëro, 1.—See to reproach.

vituperation. Vítüpërátiö.—See reproach.

vivacious. Vívüduš, strënuus, äläcer —äcris —acre.

vivacity. Äläcrítas.

vivid. Vívüduš, äcer, acris, acre.—See active.

vividness. Via.

vivá voce. Cöram.—You exhibited your feelings, vivá voce. Vivam vocem præ vobis tulistis. Cic.

vocal. Vöcalis.

—ocation, *i. e.* employment, *q. v.* Öpus —ëris, *neut.*, ars —tis, *fem.*

—ative. Vöcätívus. Quint.

—eiferate. Clämo, 1; vöcífëror.

vociferation. Clamor, vōciferātiō.

vogue, to be in vogue. Obtīneo, 2; in vogue, usītātus.—Words which are now in vogue. Quæ nunc sunt in honore vōcābūla. Hor.

vociferous. Clāmōsus.

voice. Vox, vōcis, *fem.*; i. e. opinion, sententia; i. e. vote, suffrāgium.—He will choose to speak fiercely with the voice raised, and to sink his voice when speaking mildly. Volet contentā voce atrociter dicere, et submissā leniter.

it is voiced abroad. Pervulgatum est. Cic.

voiceless. Mūtus.—See mute.

void, i. e. empty. Vācuus, īnānis; i. e. invalid, irrītus.—Void of, i. e. destitute, q. v., expers -tia, vācuus.

to void, i. e. empty. Exīnānio; i. e. make invalid, ābrūgo, 1.—See to abrogate.

volatile. Lēvis, mōbīlis, mūtābīlis, vārius.

volition. Vōluntas.

volubility. Vōlūbilitas; (esp. of an orator) fācilitas, cōpia.

voluble. Vōlūbīlis; (esp. of an orator) fācīlia, cōpiōsus.—See fluent.

volubly. Vōlūbīliter.

a volume, in any sense. Vōlūmen -inis, *neut.*; i. e. a book, liber -bri.

voluminous. Cōpiōsus.

voluntarily. Sponte (often c. *poss. pron.*, sponte meā, sponte suā, &c.), ultro.

a volunteer. Vōluntārius; in *pl.* vōlōnes -um, *masc.*—Young men who volunteered. Juvenes qui ultro nomina dabant. Liv.

to volunteer.—See to offer.

voluptuary, voluptuous. Vōluptārius, vōluptuosus (Plin.).—See luxurious.

voluptuousness. Vōluptas, luxūria.

to vomit. Vōmo, 3; ēvomo.

vomiting. Vōmītio, vōmītus, 4.

voracious. Vōrax, āvidus.

voraciously. Āvide.

voracity. Āviditas, vōrācītas. Plin.

vortex. Vortex -icis, *masc.*

a vote. Suffrāgium; (of a judge, or a senator) sententia.—The giving a vote, suffrāgiō.—The younger senators carried their point of having the vote taken on this question. In hanc sententiam ut discederetur juniores patres vincebant. Liv.

to vote. Suffrāgor, 1, c. *dat.* of the person in favour of whom.—To vote against, rēfrāgor, 1, c. *dat.*—He had said that he should vote for the proposal of Tib. Nero. Pedibus in sententiam Tib. Neronis iturum se dixerat. Cic.

a voter. Suffrāgātor.

votive. Vōtīvus.

to vouch. Testor, 1.—See to testify.

to vouchsafe. Do, 1; i. e. to grant, q. v., concēdo, 3; i. e. to condescend, dignor, 1.

a vow. Vōtum.—As when they were offering up vows for him in his illness. Ut cum de illo ægroto vota faciebant. Cic.—When he had offered up vows for the success of his command. Cum vota pro imperio suo nuncupasset. Cic.

to vow, as an offering. Vōveo, 2; dēvoveo; i. e. to swear, jūro, 1.

a vowel. Vōcālis. Quint.

a voyage. Nāvīgātiō.

to take a voyage. Nāvigo.

a voyager. Nāvīgātor (Quint.).—See traveller.

favourable for a voyage (weather, &c.). Nāvīgābīlis.

vulgar, i. e. common. Commūnis, vulgāris; i. e. low, plēbeius.

the vulgar, i. e. the common people. Vulgus -i, *neut.*; plebs, plēbis, *fem.*

vulgarly, i. e. commonly. Vulgo.

vulnerable. Obnoxius.
 a vulture. Vultur—ŭria, *masc.*
 of or like a vulture. Vulturinŭi. Plin.

W.

to wad. Farcio, 4.—*See* to stuff.
 to wade.—In some places one can wade through the Rhone. Rhodanus nonnullis locis vado transitur. Cæs.
 to waft. Fĕro, *irr.*
 to wag. Āġito, 1; quātio. — To wag the tail, cĕveo (Pers).—Cerberus gently wagging his tail. Cerberus leniter atterens caudam. Hor.
 to wage (war). Gĕro, 3.
 a wager. Pignus—ŭria, *neut.*—They lay any wager that it is Sabine. Quovis Sabinum pignore ease contendunt. Cat.
 wages. Merces—ĕdis, *fem.*; prĕtium.
 waggery. Jŏcus, *pl.* joci and joca.
 waggish. Jŏcŏsus.
 waggishly. Jŏcŏse.
 a waggon. Plaustrum.
 to wail. Plŏro, 1; ŭlŭlo, 1.—*See* to bewail.
 wailing. Plŏrātus, 4; ŭlŭlātus, 4.—*See* lamentation.
 the waist.—Tarquin seizes Servius by the waist. Tarquinius medium arripit Servium. Liv.
 to wait. Māneo, 2.—To wait for, præstōlor, 1; exspecto, 1.—To wait upon (as an attendant), ministro, 1; fāmŭlor, 1; *i. e.* to visit, q. r., viso, 3.
 to lie in wait for. Insĭdior, 1.
 a waiter; *i. e.* servant, q. v. Mĭniŭter—tri.
 to wake, *trans.* Excĭto, 1; suscito.
 to wake, *intrans.* Expergiŭcor, 3; *i. e.* be awake, vĭġĭlo, 1; ĕvigĭlo.
 wakeful. Vigĭl—ĭlia, vigilans.—Continually wakeful, pervigil.
 a walk, the act, or a place to walk in. Ambŭlātio, ĭnambulatio.—A place to walk in, ambŭlācrum (Plaut.). — A short walk, ambŭlātiuncŭla; *i. e.* manner of walking, gait, incessus, 4.
 to walk. Ambŭlo, 1; ĭnambulo, spātiŭr, 1.—To walk about, through, pĕrambulo, ŭbambulo.—When we have walked long enough we will rest (*see* to go). Cum satis erit deambulatum requiescemus. Cic
 a walker. Ambŭlātŭr. Col.
 a wall, of any sort. Mŭrus.—Of a house, pāries, pārietis (*trisyll.*), *masc.*—Fortified walls of a town, mænia, usu. *pl.* *neut.*—A garden or park wall, mĕcĕria.—Ruined walls, parietinæ—arum.
 to wall. Mŭnio.—To wall up, *i. e.* block up with a wall, obstruo, 3; ĭnsedĭfĭco, 1.
 a wallet. Mantĭca, crŭmĕna, pĕra.
 to wallow. Vŏlŭtor, 1.
 wallowing, *adj.* Vŏlŭtābundus.
 wallowing, *subst.* Vŏlŭtatio.
 a walnut. Juglans—dis, *fem.*—*See* nut.
 wan. Pallĭdus.
 wand. Virga.
 to wander. Vāgor, 1; erro, 1; pālor, 1.—Through, about, pĕrerro, ŭberro, pervāgor.
 wanderer. Erro.

- wandering, adj.** Vāgus, pervagus, errābundus, errātīcus.
wandering, subst. Errātio, error.
to wane. Dēresco, 3.
wanness. Pallor.
want (absolute). Ēgestas, īnōpia; (partial) dēfectus, 4; defectio; *i. e.* poverty, *q. v.*, paupertas; *i. e.* need, *q. v.*, opus, *indecl.* in this sense.
to want, i. e. not to have. Cāreo.—Not to have and to require, ēgeo, 2; indigeo, dēsidēro; *i. e.* to wish for, cūpio.
to be wanting. Dēsūm, absum, dēficio; all *c. dat.*, but deficio sometimes even *c. acc. pers.*—I see that something is wanting in them. In eis aliquid desidero. Cic.—There is absolutely nothing wanting to make me thoroughly miserable. Prorsus nihil abest quin sim miserrimus. Cic.
wanton. Lascivus, impūdīcus; *i. e.* unprovoked, grātūfūsus.
wantonly. Lascive, impudice; *i. e.* unprovokedly, ultro.
wantonness. Lascivia.
to wanton, i. e. to sport, q. v. Ludo, 3; lascivio.
war. Bellum.
to war. Bello, 1; bellīgēro, 1; bellum gēro, 3 (Liv., Cic.).—It was looked upon as certain that an end might that day have been put to the war with the Samnites. Debellari eo die cum Samnitibus potuisse pro haud dubio habitum est. Liv.
to warble. Cāno, 3.—See to sing.
warbler. Cantor, mōdūlātor.
warbling. Cantus, 4.—See song.
to ward off. Dēfendo, 3; arceo, 2; prōpulso, 1.
ward. Custōdia.—See prison.
a warder. Custos —ōdis, *masc.*; *i. e.* sentinel, *q. v.*, vīgil —ilia.
wares. Merx —cis.
a warehouse. Āpōthēca, thēsaurus.
warfare. Milītia.
warily. Caute, prūdenter.
wariness. Cautio, prūdētia.
warlike. Milītaria, bellīcus, bellīcōsus; *i. e.* hostile, hostīlis.
in a warlike manner. Milītārīter; *i. e.* in a hostile manner, hostīlīter.
warm (lit. and metaph.). Cālīdus, fervīdus.—The people of Dyrrachium are warm in my cause. Habeo studiosos mei Dyrrachinos. Cic.—See eager.
to warm, trans. Cālēfācio, 3; *sync.* calfacio; fervefacio, *cālēfacto, 1; (lit. and metaph.) incendo, 3.
to warm, intrans., to be warm (lit. and metaph.). Cāleo, 3; incālesco, 3; ferveo, metaph. ardeo, 2.
warm-tempered. Īrācundus.
warmly (esp. metaph.). Ferventer; *i. e.* eagerly, acrīter.
warmth (lit. and metaph.). Cālor, fervor; *esp. metaph.*, ardor; *i. e.* passion, *q. v.*, ira.
to warn. Mōneo, 2; admoneo.—To warn beforehand, prēmoneo.
a warner, one who warns. Mōnītor, admonitor.
a warning. Mōnītio (*esp. the act*), monitus, 4; monitum, admonitio, admonitus.
a warp. Stāmen —inis, *neut.*
to warp. Dēflecto, 3.—See to bend.
to warrant, i. e. cause, justify (an opinion, &c.). Fācio; *i. e.* to affirm, *q. v.*, confirmo, affirmo.—I am warranted in praising the Prætors. Prætores jure laudantur. Cic.
a warrant. Præceptum; *i. e.* authority, auctōritas.—A warrant is sought to justify belief. Auctoritas ad faciendam fidem quæsitur. Cic.
warrantable. Justus.
a warren (for hares). Lēpōrārium. Varr.
a warrior. Bellātor, *fem.* —trix.—See soldier.
a wart. Verruca.
marked with warts. Verrūcōsus.
wary. Cautus, prudens, prōvīdus, considērātus, callīdus.

to wash. *Lāvo*, 1; *abluo*, 3; *proluo*, *perfuno*, 3.—To wash (as the sea washes a coast), *alluo*.—To wash out, *ēluo*.

a wash, or washing (the act, or the means). *Lāvatio*.

a wasp. *Vespa*.

wasplish. *Irritābilis*.—See *morose*.

to waste, *trans.* i. e. consume wantonly, as persons do. *Prōfundo*, 3; (as persons or vices do) *absumo*, 3; *dissipo*, 1; *exhausto*, 4; (of wasting time) *tēro*, *contero*.—To lay waste, *vasto*, 1; *devasto*, *spōlio*, 1; *dīripio*, 3.—Clodius began to waste the day by speaking. *Clodius diem dicendo eximere cōpīt. Cic.*

to waste, *intrans.* *Tābeo*, 2; *tābesco*, 3; *intabesco*.

waste, i. e. profusion. *Effusio*, *prōdīgēntia* (Tac.); i. e. loss, *q. v.*, *jactura*; i. e. devastation, *vastatio*.

waste, i. e. laid waste. *Vastus*, *vastatus*, *devastatus*; i. e. desolate, uncultivated, *incultus*, *dēsertus*; i. e. superfluous, *supervacua*.

wasteful, i. e. prodigal, *q. v.* *Prōfusus*; i. e. destructive, *q. v.*, *perniciosus*, *exstīdēsus*.

wastefully, i. e. prodigally. *Effuse*.

a waster (see wasteful), i. e. one who lays waste. *Vastator*.

watch, i. e. keeping watch (by day or night). *Vīgilia*; (by night) *excūbia*; i. e. custody, *custōdia*; i. e. a division of the night, *vigilia*.

watchman (sentinel, &c.). *Vīgīl* -īlis, *excūbitor*.

to watch (by day or night). *Vīgīlo*, 1; *ēvigilo*; (by night) *excūbo*, 1.

—To watch over, *invigilo*.—To watch throughout (all the night, &c.), *pervigilo*.—To watch, i. e. keep, *q. v.*, *servo*, 1; *custodio*, 4; i. e. protect, *q. v.*, *tueor*, 2; (an opportunity, &c.) *servo*, 1; *obseruo*; i. e. to observe (as a scout), *spēcūlor*, 1; *obseruo*, 1.—To watch for, *exspecto*, 1.

watchful. *Vīgīl*-īlis, *vīgīlans*, **vīgīlax*.—See *careful*.

to be watchful. *Vīgīlo*, 1; *evigilo*, *invigilo*.

watchfully. *Vīgīlānter*.

watchfulness. *Vīgīlāntia*.

watchword. *Tessera*, *signum*. *Suet.*

water. *Āqua*, **lymp̄ha*, **lātex* -īcis, **unda*, **humor*, *dim.* *āquula*.—Low water, *decessus aestus* (Cæs.); *recessus aestus. Cic.*—High water, *accessus aestus. Cic.*—At high water. *Cum ex alto se aestus incitavisset. Cæs.*

to water fields, &c. *Rīgo*, 1; *irrigo*, *irroro*, 1.—As a river does, or as tears water cheeks, *hūmecto*, 1; i. e. to fetch water (of an army, &c.), *āquor*, 1; *ādaquor* (used also of cattle going to drink water).

of water, living in water, &c. *Āquātilis*, *āquāticus. Plin.*

watering, of watering fields. *Irrigatio*, *rigatio* (Col.); i. e. fetching water, *āquatio*.

watery, full of water, or moisture. *Hūmīdus*; i. e. of rain, *āquōsus*, *āquāticus*.—See *liquid*.

a waterfall. *Cātāracta* -æ, *masc.*, (of the cataracts of the Nile, Plin.) *aque dejectus*, 4. *Sen.*

wateriness. *Hūmor*.

a watering-place (prop. for cattle). *Āquārium. Cato.*

a waterman. *Nāvīta* -æ, *masc.*, in prose usu. *nauta*.

a waterpot. *Āquālis. Varr.*

a wattle (bundle of basket-work). *Crātes*.—Of a bird, *barba. Plin.*

a wave. *Unda*, *fluctus*, 4.

to wave, *trans.* *Āgito*, 1; *vībro*, *quātio*, 3; *concutio*, *quasso*, 1.—One's hand, *jacto*, 1.—To wave the hand as a sign, *manu significo*, 1.

to wave, *intrans.* *Fluo*, 3; *fluīto*, 1; *diffuo* (of hair, &c., which is tossed in different directions).

to rise in waves. *Undo*, 1.

to waver. *Vācillo*, 1; *fluctuo*, 1; *lābo*, 1; *alterno*.—Who being frightened to death wavers in his mind. *Qui exanimatus pendet animi. Cic.*

wavering, *adj.* *Anceps* -īptis, *dūbius*.—See *doubtful*.

wavering, *subst.* *Fluctuatio*.—See *hesitation*.

- wavy**, *i. e.* full of waves. Undōsus.—In folds like waves, undātus. Plin.
- wax**. Cēra.—The wax of the ear. Sordes aurium. Cic.
- to smear with wax**. Cēro, 1.
- to wax**. Flo, *irr.*—See to become.
- waxen**. Cēreus.
- a way** (in every sense). Via; *i. e.* a road, *q. v.*, ūter—Ūtēria, *neut.*; *i. e.* a path, callis, sēmīta; *i. e.* a means (of doing anything), rātio, mōdus.
- to give way**. Cēdo, 3.—See to yield.—I must rather excuse your anger than give way to it. Iræ vestræ magis ignoscendum quam indulgendum est. Liv.—I am opening this man a way to your acquaintance. Huic ego aditum ad tuam cognitionem patefacio et munio. Cic.—A right of way, actus, 4.
- a wayfarer**. Viātor.
- to waylay**. Insīdior, 1, *c. dat.*; excīpio, 3, *c. acc.*
- one who waylays**. Insīdiātor.
- wayward**. Contūmax, difficīlia.
- waywardly**. Contūmācter.
- waywardness**. Contūmācia.
- weak**. Dēbilis (not of the mind); infirmus, imbēcillus (*esp. of the mind*); *i. e.* unsuited to war, imbellis.—While he was protecting the weaker classes from injury. Cum prohiberet injuriā tenuiores. Cic.
- to weaken**. Dēbilito, 1; frango, 3; enervo, 1.
- weakly**. Infirmē, imbecillē.
- weakness**. Dēbilitās, debilitatio (*esp. of mind through misfortune*), infirmītas, imbēcillitas.
- weal**. Felicitās.—I should be sinning against the common weal. Communoda publica peccem. Hor.
- weal**, *i. e.* the mark of a blow. Vībex—Icia, *fem.* Varr.
- wealth**. Divitiæ, *pl. fem.*; ōpes, *pl. fem.*; ōpulentia.—(It was said) that he had amassed great wealth for purposes of bribery. Facultates ad largiendum magnas comparasse. Cæs.—The commonwealth, respublica, *gen. reipublicæ*, &c.
- wealthy**. Dives—ītia, ōpulentus, lōcūples—ētia, pēcūniōsus.
- wealthily**. Ōpūlente.
- to make wealthy**. Dīto, 1; lōcūplēto, 1.—See to enrich.
- to wean**, metaph. Avello, 3; dīvello, abstraho, 3.—A young lion just weaned. Jam lacte depulsum leonem (vidit). Hor.
- a weapon**. Tēlum.—See arma.
- weaponless**. Inermis, nūdus.
- to wear**, *trans.* Gēro, 3; induor, 3; *i. e.* to rub, wear away, tēro, 3; contero, attero.—To wear out (as grief does), conficio, 3, *esp. in pass.*; absumo, consumo.—To wear away, *intrans.* (as time, &c.), lābor, 3; dilabor.—See to pass.
- weariness**. Tedium (*see* Fatigue).—Weariness arising from disgust or satiety, fastīdium, sātietas.
- wearisome**. Mōlestus, lābōriōsus, ōpērōsus.
- weary**. Lassus, fessus, dēfessus, pertæsus. Tac.
- to weary**. Fātigo, 1; defatigo, *lasso, delasso.—See to tire.
- to be weary**. Tædet, *impers.*; pertædet, *c. acc. pers.*, *c. gen.* of the object.
- weasand**. Jūgūlus.—See throat.
- a weasel**. Mustēla.
- weather**. Tempesta.—At one time fine weather, and at another rough. Tum serenitas, tum perturbatio celi. Cic.—Fine weather (at sea), tranquillitas.—There was a great scarcity, because of the bad and rainy weather. Annona propter aquarum intemperiem laboratum est. Liv.—The next year was disastrous from the bad weather. Fœdus insequens annus intemperii celi fuit. Liv.
- to weather** (a storm). Vinco, 3 (*see* to bear); a promontory, prætereo, 4.—It seemed difficult to weather Leucate. Leucatem flectere molestum videbatur. Cic.—See to pass.

- weatherbeaten. Ventis fluctibusque jactatus. Plant.
 to weave. Texo, 3; contexo; less strictly of garlands, &c., necto. — To weave in, intexo.
 a weaver. Textor, *fem.* textrix.
 a weaver's shop. Textrinum.
 weaving, *subst.* Textura, textus, 4. Plin.
 of weaving. Textorius.
 what may be or is woven. Textilis.
 a web. Tēla.—A cobweb, ārānea -æ, also aranea -orum, *pl. neut.*; *cassia (the spider being expressed).
 webfooted. Palmīpes -ēdis.
 to wed (of the man). Duco, 3, *c. acc.*; (of the woman) nūbo, 3, *c. dat.*—See to marry.
 wedding. Nuptiæ.—See marriage.
 of a wedding. Nuptialis.
 a wedge. Cūneus.
 wedge-shaped. Cūneātus, *adv.* cuneatim.
 to wedge in, *trans.* Cūneo, 1. Plin.—See to thrust.
 wedlock. Matrīmōnium, conjūgium.—See marriage.
 wee. Parvus.—See little.
 to weed, *i. e.* clear. Purgo, 1.—To weed out, extirpo, 1.
 a week. Hebdomas -ādis, *fem.* (Varr.); hebdomāda. Gell.
 to ween. Existimo, 1.—See to think.
 to weep. Fleo, 2; dēfleo, lācrāmo, 1; illacrymo.
 weeping. Flētus, 4.—See tear.
 weevil. Curculio.
 weft. Subtēmen -īnia, *neut.*
 to weigh, *trans.* Pendo, 1; metaph. pensito, 1; pendo, 3 (oftenest in *pass.*); lit. and metaph. pondēro, 1.—To weigh down, grāvo, 1; degravo, pręgravo.—See to press.
 to weigh, *intrans.* Pendo, 3.—L. Cincius Alimentus is the author who especially weighs with me. L. Cincius Alimentus auctor maxime me movet. Liv.—It is of very great weight with respect to riches and power. Ad opes et potentiam valet plurimum. Cic.—I do not attach much weight to promises. Promissis non valde pendeo. Cic.
 weight, lit. and metaph. Pondus -ēris, *neut.*; *i. e.* a being heavy, grāvitas; *i. e.* importance, mōmentum; *i. e.* influence, auctoritas.—The army voted the dictator a golden crown of a pound weight. Exercitus coronam auream dictatori libram pondo decrevit. Liv.—I shall scarcely be able to support that weight of unpopularity. Vix molem istius invidiæ sustinebo. Cic.—So, the chief weight of the war. Moles belli. Liv.
 weighty, lit. and metaph. Grāvia.
 welcome, *i. e.* agreeable. Grātus, jūcundus, acceptus.—Very welcome, pergratus, perjucundus.—You have gained this, that, as far as the Greeks are concerned, you are welcome to carry all your objects without opposition. Consecutus es, ut libentissimis Græcis nutu, quod velis, consequare. Cic.
 to welcome. Excipio, 3.—And when he had welcomed them both with equal courtesy. Quos cum pariter ambo et benigno vultu excepisset. Liv.
 to weld. Conflo, 1.
 welfare. Bōnum, commōdum.—Not yet is our welfare to be disregarded by us. Nectamen nostræ nobis utilitates omittendæ sunt. Cic.—To contribute to the welfare of, juvo, 1; prōsum.—See advantage.
 welkin. Āer -ēris, *masc.*, no *pl.*; cælum.
 a well. Pūteus.
 the cover of a well. Pūteal.
 of a well. Pūteālis.
 a sinker of wells. Pūteārius. Plin.
 well, *adj.*, *i. e.* in good health. Sānus.—Of affairs, *i. e.* prosperous, q. r., felix, faustus.—Well off, *i. e.* rich, q. v., dives -ītis.

to be well. *Vāleo*, 2.—To get well (after an illness), *convālesco*, 3.—See health.

well, *i. e.* in a proper manner, thoroughly, &c. *Bēnĕ, prōbe*; *i. e.* suitably, conveniently, *commōde*; *i. e.* prosperously, *fēliciter*, *prospere*.—There have always been virtuous men who have wished to be well with the men of their tribe. *Semper fuerunt viri boni qui apud tribules suos gratiosi esse velint. Cic.*—He was not very well off even for fodder. *Ne pabuli quidem satis magna copia suppetebat. Cæs.*—He thought himself well off for the time if he could prevent the enemy from committing further devastations. *Satis habebat in præsentiā hostem populationibus prohibere. Cæs.*—We are well off if we can govern ourselves. *Agitur praeclare si nosmet ipsos regere possumus. Cic.*—And I do not well understand . . . *Nec satis intelligo . . . Cic.*—Unless we love our friends as well as ourselves. *Nisi aequē amicos et nosmet ipsos diligamus. Cic.*—There was great courtesy in Miltiades as well as the most eminent humanity. *Erat in Miltiade cum summa humanitate mira comitas. Nep.*—See *as*.

well, *interj.* Age, age dum: used even with another verb in *pl.*; *as*, Well, then, send ambassadors round all the cities of Asia. *Mittite, age dum, legatos circa omnes Asiae urbes. Liv.*

well affected, well disposed, well meaning. *Bōnus*; (to a person) *amicus*.—See friendly.

well born. *Nōbīlia, gēnērōsus*.—See noble.

well bred. *Urbānus, hūmānus*.

well doing. *Fēlicitas*.—See prosperity.

well favoured. *Pulcher —chra —chrum*.—See beautiful.

a well wisher. *Amicus, fautor*.

the Welsh, of S. Wales. *Silūrea*, Tac.; of N. Wales, *Ordōvices*.

welt. *Ōra*.—See border.

to welter. *Prōcumbo*, 3; *vōlūtōr*, 1.

a wen. *Tūmor*.

a wench. *Puella*.—See girl.

west. *Occidens —tis, masc.*

western. *Occiduus, occidentalis*.

the west wind. *Zēphyrus, Fāvōnius*.

wet, *subst.* *Hūmor*.

wet, *adj.* *Mādīdus, hūmīdus, ūdus, ūvīdus, i. e.* rainy, *q. v.*, *plūvius*.

to wet. *Mādēfācio*, 3; *hūmecto*, 1; *perfundo*, 3; *rīgo*, 1; *irrigō*.

to be wet. *Mādeo*, 2; *mādesco*, 3; *immādeo*, *madēfio*, *irr.*; *hūmeo*, 3; *ūvesco*.

a wether. *Vervex —ēcis, masc.*

whale. *Balæna, cete, neut. pl.*, only *nom.* and *acc.*

a wharf. *Crēplō*.

what, whatever, &c.—See *who*.

wheat. *Triticum, far, farria, neut.*

of wheat, wheaten. *Triticæus, farreus. Plin.*

to wheedle. *Blandior*, 4; *ādūlōr*, 1.

wheedling. *Pellax*.

wheedling tricks. *Blanditiæ*.

wheel. *Rōta*.

to wheel, *trans.* *Circūmāgo*, 3.—Turning towards the enemy and wheeling round. *Conversi in hostem volentesque orbem (milites, sc.). Liv.*

a whelp. *Cātūlus*.

when. *Quum*, or *cum*, *ūbī* (neither used interrogatively), *relat.* or *interrog.*, *quando*; *i. e.* after that, *postquam*, *posteaquam*.—When Saturn was king. *Saturno rege. Tib.*

whence. *Unde*.

whenever. *Quandocunque*, **quandōque*; *i. e.* as often as, *quōties*.

where. *Ūbī, ūbīnam, qua* (not *interrog.*).—Where in the world you were I could not even guess. *Ubi terrarum eses ne suspicabar quidem. Cic.*

whereas. Cum, quōniam, quandōquidem.—See since.

whereby. Quo, ex quo, quā ratione.

wherever. Ubīcunque, quācunque.—Wherever you please, ubivis.

wherefore (beginning a sentence). Quamobrem, quapropter, quōcirca; (interrog.) cur, quare; in dependent sentences, cur, quare, quapropter, quam ob causam. Cic.

wherein, whereof.—See Who.

a wherry. Lembus, cymba.—See boat.

to whet. Acuo, 3; exacuo.—See to sharpen.

a whetstone. Cos, cōtis, fem.

whether, adj., whether of two. Ūter, utra, utrum, gen. ūtrius.

whether, conj. (in affirmative sentences). Sive, seu (this form rare in Cic.).

—Whether pleasure of the mind is sought for, or whether regard is had to consistency and virtue. Sive oblectatio animi quaeritur, sive ratio constantiae virtutisque ducitur. Cic. [In negative or doubtful sentences, an, ne; (when an affirmative answer is implied) num.]—But an objection to our argument is raised, and that, too, by learned men, who ask whether we seem to be acting with sufficient consistency. Occurritur autem nobis et quidem a doctis et eruditis quaerentibus satiane constanter facere videamur. Cic.—I ask whether they would happen differently from the way in which they happen now. Quæro num aliter ac nunc eveniunt evenirent. Cic. [In sentences containing whether . . . or, whether is sometimes omitted; as,]—Being uncertain whether they should be running most risk by remaining or by coming. Incerti morando an veniendo plus periculi contraherent. Liv.—For he had not yet decided whether to save him or not. Nondum enim statuerat eum conservaret, nec ne. Cic. [Even both *whether* and *or* are sometimes omitted; as,]—They cannot decide whether they are fighting with or without the orders of the general. Cum . . . neque discernatur jussu injussu imperatoris pugnent. Liv.—Whether of two alternatives, utrum.—It makes a great difference, whether a man's credit is depreciated or his safety abandoned. Multum interest utrum laus imminnatur, an minus deseratur. Cic.

why. Sērum.

which, whichever, of two. Ūter.—See whether, who, whoever.—[Saying] that their daily allowance of corn was not given to them, and that there were no supplies from which it could be given. Neque frumentum ad diem dari, neque, unde detur, esse. Liv.

a whiff. Aura, flatus, 4.

while. Dum; i. e. as long as. Quamdiu.—While Teucer is our leader. Teucro duca. Hor.—We ought to take care and provide while we are alive. Consulere vivi et perspicere debemus. Cic.—Meanwhile (see *m.*).—A good while, diu; (less strong) aliquamdiu.—A good while ago, jamdiu, jampridem (both often c. *pres.*, as)—I have been desirous for a good while to see Alexandria. Jampridem cupio Alexandriam videre. Cic.—For a little while, paulisper, p̄rumper.—In a little while, brevi, mox.—A little while ago, nuper.—See lately, time.—Whether what I am about to do is worth while . . . Facturusne operæ pretium sim . . . Liv.—It is worth while to recollect the care of our ancestors. Est operæ pretium diligentiam majorum recordari. Liv.

to while away (time). Fallo, 3.

whim. Lībido.

whimsical. Lēvis, inconstans, vārius, mutābilis.

whimsicalness. Lēvitas, inconstantia.

to whine. Gēmo, 3; quēror, 3.—See to complain.

whining. Gēnitus, 4; quēstus, 4.—See complaint.

to whinny. Hinnio, 4.—See to neigh.

a whip. Verber -ēris, *nout.*; flāgellum, scūtīca.—A riding-whip, fērula.

to whip. Flāgello, 1; verbēro, 1; cædo, 3.

to whirl, trans. Torqueo, 2; volvo, 3; *intrans.*, volvor.

a whirl. Turbo -inis, *masc.*

- a whirlpool. Gurgēs -ītis, *masc.*; vortex -īcis, *masc.*
 whirlwind. Turbo -īnis, *masc.*
 to whisper. Sūsurro, 1.—To whisper to, insusurro, *c. dat.*
 a whisper. Susurrus, susurratio.
 to whistle. Sībilo.
 a whistle, or whistling noise. Sībīlus, sibilum.
 a whit.—If any one has departed a whit from the right path. Si quis tantulum de rectā regione deflexerit. Cic.—See little.
 white. Albus, candidus, nīvens, *albūlus, cānus (of hair, or hoarfrost, or waves, &c.); of animals or complexion (chiefly poet.), ēburneus, eburnus, lacteus, marmoreus.
 whiteness. Candor.
 to be white. Albeo, 2; albesco, 3; *albīco, 1; candeo, 2; candesco, cāneo (esp. of hair, the foam of the sea, &c.).—To grow white or pale, q. v., exalbesco, pallesco, 2.
 to whiten, whitewash. Dealbo, 1.
 whither. Quo.—Whithersoever, quocunque.
 to whiz. Strēpo, 3.
 a whiz. Strēpītus, 4.
 who, what, *indef.* or *relative*. Qui, quæ, quod, *gen. cuius*, &c.; *interrog.*, quis, quæ, quid, or, when the *subst.* is expressed, quod; *interrog.* or *dependant*, quisnam.
 whoever, whatever, whosoever, &c. Quicunque, quisquis.—Of whatever kind, qualiscunque.—So that no foreigner whatever more zealously aided the Roman cause. Ita ut nemo unus externus magis enixe adjuverit rem Romanam. Liv.—There is no one whatever whom I esteem more. Facio pluris omnium hominum neminem. Cic.
 whole, in every sense. Totus, *gen. totius*; *i. e.* the whole collectively, all, omnia, unīversus, cunctus; *i. e.* sound, unbroken, intēger -gra -grum; *i. e.* well, sānus.—The whole day, solidus dies. Hor.
 to make whole, *i. e.* cure, q. v. Sāno; *i. e.* mend, q. v., rēfīcio, 3.
 wholesome. Sālūtāris, sālūber -bris -bre, and salubris -bre.
 wholesomely. Sālūbriter.
 wholesomeness. Sālūbrītas.
 wholly. Omnino, prorsus, pēnītus.
 a whoop. Ūlūlatu, 4.
 to whoop. Ūlūlo, 1; exululo.
 why (*dependant* or *interrog.*). Cur; *dependant*, quamobrem, quāre, quapropter; *interrog.*, quid.
 wick. Ellychnium. Plin.
 wicked. Scēlestus, nēfārius, impius, scēlērātus, imprōbus, cāpītālis, flagitiōsus (rarely of acts); infandus, nēfandus (these two not of persons).
 wickedly. Scēleste, scēlērāte, nēfārie, impie, flagitiōse, improbe.
 wickedness. Scēlus -ēris, *neut.*; impiētās, nēquītia, improbitās.—A wicked action, flagitiūm, nēfas, *indecl. neut.*
 wicker. Vimīneus.
 a wicket. Ostiōlum. Plin.—See gate.
 wide. Lātus, amplus, spātiōsus.—Spreading wide, pātens, patulus.
 wide, widely. Lāte; *i. e.* far, procul.—Far and wide. Longe lateque. Cic.
 to widen, *trans.* Dīlātō.
 to widen, *intrans.* Lātesco, 3.—Then the plain widens a little. Deinde paullo latior patescit campus. Liv.
 a widow. Vidua.—A widower, viduus.
 to widow. Viduo, 1.
 widowhood. Viduitas.
 width. Latitudo.
 to wield. Gēro, 3; tracto, 1.—Those who are to wield the power of the state. Qui prāfuturi reipublicæ sunt. Cic.—He wielded the supreme power. Gessit imperium. Nep.

a wife. Uxor, conjux -ūgis, *fem.*

of a wife. Uxorius.

a wig. Gălērĭcŭlum. Suet.

wild, i. e. uncivilised, Fērus, āgrestis, incultus (also of countries); in conduct, effrēnus, effrenātus, fūriōsus.—Unrestrained, sōlūtus.

a wild, or wilderness. Dēsertum.

wildly. Effrēnate.

wildness. Fēritas; (of conduct) fūror.

wile. Dōlus, ars -tis, *fem.*

to wile, i. e. allure, q. v. Pellĭcio, 3.

wilful, selfwilled, Pētŭlans; (of an act, i. e. deliberately meant) dēlibĕrātus.—I do it wilfully. Sciens facio. Cic.—See obstinate.

wilfully. Pētŭlantly; i. e. deliberately, scienter. (Plin.)—See obstinately.

wilfulness. Pētŭlantia.—See obstinacy.

wiliness. Callĭdĭtas, astŭtia.—See cunning.

will (deliberate will). Vōluntas; (passing fancy) libĭdo; (directed to a particular object) stŭdium.—They form and adapt themselves wholly to their will and pleasure. Ad eorum arbitrium et nutum totos se fingunt et accommodant. Cic. So—According to their own will. Arbitratu suo. Cic.—Having settled everything according to his will. Ex sententiā omnibus rebus compositis. Sall.—See desire, intention.

a will. Testamentum.

to will. Vōlo, *irr.*; i. e. bequeath, lēgo, 1.—Whether I will or no. Velim, nolim. Cic.

willing. Lĭbens.

willingly. Lĭbenter.—Very willingly, perlibenter.—He willingly made an alliance with the Rutulians. Haud gravatim socia arma Rutulis panxit. Liv.

willingness. Vōluntas.—Eager willingness, stŭdium.

willow. Sălix -icis, *fem.*

of willow. Sălignus.

a willowbed. Sălictum.

wily. Callĭdus, versutus.—See cunning.

a wimble. Tĕrĕbra. Plin.

to win, i. e. to gain, q. v. Lŭcror, 1; (a prize) fĕro, *irr.*; (a prize or victory) rĕporto, 1.—To win over, conciliate, concĭlio, 1.—See to conquer.

a winch. Trōchlea. Vitruvius.

wind. Ventus, *aura, *flāmen -inis.—The N., Bōreas, Āquĭlo -onia, *masc.*; S. or S. W., Nōtus, Auster -tri; W., Zĕphŭrus, Fāvōnius; E., Eurus.—A foul wind, rĕfātus, 4.—The wind is rising. Ventus increbrescit. Cic.—When I see the ship holding on its course with a fair wind. Cum videam navem secundis ventis cursum tenentem suum. Cic.—He sent them orders, if they got a fair wind, not to let slip the opportunity of putting to sea. Scripsit ut nacti idoneum ventum ne occasionem navigandi dimitterent. Cæsar. They expected greater difficulties in crossing if the wind fell. Durius tempus ad transportandum levioribus ventis expectabant. Cæsar.—Then a report gets wind that two tables are missing. Vulgatur deinde rumor duas deesse tabulas. Liv. So, pervulgor.

to wind, *trans.* Volvo, 3; convolvo; (of serpents, &c.) *sinuo, 1.—To wind (thread, &c. into a ball), glōmĕro, 1.—To wind round, circumvolvo.—To wind up, i. e. finish, q. v., absolvo, 3; perficio, 3; (a speech) pĕrōro, 1.—To wind, *intrans.*, volvor, &c.; (as a river or road, &c.) me flecto, 3; flector.

winding. Flexuōsus, sĭnuōsus, curvus, *rĕcurvus.

winding, *subst.* Flexus, 4; flexūra (Lucr., Suet.).—Of a road, anfractus, 4.

a windlass. Trōchlea. Vitruvius.

a window. Fĕnĕstra, *dim.* fĕnĕstella. Col.

of a window. Fĕnĕstrālis.

windy. Ventōsus, prōcellosus.

- wine.** Vinum, tēmētum.—Pure wine, mērum.—New wine, mustum.
of wine, like wine. Vinōsus.
fond of wine. Vinōlentus, vinosus.
a wine-press. Prēlum.
a wing, lit. and metaph. Ala; lit. penna.—Of an army, &c., cornu.
winged. Vōlātīlis, alātus, *alīger-*era-erum*, *penniger, pennatus.
a wink. Nictus, 4.
to wink. Connīveo, 2.—Why do you sometimes wink at the wickedness of men? Cur interdum in hominū sceleribus connivetis? Cic.
a winner (in a contest). Victor.
winnings. Lūcrum, quæstus, 4.—See gain.
wisning, adj. Blandus, pellar.
to winnow. Ventīlo, 1; ēvanno. Varr.
a winnower, i. e. winnowing machine. Vannus, *fem.*; ventīlābrum. Col.
a man who winnows. Ventīlātor. Col.
winsome. Amābīlis.
winter. Hyems-ēmia, *fem.*—Midwinter, bruma.
of winter, wintry. Hibernus, hyēmālis, brūmālis.
winter quarters. Hyberna-orum, *pl. neut.*; hybernacula-orum, *pl. neut.*
to winter. Hyberno, 1; hyēmo, 1.
to wipe. Tergo, 3 (more rarely tergeo, 2; but in the comp. the form in eo is the most common).—To wipe off, away, clean, &c., abstergeo, detergeo.
 —To wipe away, i. e. efface, exstinguo, 3; deleo, 2.
wire. Filum (used for a string of any material, though I can find no authority for it as a metal wire); so, *stāmen-inis, *neut.*
wiry, i. e. thin. Tēnuis; i. e. strong, nervōsus.
wisdom. Sāpientia, prūdētia, consīlium.
wise. Sāpiens, prūdēns.
wise, in such cases as nowise, &c.—See way.
to be wise. Sāpio, 3.—To grow wise again, rēsāpisco, 3.
a wish, i. e. inclination. Vōluntas.—A wish expressed, vōtum.—A wish displayed by exertion, stūdium.—When Neptune had granted Theseus three wishes. Theseo cum tres optationes Neptunus dedisset. Cic.
to wish. Vōlo, *irr.*—To wish, or wish for, opto, 1; exopto, cupio, 3; dēsidero, 1.—It cannot be expressed how eagerly I wish to return to the city. Non dici potest quam flagrem desiderio urbis. Cic.—All eagerly wished for revenge. Omnium animi ad ulciscendum ardebant. Cæs.—What? do not I wish for Fundanius? (i. e. for his success). Quid? ego Fundanio non cupio? Cic.—So, To wish for, studeo, 2; faveo, 2: both *c. dat.*—What you ask me in your letter I could wish rather that you had asked vivā voce. Quod mecum per literas agis mallet coram egisse. Cic.—See to prefer.—You wish me joy about my daughter's affair. Mihi de filiā gratularia. Cic.—See to congratulate.
to be wished for. Optābīlis, optatus, exoptatus.
according to one's wish. Optāto, ex sententiā (Cic.).—See will.
a wisp, i. e. handful. Mānīpūlus.
I wist. Scio, 4.—See know.
wistful. Attentus.
wistfully. Attente.
wit. Lēpor, festīvitas, sal, sālis, *masc.*, often in *pl.*—Witty sayings, fācētiae; i. e. ability, ingenium.—He was at his wits' end. Ipse animo defecerat. Cæs.—When they were at their wits' end. Cum spes destituit. Liv.—Out of one's wits. Amens, mente captus. Cic.—To be out of one's wits, dēlīro, 1. We say those men are out of their wits who yield to transports of lust or joy. Exisse ex potestate dicimus eos qui effrenati feruntur aut libidine aut lētitia. Cic.
a witch. Sāga, māga, vénéfica.
to witch. Fascīno, 1.—See bewitch.
witchery. Illēcēbræ.—See allurements.
witchcraft. Vénéficiū.—See magic.

- with, together with. *Cam, simul. Tac.*—[With, denoting the instrument, is not expressed, but is followed by *abl.*].—With, *i. e.* at the house of, etc., *apud.*—He supped with the king. *Coenatum est apud regem. Liv.*—With these injunctions he dismissed the assembly. *Ab his præceptis concionem dimisit. Liv.*—We begin with Jupiter. *Ab Jove principium. Virg.*—Let us compare the divisions of honesty with one another. *Partes honestatis inter se comparemus. Cic.*—See to compare.
- withal. *Simul.*
- to withdraw, *trans.* *Abstraho, 3; subtraho, subduco, 3;* (a name from a list) *eximo, 3; i. e.* to lead back, *reduco.*
- to withdraw, *intrans., i. e.* retire, *q. v.* *Cedo, 3; recedo.*—On which account I more willingly withdraw from the senate. *Quo ego me libentius a curiâ subtraho. Cic.*
- to wither, *trans.* *Exstinguo, 3; deleo, 2;* (less strong) *corrumpo, 3.*
- to wither, *intrans.* *Marceo, 2; marcesco, 3; defloreo, 2; defloresco, 3.*
- withered. *Marcidus.*
- to withhold. *Teneo, 3; detineo;* a thing from a person, *nego, 1, c. dat. pers.*
- within. *In, c. abl.; intra, c. acc.*
- without, *adv.* *Extra, foris.*—After a verb of motion to, *foras.*—From without, *extrinsecus.*
- without, *i. e.* unless. *Nisi, sync. ni.*—Those things cannot fall without these falling too. *Ruere illa non possunt ut hæc non concidant. Cic.*—He let no day pass without speaking in the forum. *Nullum patiebatur esse diem quin in foro diceret. Cic.*—Whoever came into the Circus Maximus without being reminded of your avarice at every step? *Quis in Circum Maximum venit quin ei unoquoque gradu de tuâ avaritiâ commoneretur? Cic.*—I will let no courier of Cæsar's go without giving him a letter for you. *Nullum prætermittam Cæsaris tabellarium cui literas ad te non dem. Cic.*
- without, *adj.; i. e.* destitute of. *Expers -tia, vâcuus, inops -opis* (of what is wanted); *orbis* (of what has been possessed); *i. e.* free from, *liber, immûnia.*—During this time no letter had come from you without some useful and agreeable news. *Nulla abs te per hos dies epistola inanis re utili et suavi venerat. Cic.*—See want.
- without, *prep.* *Sine.*—Without end, *nullo fine, demto fine* (both in *Ov.*)—Without joking. *Extra jocum. Cic.*
- to be without. *Cæreo, 2.*—In the sense of being free from, *vâco, 1.*—Being left without hope. *Spe destitutus. Liv.*
- to withstand. *Rêsisto, 3; obsisto.*—See to oppose.
- withy. *Sâlix -icia, fem.; vimen -inia, neut.; vimentum.*
- of withs. *Sâliguus, vimineus.*
- a withy bed. *Sâlictum, viminētum. Varr.*
- witless. *Insulsus, fâtuus, ineptus.*
- witlessly. *Insulse, inepte.*
- a witness. *Testis, masc. fem.; i. e.* evidence, *testimônium, testificatio.*
- to bear witness. *Testor, 1; testificor, 1.*
- to witness, *i. e.* to see, *q. v.* *Video, 2.*
- witticism. *Fâcetiæ, jocus, pl. joci and joca.*—See wit.
- wittily. *Lêpide, fâcete, festive, jôcose.*
- witty. *Lêpidus, fâcētus, festivus, jôcôus.*
- wifeless, if he has never had one. *Cælebs -ibis.*—If he has lost one, *viduus.*
- wizard. *Mâgus.*—See magician.
- woad. *Vitrum.*
- woe. *Ærumna, dôlor.*—See grief.
- woful. *Tristia, lugûbris, miser -ëra -ërum, débilis.*—See sad.
- wofully. *Misère, débilitèr.*—You are wofully deceived. *Vehementer erras. Cic.*
- wolf. *Lûpus, fem. lûpa.*
- of a wolf, wolfish. *Lûpinus.*
- wolfbane. *Acônitum, *acôniton.*

- a woman. *Mūlier*—*ēris*, *femīna*, *dim.* *mūliercūla*.
 womanly, of a woman, etc. *Mūliēbris*, *femīneus*.
 fond of women. *Mūliertōus*.
 fondness for women. *Mūliertōitas*.
 womb. *Uterus*.
 wonder, the feeling. *Mīrātio*, *admiratio*.—Such as to cause amazement, stupor.—A wonder, or thing causing wonder, *mīrācūlum*.
 to wonder, or wonder at. *Mīror*, 1; *admiror*.—So as to be quite amazed. *Obstupesco*, 3; *obstupeo*.
 wonderful, wondrous. *Mīrus*, *mīrābilis*, *admirabilis*, *mīrīficus*, *mirandus*, *admirandus*.
 wonderfully, wondrously. *Mīre*, *mīrīfice*, *mirabiliter*.
 wondering. *Mīrābundus*.
 wont, to be wont. *Sōleo*, 2; *consuesco*, 3.—See *accustom*.
 wont, *subst.*; *i. e.* custom, *q. v.* *Mos*, *mōris*, *masc.*; *consuetudo*.
 wonted. *Consuetus*, *sōlitus*.—See *usual*.
 to woo. *Ambio*, 4; *pēto*, 3.
 wood; *i. e.* timber, *q. v.* *Lignum*.
 of wood, wooden. *Ligneus*, *dim.* *lignēolus*.
 a wood. *Sylva*.
 of a wood. *Sylvestris*.—Woody, *sylvōsus*.
 a dweller in woods. *Sylvicōla*, *masc.*
 a woodcock. *Attāgen*—*ēnis*, *masc.*
 a woodman. *Frondātor*.—A wood-cutter for the army, *lignātor*.
 wood-cutting, *Lignatio*.
 a wooer. *Prōcus*, *āmātor*, *āmāns*.
 woof. *Subtēmen*—*īnis*, *neut.*
 wooing. *Amor*.
 wool. *Lāna*, *lānīcium*.
 woollen. *Lāneus*.
 woolly. *Lāniger*—*era*—*erum*.
 working in wool. *Lānīficus*.
 the trade of working in wool. *Lānīficiūm*.
 a woollendrawer. *Lānārius*. *Plant*.
 a word. *Verbum*.—A word spoken, *vox*, *vōcis*; *dictum*, *lōquēla*; *dim.* *vōcūla*; *i. e.* news, *nuntius*; *i. e.* a promise, *q. v.*, *prōmissum*.—I will venture to pledge my word to you and to the Roman people. *Audebo obligare fidem meam vobis populoque Romano*. *Cic.*—He broke his word. *In fide non stetit* (*Cic.*); *fidem violavit* (*Cic.*).—Word was brought to Rome that Antony had fled. *Romiam nuntiatum est fugisse Antonium*. *Cic.*—You write me word that you knew by the letters of Philotimus ... *Scribis te ex Philotimi litteris cognōsse*. *Cic.*
 a watchword. *Tessera*.
 to word. *Exprimo*, 3.—See *to express*.
 wordy. *Verbōsus*.—See *prolix*.
 in a wordy manner. *Verbōse*.
 work, or work done. *Ōpus*—*ēris*, *neut.*—Exertion made, *lābor*, *ōpera*.—Exertion made; *i. e.* business to be done, *nēgōtium*.—A little work done, *ōpusculum*.—A work, *i. e.* a fortification, *q. v.*, *mūnitio*, *mūnimentum*.—I have work enough in healing the wounds which have been inflicted on the province. *Satis habeo negotii in sanandis vulneribus quæ sunt imposita provinciae*. *Cic.*—So that it is hard work to judge. *Ita ut judicare difficile sit* (*Cic.*): also, *difficile factu*. *Cic.*
 fond of work, *i. e.* industrious, *q. v.* *Lābōriōsus*, *ōpērosus*.
 to work. *Lābōro*, 1; *i. e.* strive, *nitor*, 3; *ēnitor*, *ōpēror*, *c. dat.* of the employment (rare in prose); *i. e.* to effect, to cause, *efficio*, 3; *pārio*, 3.—To work (as a material), *exerceo*, 2.—To work out, *i. e.* finish, *q. v.*, *perficio*, 3; *absolvo*, 3.—To work up (into shape), *tingo*, 3; *fābrico*, *ostener fabricor*.—To work upon (the feelings), *moveo*, 2; *excito*, 1.—See *to move*.—He worked himself diligently in daily discussions. *Se quotidianis commentati-*

onibus acerrime exercuit. Cic.—Wherefore truth is subjected to it as a sort of raw material to deal with and work upon. Quocirca huic quasi materia quam tractet et in quā versetur subjecta est veritas. Cic.—So that he appeared to be wishing his son some harm rather than to be actually planning and working him mischief. Ut velle atque optare aliquid calamitatis filio potius quam id struere et moliri videretur. Cic.

of work. Ōpērārius.

a workhouse (a sort of house of correction for slaves). Ergastūlum.

a workman. Ōpērārius, *fem.* ōpērāria (not followed by *gen.* of the work); ōpīfex -īcis, artifex.—In any hard material, fāber -bri.

workmanlike, i. e. skilful, q. v. Pēritus.

in a workmanlike manner. Affābre, pērite.

workmanship. Ōpus -ēris, *neut.*—An image wrought with exquisite skill and workmanship. Simulacrum singulari operā artificioque perfectum. Cic.

a workshop. Fābrica, officīna.

the world. Mundus, orbis (rather as the whole *earth*, than the whole system of the universe), unīversum (once in Cic.).—Infinite power is given [by this law] over the whole world. Infinita potestas orbis terrarum gentiumque omnium datur. Cic.—Every other field in the world will be assigned to the decemviri. Cæteri agri omnes, qui ubique sunt, decemviris addicentur. So—Every one in the world. Omnes qui ubique sunt (Cic.). Omnes omnium ordinum homines. Cic.—When arms were being carried into the temple, in broad daylight, before the eyes of all the world. Cum arma in templum luce et palam comportarentur. Cic. (*See* openly).—Who thinks everything in the world enduring. Qui omnia humana quæ cuique accidere possunt tolerabilia ducit. Cic.—Such is the way of the world. Ea rerum humanarum ratio est.—If you consider the ways of the world. Si hominum inter ipsos societatem perspexeris. Cic.

worldly, of the world. Mundānus; *i. e.* of mankind, hūmanus.

a worm. Vermis, *dim.* vermīcūlus.

full of worms. Vermīnōsus.

wormeaten. Cārīōsus.

to be wormeaten. Vermīcūlor, *l.* Plin.

a being wormeaten. Caries.

wormwood. Absinthius (Varr.); absinthium. Plin.

to worry, in mind. Sollicito, *l.*; angō, *3.*; *i. e.* attack, &c., vexo, *l.*; lācero, *l.*—*See* to harass.

worry (caused). Mōlestia; (felt) sollicitūdo.

worse. Pejor, dētērior, nēquior (of persons, not of actions); *see* bad.—Of pains, &c., ācerbior; *i. e.* more severe, ācrior.—To become worse (of an evil), ingrāvesco, *3.*—To make worse (an evil), aggrāvo, *l.*; by description (exaggerating an evil), exaggēro, *l.*—When the scarcity was getting worse. Cum annona ingravesceret. Liv.—For those [letters] made my grief worse. Auxerunt enim [epistolæ, sc.] mihi dolorem. Cic.—If Catiline had remained in the city, we should have had to fight with him, to say no worse. Si Catilina in urbe remansisset, ut levissime dicam, dimicandum nobis cum illo fuisset. Cic.

worse, adv. Pejus, dētērius.

worship. Cultus, *4.*; vērēratio.

to worship. Cōlo, *3.*; vērēror, *l.*

worshipper. Cultor.

worshipful. Augustus.

worst. Pessimus, dētērīmus.

to worst. Vinco, *3.*—*See* to defeat.

worth, i. e. price. Prētium; *i. e.* excellence, virtus -ūtis, *fem.*

worth, i. e. to be sold for. Vēnālia.—Nor do we now think it worth relating. Neque nunc ut memoriæ prodatur satis causæ putamus. Cæsar.—

- Whether what I am about to do is worth while I am not sure. *Tacturumne operæ pretium sim neque satis scio.* Liv.—See while.
- to be worth or valued at. *Līceo*.—So that a scruple was worth twenty sesterces. *Ita ut scrupulum valerēt vicenis sestertiis.* Plin.
- worthless. *Viliis*.—Of a man, *nēquam*.—See wicked.
- to become or to be worthless (of things only). *Obsōlesco*, 3.
- worthlessness (of things only). *Vilitas*.—Of persons, *infāmia*.
- worthy. *Dignus*; *i. e.* deserved, *mēritus*; *i. e.* virtuous, *prōbus*.—What? did not the agrarian quarrels destroy our Gracchi, the sons of Tib. Gracchus, a most worthy man. *Quid? nostros Gracchos Tib. Gracchi summi viri filios nonne agrariæ contentiones perdiderunt.*—O, the great man! worthy to have been born in our republic. *O virum magnum dignumque qui in nostrā republicā natus esset.* Cic.
- worthily. *Digne, mērito*.—See rightly.
- I wot. *Ōpinor*, 1.—See to think, to know.
- a wound. *Vulnus*—*ēris, neut.*
- to wound. *Vulnēro*, 1; *saucio*, 1; *i. e.* to grieve (*q. v.*), *lædo*, 3.
- wounded. *Saucius*.
- to wrangle. *Rixor*, 1; *altercor*, 1; *jurgor*, 1.
- a wrangle. *Jurgium, rixa*.—See quarrel.
- to wrap. *Involvo*, 3; *obvolvo*.
- a wrapper. *Involvūrum*.
- wrath. *Ira*.—See anger.
- wrathful. *Irātus*.—See angry.
- to wreak vengeance on. *Ulciscor*.—See to punish.
- a wreath. *Cōrōna, corolla, sertum*.
- to wreath. *Necto*, 3; *innecto, connecto, implīco*, 1; *i. e.* to twist (*q. v.*), *torqueo*.
- a wreck. *Naufrāgium*.
- to wreck. *Frango*, 3; *metaph.*, of hopes, &c., *ēverto*, 3; *dissīpo*, 1.—You ought to consider that all the hopes and power of Catiline are wrecked. *Exstimare debetis omnes Catilinæ spes atque opes concidiase.* Cic.
- wrecked. *Fractus*.—Of a person, *naufrāgus*.
- a wren. *Rēgulus*.
- to wrench. *Torqueo*, 3; *contorqueo, intorqueo*.
- a wrench. *Contortio*.
- to wrest. *Perverto*, 3.—To wrest from a person, *extorqueo*, 2, *c. dat. pers.*
- to wrestle. *Luctor*, 1; *collector*. Plin.
- a wrestler. *Luctātor, palæstrita, masc.*
- wrestling. *Luctatio*.
- of wrestling. *Palæstricus*.
- like a wrestler. *Palæstrice*.
- a wrestling-school. *Palæstra*.
- wretched. *Miser*—*ēra*—*ērum, misērābilis, misērāndus*.—See sad.
- wretchedly. *Misère, misērābilitēr*; *i. e.* badly, *māle, pessīme*.
- wretchedness. *Misēria, ærumna*.
- to wriggle. *Volvo*, 3.—That we may be able to wriggle into their favour. *Ut insinuare iis possemus.* Cic. More usu. *insinuo me, c. in and acc.*
- to wring. *Torqueo*, 2.—To wring from a person, *extorqueo, c. dat.*—When the Senators rejected it (the surrender) as too late, and only wrung from them by the most extreme necessity. *Postquam Patres ut scram eam (deditionem, sc.) ultimāque tandem expressam necessitate aspernabantur.* Liv.
- a wrinkle. *Rūga*.
- to wrinkle. *Corrūgo*, 1.
- full of wrinkles. *Rūgōsus*.
- a wrist. *Carpus. Cels*.
- a writ. *Edictum*.
- to write. *Scribo*, 3; *conscribo* (*esp. of writing a book*).—To write an

answer, rescribo.—To write fully, perscribo.—To write often (letters) scriptito, 1.—To write hastily, scribble, exaro, 1, not without acc. of what is written.—To write upon, inscribo.

a writer. Scriptor.

writing, the act. Scriptio.—The thing written, scriptum.—The act or the thing, scriptura.—A legal document, tábula.—But for one to commit his thoughts to writing. Sed mandare quemquam litteris cogitationes suas. . . . Cic.—Men ignorant of the writings of the Greeks. Græcorum litterarum expertes. Nep.

wrong, i. e. behaving wrongly, wrongly done. Málus, comp. pĕjor, pessimus, prāvus, i. e. unjust, inustus, iniquus, injuriōsus; i. e. not true, not correct, falsus; i. e. injurious, noxius.

wrong, i. e. misconduct. Peccatum, nēfas, indeol.; i. e. mistake, q. v., error; i. e. mischief, injury to another, injūria, noxa, málum, damnum.—And that inflamed their minds so that they seemed likely to follow the vindicator of their freedom without any regard to right or wrong. Id vero ita accendit animos ut per omne fas ac nefas secuturi vindicem libertatis viderentur. Liv.

wrong, adv., wrongly, wrongfully. Mále, perpĕram; i. e. unjustly, injuste, inique, injuriōse; i. e. unreasonably, injuriá.—If I saw that I was wrongfully suspected by my fellow-citizens. Si me meis civibus injuriá suspectum viderem. Cic.—I do not ask whether they are rightly or wrongly enemies. Non quæro jure an injuriá sint inimici. Cic.—We think differently; whether rightly or wrongly is a subsequent question. Nobis aliter videtur, recte secus ne postea. Cic.

to wrong, i. e. injure. Nōceo, 2; lædo, 3.

to do wrong. Pecco, 1.—See to err.

a wrongdoer. Peccator.

wrongheaded. Pertinax.

wrongheadedness. Pertinácia.

wry. Obliquus, curvus.

Y.

a yacht. Phāsēlus, fem.—See ship.

a yard, i. e. an enclosed space.—Área; (of a ship) antenna.

yarn. Fílum.

to yawn. Oscītor, 1; (as any fissure) hio, 1.

yawning. Oscítatio.—A yawning fissure, hiátus, 4.

in a yawning, lazy manner. Oscítanter.

yea, yes. Etiam, immo; (in answer) ita, ita sane.

yelept. Vōcātus.

to yearn. Pārio, 3.

a year. Annus.—The last year, proximus annus. Liv.—Next year, insequens annus, posterus annus. Liv.—At the end of the year, anno vertente (Cic.), anno exeunte. Cic.—Two years, biennium.—Three, triennium, &c.

lasting a year, recurring once a year, yearly. Annuus.—Lasting five years, quinquennia, &c.—Two years old, bimus.—Three, trimus, &c.

every year. adv. Quōtannis.

to yearn for, i. e. to wish earnestly. Cūpio (see to wish); with (compassion, &c.), mōveor, 2.

yearning. Mōtus, 4.

to yell. Ūlūlo, 1; exululo.

a yell. Ūlūlātus.

yellow. Flāvus, lūteus, crōceus.—Dark-yellow, tawny, fulvus.

to be yellow. Flaveo, 2; flavesco, 3.

to yelp. Lätro, 1.—See to bark.

yelping. Lätstätus, 4.

a yeoman. Cölönus.—See farmer.

yesterday. Hëri, indecl.—The day before yesterday, nudius tertius, used adverbially.

yesterday, *adj.* Hesternus.

yet (of time). Ädhuc; *i. e.* nevertheless, tämen, attämen, vëruntämen (not poet.); *i. e.* still; with comparatives, ötiam, ädhuc.—As yet, *i. e.* hitherto, hactënus.—Not yet, nondum.

yew. Taxus, *fem.*

of yew. Taxeus. Stat.

to yield, *trans.*; *i. e.* produce (as a tree does fruit). Do, 1; tëro, *irr.*—See to give; *i. e.* to give up, grant, cëdo, 3; concedo; *i. e.* to surrender (a town, &c.), dëdo, 3; trädö.

to yield, *intrans.* Cëdo, 3; succumbo.—At length Cotta, being moved, yields. Tandem dat Cotta permotus manna. Cæa.—The army, being overpowered, began to yield. Percussa inclinavit acies. Liv.—Still (he said) that he was prepared to yield to anything. Sed tamen ad omnia se descendere paratum. Cæa.—I will yield to your wishes. Geram tibi morem. Cic.

a yielding. Cessio, concessio; *i. e.* surrender (of a town), dëdütio.—A yielding disposition, fäcilitas.

yielding, *adj.* Fäcilia.

yoke. Jügum.

to yoke. Jungo, 3.

a yokefellow. Consors -tia, *masc. fem.*

yolk. Vitellus.

yonder, *i. e.* there. Illic.

yonder, *i. e.* that. Iste, *gen.* istius.

in times of yore. Olim, priscis temporibus.—See formerly.

you. Tu.—You yourself, ipse, *gen.* ipsius.—It concerns you, tuâ interest; (if addressed to many) vesträ interest.

young. Jüvënis, *comp.* jünior, no *superl.*—Just arrived at puberty, ädölescens -entis (these two only of persons).—Young (of things), növus, rëcens.—Younger, youngest, mīnor, minimus; often, natu minor, natu minimus.

to be young. Jüvënesco, 3.

young, *subst.*, *i. e.* offspring, *q. v.* Fëtus, 4; pröles.—With young, grävīda, prägna.

your, yours (of one person). Tuus; (of more than one) vester -tra -trum.

yourself. Ipse, *gen.* ipsius, tu ipse, tute, only in *nom.*, tümet, in *pl.* vosmet, vosmetipsi (tute, tumet, not poet.).—Without any annoyance to yourself. Sine tuâ molestiä. Cic.

youth. Jüventa, juvenus -ütis, *fem.*—From his earliest youth. A primo tempore ætatis. Cic.

Youth, the goddess. Jüventas.

a youth. Jüvënis; just arrived at puberty, ädölescens, *ëphëbus.—The youth, the body of youths, jüventus -ütis, *fem.*

youthful. Jüvënīlis.

youthfully. Jüvënīliter.

Z.

zeal. Stūdium.

zealous. Strēnus, stūdiōsus; sometimes c. *gen.* of the person in whose cause.

zealously. Strēnue, stūdiōse.

to be zealous. Stūdeo, 2; often c. *dat.* of the subject.

zenith. Vertex -īcia, *masc.*

Zephyr. Zěphýrus, Fāvōnius.

zest, to give a zest to. Augeo, 2.

the zodiac.—Signifer orbis qui Græce Ζωδιακὸς dicitur. Cic.

zone. Zōna.—See girdle.

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